THE SOLDIER GIVES! YOU MUST LEND!

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair, continued cold today and Sunday; fresh northwesterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 21.

VOL. LXVII...NO. 21,994. .... NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. TWO CENTS In Greater New York and Within Commuting Distance. | THREE CENTS Elsewhere.

HAIG TELLS ARMY RETIREMENT MUST NOW STOP; FRENCH COMING TO AID; GERMANS PUSH ON; COMMONS PASS IRISH CONSCRIPTION CLAUSE

CONSCRIPTION WINS BY 165

House Adopts the Clause, Refusing to Delay for Home Rule.

CONVENTION PROGRAM OUT

Majority for Separate Parliament—Ulsterites and Minority Nationalists Dissent.

FISCAL CONTROL UNDECIDED

Chairman Asserts that the Foundation for an Agreement Has Been Laid.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, April 13.—The House of Commons, sitting in committee, passed the Irish conscription clause of the man-power bill last night by a majority of 165.

Commenting editorially this morning on this action the Daily Chronicle says:

"The front bench was unmoved yesterday either by the indignation of the Irish or by the grave and firm protest made by Mr. Asquith in the name of English liberalism. Conformably with Bonar Law's formula that if the House did not pass the Irish clause it must find another government, they bludgeoned their proposal through.

"A majority of the House, we believe, including many Unionists, thoroughly dislikes it but naturally no majority wants to expose the country to the perils of a political upheaval in the thick of a military crisis on these terms and under these circumstances the ministers were bound to get their way. There can never have been any real question of Mr. Asquith or any other responsible leader deliberately compassing their downfall on this issue. All that was possible was a definite, dignified and emphatic protest against a policy which most of us believe to be courting needless, and perhaps irreparable, mischief, for no compensating return. That protest is now on record and we fear that in future months the claims that those who made it were true prophets may prove only too sadly easy to justify."

Chief Secretary Duke in a wise and tactful speech declared unequivocally that the Government meant at an early date to bring in a generous measure of self-government for Ireland. He even went to the length of expressing his hope that there would be a Parliament in Dublin before any Irishman was compulsorily called to the colors, but there was no definite assurance, such as Arthur Henderson pleaded for, that conscription would be deferred until Home Rule was a reality. Mr. Duke stated that the Government proposed to begin with Ireland by first calling up the young unmarried men, as was done in England.

Mr. Devlin made it plain that the Nationalists were not prepared to strike a bargain on Home Rule and conscription. Let the Government set up an Irish Parliament, he said, and then leave it to free Ireland to decide how she would help the allied cause. Never had Devlin spoken with more sincerity or eloquence. After an account of the difficulties thrown in the way of recruiting in Ireland, he avowed his belief that England in this war was fighting for a just cause, but he warned the Government against the danger of attempting to impose conscription upon the Irish people. On the other hand, if they set up Irish Parliament and left it to Ireland's honor, he offered to head a voluntary recruiting movement in that country,

Continued on Page Eight.

"HER COUNTRY"—HARRIS THEATRE. Best War Play Yet Seen.—Advt.

Hears Germany Plans a Great Naval Raid

GENEVA, Switzerland, April 12.—Greatest activity reigns at German naval bases, especially at Kiel. Coal and ammunition are being shipped to the fleet in large quantities, according to information received here this morning from a reliable neutral source.

German naval contingents, with heavy guns, were recently recalled from the western front to join the fleets, and were replaced by Austrian artillery manned by land forces.

Indications are that a naval raid of great magnitude is about to be attempted.

$451,744,000 NOW WAR LOAN TOTAL

Oregon, First to Complete Its Quota, Heads States on Roll of Honor.

IOWA LIKELY TO BE NEXT

Youngstown Austrians Buying Heavily to Help Defeat the Kaiser, They Say.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The combined statements of subscription to the Third Liberty Loan, with all Federal Reserve Districts reporting except that of Minneapolis, show a total at the end of business yesterday, April 11, of $451,744,000, which is an increase for the day of $175,825,000. The Treasury Department announces that two States—Oregon and Iowa—have completed their quotas. The report in the case of Oregon is made officially through the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank, and that State will have the place of first honor in the honor roll of States which will be placed beneath the Treasury Department honor flag in Washington.

Iowa seems likely to win second place. Its State Chairman telegraphed that the State had completed its quota, although the official return had not yet been made through the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank.

The Liberty Loan campaign in the Minneapolis district will not be begun until April 15, which accounts for no reports being received from that district. The campaign in the two States that have completed their quotas is proceeding with full volume of enthusiasm, and predictions are made that they will go many millions beyond their quota.

In the totals announced of subscriptions from the various Federal Reserve Bank districts the increase in the interval of one day should not be regarded as representing the result of one day's soliciting, as the Philadelphia district did not report yesterday, and the Cleveland district was represented by the small sum of $7,150.

Totals by Districts.

The totals follow:

Boston	$46,881,200
New York	205,100,000
Philadelphia	31,597,750
Cleveland	33,989,150
Richmond	6,916,150
Atlanta	3,250,750
Chicago	55,210,000
St. Louis	29,268,400
Kansas City	13,267,750
Dallas	15,347,250
San Francisco	11,426,800
Total	$451,744,000

Before noon Thursday Oregon had officially reported to the San Francisco Federal Reserve Bank subscriptions amounting to $19,044,000, whereas its quota was $18,495,000. Edward Cookingham, State Chairman for Oregon, wired the department that the city of Portland alone had subscribed $10,128,000. This gave Portland a per capita subscription of $48.90, and Oregon, outside of Portland, a per capita subscription of $19.50, based on the 1910 census.

On Thursday Iowa claimed unofficially that its State quota had been attained. C. H. McNider of Mason City, Iowa, State Chairman, reported to the Treasury Department that while it was impossible to give official returns, he was confident that Iowa had won out. It is not possible yet for the Treasury Department to give official cognizance to the claim of Iowa until it is verified by the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank.

Portland, Ore., and Toledo, Ohio, are claimants for the first honor flag for cities in the class of 100,000 to 250,000. Both have wired the Treasury Department that they have attained their quotas before the first week of the loan campaign is ended. Portland attained a total subscription of $10,120,000 in four days, exceeding its quota of $10,050,000. Toledo raised $10,700,000 in four days; its quota was $9,156,000. This total does not include the subscriptions of its banks. Out of a population of 168,000 in Toledo 46,200 residents subscribed. This is one of the highest percentages

Continued on Page Four.

D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World." 44th St. Theatre. Mat. Every Day includ. Sunday. Biggest Sensation in New York.—Advt.

BRITISH FACE FEARFUL ODDS

Nearly 30 German Divisions Attacking on the Armentieres Front.

MENACED AS ON MARCH 21

Foe's Evident Aim to Crush Them Before French or Americans Can Aid.

AUSTRIAN GUNS IN ACTION

British Raiding Party Kills Austrian Observation Officer and Captures His Periscope.

By PHILIP GIBBS.

Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS' HEADQUARTERS IN FRANCE, Friday, April 12.—The enemy is playing a great game in which he is flinging all he has into the hazard of war. He has, of course, a stupendous number of men, and, while holding his lines across the Somme after his drive down from St. Quentin and playing a defensive part against the French on the British right, he has moved up to the north with secrecy and rapidity a large concentration of troops and guns for new and tremendous blows against Haig's forces. This is continuing his now determined policy to crush England before either France or America is able to draw off his divisions by counteroffensives.

So now the British troops in the north are faced by enormous forces. Nearly thirty German divisions are against them from Wytschaete to La Bassée Canal, and with those troops are innumerable machine guns, trench mortars, and massed batteries of field guns, very quick to get forward in support of their infantry.

As Menacing as the First Offensive.

It is right and just toward those at home to say quite simply and without rhodomontade or false heroics that this northern offensive is as menacing as that which began to the southward on March 21, and that the gallant men among these little red brick villages in French Flanders and in the flat fields between Bailleul and Bethune are greatly outnumbered and can only hold back the enemy by fighting with supreme courage.

They have done wonderful things, as I shall tell. Small bodies of them—battalions of divisions heavily engaged over a wide front, with the enemy trying to pierce their line at many places with sharp spearheads of storm troops, plentifully armed with machine guns—have held on to outposts, sometimes isolated, sometimes thinly in touch with other bodies of men, and have stayed there fighting in the face of an intense fire all the time, inflicting bloody losses on the attacking forces and forbidding them to pass.

Capture an Austrian Periscope.

So it was when the King's Liverpools, the King's Own, and other Lancashire troops defended the village line between Givenchy and Festubert. After the Germans had broken through the Portuguese in the centre their left flank was exposed; but they not only kept their line intact but defended each one of its saps and outposts. It was Liverpool men who held out in the "Death and Glory" sap and in another further north, where they repulsed all attacks and, seeing a periscope suddenly appear out of the earth in front of them, made a rush around it and killed the Austrian observation officer—for they were for Austrian guns. In reporting this episode they send the following message:

"The enemy attempted to use a binocular periscope opposite our sap. A party went out and killed an Austrian officer and two men, and the periscope has been handed over to a group to whom it will be very useful."

I saw a number of men today belonging to these Liverpool battalions, to the Durham Light Infantry, the Royal Scots, the Royal Scottish Fusiliers, and other units engaged in this fighting, and they described the fighting which ensued after the Germans captured Neuve Chapelle. Parties of the enemy broke into houses in Laventie and fixed their machine guns in the rooms, firing through the windows down the streets and flinging out bombs upon the British who tried to rout them out.

Answer "Surrender!" with Rifles.

One party of the Durhams was holding an isolated position on the Lys in front of Estaires, and in the dusk a German officer with some men stood upon the canal bank and shouted to them: "Are you English?"

"We are!" cried a young sentry of the Durhams.

"Are you wounded?" asked the German officer in good English.

"Not all of us," said the Durham boy.

"Surrender!" shouted the German officer, but this time he was answered by a rifle shot.

Forty men came out of the houses along the riverside, and a Sergeant of the Durhams thought they were Portuguese and said: "Come on down and join them." He went too far and was taken prisoner, but the Durhams poured a rifle fire into the Germans, who now came swarming up.

"We killed a good few of them," said one of the Durhams, "but there were always more to come, and our little party had to fall back a bit to escape being captured."

One party of Royal Scots Fusiliers and Gordons, sent up with two machine guns to strengthen the line in front of Estaires and Lavente, found themselves under fire of German machine guns in great numbers and at the same time were bombed by German airplanes, which flew low over their heads with a great roar of engines and rush of air.

The machine gunners of the Liverpools are wonderful fellows, and on the first day at Givenchy, when their guns were knocked out and buried by shell fire, they dug them up and served them again, and both officers and men belonging to the machine gun companies fought with revolvers and bombs, while the guns were kept going by their comrades.

Destroys His Gun and Escapes.

A Sergeant of the Third Division served his field gun until the enemy was close on him, and fired 200 rounds at between 600 and 200 yards' range into the waves of Germans. The trail of his gun was broken by a shell burst and the breach block was so injured that between each round he had to pry it open with a pickaxe. At last, when the enemy was about to rush him, he destroyed his gun and escaped.

I described yesterday how I saw 700 prisoners who had been taken by these Lancashire troops. They were trapped with great skill by officers and men familiar with every twist and turn in the ground near Givenchy. When the enemy broke in the Liverpools worked around them and cut them off, not once but several times.

Fifty Germans Surrender.

In one trip of this kind they rounded up 300 Germans, and fifty of them surrendered to a British Brigade Major and his orderly, the order to surrender being given by the German officer, who had been taken first.

A certain keep near Festubert was penetrated by the enemy yesterday with two companies, but the King's Liverpools made a counterattack in

Continued on Page Two.

Inside story how America was forced into war. German lies. President's peace efforts thwarted. Life story Col. House, N. Y. Evening Post tonight. Also Foreign Trade Review and Spring Book announcement number. All news stands Saturdays 5 cents, other days 2 cents. Reprint first six chapters House story for three cent stamp. Address Evening Post, 20 Vesey Street.—Advt.

"WESTCHESTER and Connecticut commuters! Here's good news!—" See top of page 6.—Advt.

Germans in Air Raid on England and Paris

LONDON, April 12.—A German aerial raid was made on the east coast of England this evening. One or two of the raiders succeeded in penetrating further inland. Field Marshal French, commander of the forces of the United Kingdom, issued the following report on the raid:

"Some hostile airships crossed the east coast this evening and proceeded to attack certain eastern midland districts. One or two raiders succeeded in penetrating further inland, where some bombs are reported to have fallen. Further details are not yet available.

"The raid is still in progress."

PARIS, April 12.—German airplanes attempted a raid on the Paris district tonight.

The official statement on the raid says:

"German airplanes crossed the lines going south. Only two succeeded in flying over the Paris district, dropping a few bombs. The warning was given at 10:10 o'clock, and 'all clear' was sounded at 10:40."

Eleven persons were killed and fifty injured according to the latest official information.

OUR MEN WIN WITH FRENCH

Repulse German Attack in Argonne and Take 22 Prisoners.

FOE DRIVEN INTO HANGARD

But French Forces by a Counterattack Regain Western Half of Town.

ASSAULTS ON HAURGES FAIL

Neighboring Villages Withstand Repeated German Attacks—Stubborn Fighting Goes On.

PARIS, April 12.—German forces launched heavy attacks this morning against the French in the Hangard-en-Santerre sector, (about ten miles southeast of Amiens.) The fighting continued throughout the day. Several attacks ended in failure, but finally fresh German troops penetrated Hangard, although the western section of the village was regained by the French, according to the War Office announcement tonight.

American and French troops, fighting together, repelled a German attack in the Apremont Forest, (in the Argonne.) The Americans captured twenty-two prisoners.

The text of the night official report says:

After an intense artillery preparation the Germans this morning attacked our lines on the front of Hangard-en-Santerre-Hourges. Violent fighting ensued, which lasted all day.

In front of Hourges the enemy was not able to advance, despite his efforts. After several fruitless attacks, carried out without cessation by fresh German troops, the enemy penetrated Hangard. Counterattacks launched by us regained the western part of the village, where the fighting continues with stubbornness.

In the Noyon sector the artillery action was quite marked. The Germans bombarded Rheims, several fires breaking out, particularly around the Cathedral.

Our Troops Successful in Argonne.

In the Apremont Forest, the enemy delivered against our positions in the Brule Wood a powerful attack, gaining a foothold in our advanced elements. A spirited counterattack by the French and American troops, acting together, immediately drove them out. Twenty-two prisoners, belonging to six different units, were taken by the Americans.

On April 11 our pursuit airplanes engaged in numerous combats, in the course of which two German airplanes and a captive balloon were brought down. Twelve other German machines were seriously damaged and fell within their own lines. The same day our escadrilles dropped 1,600 kilos [3,520 pounds] of projectiles on the railway station at St. Quentin, dépôts and aviation grounds north of Montdidier. A violent fire destroyed hangars at Champien, and an explosion was noted in the St. Quentin station.

It is confirmed that an airplane and a captive balloon of the enemy were destroyed on March 23 and two airplanes on March 31.

The day report of the War Office says:

The artillery battle became rather violent during the night in the region of Hangard-en-Santerre.

French patrols developed activity in the sector between Noyon and Canny-sur-Matz. The French took a number of prisoners.

Spirited bombardments were carried on in the regions of the Oise Canal and the forest of Parroy. The French successfully raided the German lines near Chernizy, north of the Ailette, and west of Butte du Mesnil, bringing back prisoners.

On the remainder of the front the night was calm.

CHU CHIN CHOW—CENTURY THEATRE 7th Big Month—Biggest Success in N. Y. Eves. 8—Mat. Today at 2.—Advt.

Hold Fast and Fight It Out to the Last Man, Our Backs Are to the Wall, Haig Tells His Army

LONDON, April 12.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig in a special order of the day addressed to "All Ranks of the British Army in France and Flanders" says:

"Three weeks ago today the enemy began his terrific attacks against us on a fifty-mile front. His objects are to separate us from the French, to take the Channel ports, and to destroy the British Army.

"In spite of throwing already 106 divisions into the battle, and enduring the most reckless sacrifice of human life, he has yet made little progress toward his goals.

"We owe this to the determined fighting and self-sacrifice of our troops. Words fail me to express the admiration which I feel for the splendid resistance offered by all ranks of our army under the most trying circumstances.

"Many among us now are tired. To those I would say that victory will belong to the side which holds out the longest. The French Army is moving rapidly and in great force to our support. There is no other course open to us but to fight it out.

"Every position must be held to the last man. There must be no retirement. With our backs to the wall, and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight to the end. The safety of our homes and the freedom of mankind depend alike upon the conduct of each one of us at this critical moment."

Joffre's Call at the Marne

On the evening of Sept. 5, 1914, the eve of the battle of the Marne, Joffre addressed to the commanders of the French armies these words:

"The hour has come to advance at all costs, and to die where you stand rather than give way."

They did not give way.

70 DIVISIONS PUT OUT OF THE FIGHT

But, Despite the Foe's Huge Losses, French Expect Another Southern Drive.

FORCED BY PUBLIC OPINION

Petain's Men Await the Attack Confidently—Noyon Assaults Perhaps a Prelude.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Thursday evening, April 11, (Associated Press.)—Two strong enemy attacks last night and this morning in the vicinity of Noyon, which were repulsed easily by the French, give rise to the question whether the Germans are about to make another attack on their southern flank. It is evident that the German high command is beginning to feel some disquiet over the loss of so many men and the dislocation of so many divisions when they have not given the result expected.

Already considerably more than one hundred German divisions have been thrown into the fight and more than seventy divisions have since been withdrawn to fill up the gaps in the ranks. When it is recalled that the Germans hitherto have not taken a division out of the fighting line until it has suffered a minimum of 2,500 casualties, some idea may be obtained of the enormous total of their losses.

To the casualties in the divisions which have been withdrawn must be added those of the divisions still engaged in battle. They still have sufficient effectives in depots to re-establish their strength, but many of these reserves are composed of inferior elements such as convalescents and men who were partially exempted from service at the front. These must take the place of the carefully chosen men forming the crack divisions heretofore used.

The total strength of a German division on this front is 13,570 men, of whom 8,400 are infantry, machine gunners and cyclists, and the remainder artillerymen, engineers, ambulance attendants, transport workers, and a squadron of cavalry.

It is thought certain that the Germans, in order to satisfy the public to whom absolute victory has been promised, will be compelled to make further efforts before abandoning their attempt to break through the allied lines. Otherwise they would be in a bad position to explain the loss of so many men in an abortive offensive. Whether they continue to try to obtain possession of Amiens for moral effect, endeavor to capture the Aisne Heights, or throw the rest of their available forces against the British and Belgians in the north is a secret with their own staff.

For the moment the northern part of

Continued on Page Two.

The Whole United States Is Talking About D. W. Griffith's "Hearts of the World."—Advt.

FRENCH 'ACE' GIVES OUR FLIERS ADVICE

Fonck Urges Strictest Training and Thorough Knowledge of Their Machines.

HAS CONTEMPT FOR ODDS

D'Artagnan of the Air Has Worsted Seven Foes at Once by Skillful Manoeuvring.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
Copyright, 1918, by The New York Times Company.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, April 13.—If there be any truth in the theory of rebirth, the spirit of d'Artagnan may well live again in the body of René Fonck, the star air fighter of France, who, in less than a year, (he entered a battleplane escadrille last May,) has downed thirty-three German planes, officially certified by three independent witnesses, and more than fifty in actual fact. THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent met "the Ace of Aces" in a small town in the war zone, where the work of the group of which he is the most famous member was suspended on account of the bad weather. Fonck, who has hitherto refused to talk for publication, consented to give his views on air fighting when reminded of the intense interest felt in America in what might become its important contribution to allied effort.

Like Garros, Fonck more resembles an American college athlete than the average Frenchman. At first sight one might take him to be a short, stocky, all-American quarter back, sweater and all, were it not for his uniform and double row of ribbons. He wears the War Cross and the Military Medal, and is, at 23, the youngest officer of the Legion of Honor. On his breast are a long row of fourteen gold palms for citations—he now has seventeen altogether—two English and two Belgian decorations. But his round face, with its fair complexion, budding mustache and long hair, brushed back from the forehead, has exactly the same expression of boyish confidence in proved ability as that of a hero of the track, diamond, or gridiron.

Fonck's enthusiastic praise of the American pilots he knows is hardly needed to show the opportunity which air warfare offers our men. It requires no long years of training, as the land service does, and Fonck himself is so exactly the type of thousands of young Americans that it seems impossible that they should not be equally successful, if given the same opportunities.

Although he never mentioned the word swordsmanship, the whole tenor of his conversation suggested fighting of the d'Artagnan style—not one against one,

Continued on Page Three.

Dogwood and Azaleas are in bloom in Tryon, N. C. Mountain Laurel next week. Wire Oakhall, Tryon, N. C., for space.—Advt.

BRITISH NOW NEAR BAILLEUL

Heavy German Pressure Forces Withdrawal in Armentieres Area.

MERVILLE TAKEN BY FOE

But Messines Ridge Is Held by Haig After Many Shifts of Front.

BERLIN RECOUNTS GAINS

20,000 Prisoners Include 3,000 Taken at Armentieres—Advance Still Continues.

LONDON, April 12.—Under continued heavy pressure of the German forces, the British troops have been forced further back today in the area west and northwest of Armentières. Late this afternoon, according to the report by Field Marshal Haig from headquarters tonight, furious battle was in progress in the neighborhood of the railway south of Bailleul, (eight miles northwest of Armentières.)

The loss of Merville, (eleven miles southwest of Armentières and more than four miles west of Estaires, previously held by Haig,) in the same fighting area, was recorded in the day report of the War Office.

Further to the eastward and north of the La Bassée Canal, on the flank of the German salient, there was sharp fighting today, and the enemy made "slight progress," Haig says, between the Lawe and Clarence Rivers.

North of Armentières the British maintained their positions during the day's conflict. Last night the Germans, thrusting westward from Ploegsteert, drove Haig's forces back to Neuve Eglise, (six miles northwest of Armentières.)

In the crucial Messines Ridge region no change of importance is apparent.

Day of Continuous Fighting.

Field Marshal Haig's report from headquarters in France tonight says:

Strong pressure has been maintained by the enemy all day south and southwest of Bailleul. Constant attacks in great force were made in this area and are continuing.

Our troops have been pushed back slowly in continuous fighting to positions in the neighborhood of the Bailleul railway, where they are heavily engaged with the enemy.

Sharp fighting occurred also on other parts of the battlefront north of La Bassée Canal, and the enemy made slight progress between the Lawe and Clarence Rivers.

At other points our positions have been maintained.

On the remainder of the British front the position is unchanged.

Over 110 German divisions so far have been engaged since the morning of March 21, and over forty of these have been thrown into the battle two or three times.

The day announcement of the War Office reads:

Severe and continuous fighting took place last night in the neighborhood of Merville and Neuf Berquin, in both of which localities the enemy is continuing his pressure and has made progress. Merville was captured by the enemy during the night.

Attacks made by the enemy yesterday in the neighborhood of Ploegsteert succeeded, after heavy fighting, in pressing our troops back to the neighborhood of Neuve Eglise to new positions.

On the remainder of the northern battlefront the situation is substantially unchanged. A part of our positions into which the enemy forced his way north of Festubert was regained by a counterattack.

On the front between Loisne and the Lawe River and to the north hostile attacks have been repulsed.

Fighting is continuing on the whole front north of La Bassée Canal as far as Hollebeke.

South of Arras strong local attacks were made by the enemy yesterday against our positions in

the neighborhood of Neuville-Vitasse and were repulsed in each case.

Further north the enemy succeeded after prolonged fighting in entering one of our posts near Tilloy-lez-Mofflaines, but he was at once driven out and the post re-established.

The hostile artillery has shown increased activity astride the River Somme.

Downed 35 German Airplanes.

The official statement on aerial activities reads:

The mist which prevailed the last few days continued until late Thursday afternoon, when there was great activity in the air along the whole front. Twenty-one hostile machines were destroyed and fourteen were driven down out of control. Four of ours are missing. Two of our machines reported missing yesterday have since returned.

During the night over eight tons of bombs were dropped on Bapaume, on villages south of the Somme, and on military objectives at Ostend and Zeebrugge. One of our machines did not return.

Today the Sablons railway station at Metz was bombed successfully. Twenty-two heavy bombs were dropped, all of which burst on the railway and sidings.

Heavy Shellfire on Somme Front.

LONDON, April 12.—The Germans are developing great artillery activity in the southern area, says a Reuter dispatch today from British Army Headquarters.

The Bray-Corbie road (close to the Somme River) is being fiercely shelled, heralding, it is believed, further infantry attacks.

German troops made a determined attack along Messines Ridge and succeeded in gaining some ground, says the correspondent, but the British again drove them out by a counter-attack early this morning.

Three attacks which the enemy launched yesterday in great waves near Vieille Chapelle (west of Neuve Chapelle) were repulsed with immense losses to the Germans. The ground was strewn with their corpses.

In brilliant sunshine the battle is continuing with a fierceness which has scarcely flagged since the beginning. The Germans are throwing in their reserves in the same prodigal manner as in the opening days of the offensive.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 12, (Associated Press.)—At the southern end of the battlefront the enemy at 3 o'clock this morning commenced a heavy bombardment of the zone from Bray to Corbie and also kept the valley west of Sailly-le-Sec under fire throughout the night.

Throughout last night and this morning the northern battleline has continued to seethe with attacks and counterattacks. There was desperate fighting about Veille Chapelle during the night as the result of heavy hostile attacks.

The famous 51st Division stood its ground in the face of vicious thrusts by superior numbers of the enemy and inflicted most severe casualties on the attacking forces.

QUESTION OF WHO KILLS MOST.

That and the Reserve Man Power Will Decide the Battle.

WITH THE BRITISH ARMY IN FRANCE, April 11, (Associated Press.)—In order to appreciate the trend of the present fighting the offensive operations must be viewed as a whole in relation to this crucial conflict of the war. The loss of a city here or there or the abandonment of five or ten miles of territory in any sector does not mean disaster.

The battle has got beyond such considerations and has settled down to a grim race to determine whether the German man power is enough to make good the threat to wipe out the British Army. It is a cold proposition of which side can kill the most men in the next few weeks and at the same time to find more recruits to fill the depleted ranks.

Determined attacks by the Germans continued today against points of strategical value along the new battlefront north and south of Armentières.

On the extreme right the Germans today were pounding away against the defenses at Givenchy, which has changed hands numerous times since the first German onslaught on Tuesday. North of Armentières the Germans were showing an equal desire to possess Messines Ridge and Wytschaete, which are dominating positions and changed hands several times yesterday and last night. The Germans got a footing in Messines village and were still there this morning, but the British were clinging to the west ridge and keeping the enemy from Wytschaete.

Armentières was evacuated yesterday afternoon, but was still reeking today with clouds of poisonous gas, and was a most inhospitable place for the enemy. The British withdrawal became necessary when the Germans on the north drove forward to the vicinity of Steenwerck, bottling up the city. By their operations the Germans had thrust forward lines on either side of the city toward the west until at noon yesterday Armentières lay at the bottom of a sack-shaped salient, the sides of which were 12,000 yards long, and the mouth near Steenwerck was only 3,000 yards across.

The withdrawal does not mean as much from a military standpoint as might appear from a first glance, but the Germans undoubtedly will make much of the capture for the moral effect at home. Any distress over the abandonment of Armentières is due more to sentimental than tactical reasons.

South of Armentières there was especially bitter fighting along the Lys near Croix du Bac, where the Germans crossed by wading. As they worked in toward the river from both flanks the British held their fire and allowed the enemy to assemble. Once the Germans were in the river the defenders opened a terrific fire, and there was a huge pile of bodies in the waterway before some of the enemy succeeded in getting across.

Throughout the day German aviators did much flying at low heights, and also were active in bombing work along the battlelines.

A small force of the British Bicycle Corps did brilliant work for a short time on Tuesday, when the Portuguese were forced back, and it was necessary to reinforce the centre of the Allies' battleline below Armentières. This little body of troops were thrown in and held on gallantly until the regular infantry could be brought up.

MAURICE SEES A REAL CRISIS.

Important Centres Menaced, but Foe Has Won No Dominating Position.

LONDON, April 12.—A definite crisis has again been reached, Major Gen. F. B. Maurice, Chief Director of Military Operations at the War Office, said today.

"The situation is undoubtedly unpleasant," he added. "The enemy is within a short distance of Bailleul, which is an important railway centre for feeding our Messines-Wytschaete front. He is also advancing in the direction of Hazebrouck, which is a very important railway centre."

General Maurice said that on the other hand the Germans are advancing on a very flat and intricate country and have not yet gained any dominating position. Seventeen enemy divisions had been engaged up to the present, and the enemy had lost very heavily.

"The enemy has attacked on a front from Hollebeke to La Bassee. Beginning at the north his attacks on the Wytschaete-Messines Ridge have not met with very appreciable success. There has been very heavy fighting there, and the enemy has lost heavily. He has failed to get on the main crest of the ridge. He has got into the village of Messines, but we are holding the exit from it.

"South of the ridge there has been no material change in the situation since Wednesday beyond the evacuation of Amentières. This city had been drenched with gas by the Germans and we are now doing the same. Gas shells are continually falling and the place is virtually uninhabitable.

"South of Armentières the situation has developed. The enemy, having forced a crossing of the Lawe and Lys Rivers, has seen an opportunity of developing an attack which may be dangerous to us. He is pushing generally in a westward direction and has captured Merville, an advance of about seven miles from the starting point.

"On the left flank of that advance, between the River Lawe and La Bassée he has made no progress. We still hold Festubert and Givenchy, the outposts of Bethune, and the enemy has made no appreciable progress in that direction.

"An advance of seven miles over a flat country, devoid of any features of capital importance, would not normally be a serious matter. In the first two days of the Somme battle the enemy advanced as much as fifteen miles, but there is a difference in the two battlefields. In the north we are holding a comparatively narrow strip of territory between our front and the coast, and that strip contains a number of very important points to us in the shape of railway junctions and other communications. Therefore an advance of seven miles to the north is more serious than an advance of twice that distance in the south.

"The enemy has formed a comparatively broad flank in the direction of Bethune and the coal area of Northern France, so if he finds himself checked in the endeavor to go west, he has the opportunity of turning southwest.

"Those are the most unpleasant factors in the situation. On the other side there is the fact that the enemy is advancing on flat and intricate country and has not yet obtained a footing on any hill.

"Taking the enemy's plans generally, there is definite evidence that his original intention was to advance on Bethune.

"As I conceive the enemy's plan, it was not a rigid one, but he kept his reserves at places where he could employ them according to the development of the battle.

"The enemy, from the beginning of this battle, has never aimed at any town; his objective has been the destruction of the British Army. Towns are mere stepping stones on the way to that end, and, having found the French coming to assist us in the south and no progress possible except at great cost, he has now turned his attention to developing a probably unexpected success in the north."

Trying to Outflank Ridges.

OTTAWA, April 12.—"It is obvious that the enemy, backed by unlimited artillery, is doing what has up to this time been unprecedented in this war, namely, conducting two first-class offensives simultaneously, or, at the very least, launching a second before we had time to draw away from the first," says a Reuter dispatch from London today.

"The prospect is grim for the British, but accounts of the fighting continue to breathe confidence, that the British, however prolonged the struggle, will not yield to the enemy in what is becoming more clear is a test of endurance. The key points of the battle are the ridges of Messines and Passchendaele, which the Germans are both endeavoring to outflank and carry by direct assault."

"VICTORIOUS TROOPS" MOVE ON, SAYS BERLIN

Taking of Great Booty, with Large Gains of Ground, Is Reported.

BERLIN, April 12, (via London.)—"Our victorious troops," says the official report from headquarters this evening, "are progressing through the wide Lys plain, between Armentières and Merville."

The statement goes on:

Armentières has fallen. Encircled on the north and south by the troops of General von Berhardt and General von Stetten, and thus deprived of its roads to retreat, the English garrison of fifty officers and over 3,000 men laid down its arms after a brave resistance. With them forty-five cannon, numerous machine guns, large quantities of munitions and clothes, and other kinds of rich booty fell into our hands.

To the northeast of Armentières we gained ground, and to the west of the city, after the repulse of a strong counterattack against Steenwerck, carried out by hastily collected troops, and after a bitter fight for British position No. 64, the troops of General von Stetten, and General von Carlowitz drove the enemy back in the direction of Bailleul and Merville. Merville was captured.

On the southern bank of the Lys River General von Berhardt's troops fought their way across the Lawe River and advanced as far as the heights before Merville.

On the battlefield on both sides the Somme violent artillery duels developed. French regiments, which assaulted our line on the west bank of the Avre to the west of Moreuil, were repulsed with heavy losses, and left in our hands 300 prisoners, who were subsequently killed by French artillery fire.

According to information so far received, the total booty captured in the battle of Armentières amounts to 20,000 prisoners, including one English and one Portuguese General, and more than 200 guns.

The conquest of swamped crater fields in and before our positions of departure on April 9 made the greatest demands on troops of all arms in the foremost lines. In their success the pioneers, equipment troops, and rear divisions have an outstanding share of credit.

The day statement from General Headquarters reads:

On the battlefront on both sides of the Somme and on the southern bank of the Oise the fighting activity was limited to artillery duels and minor infantry operations.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—The strategy of the German Supreme Army Command is still unrevealed, says the Cologne Volkszeitung, and will be recognizable only in the course of further operations.

The paper discounts the "extremely foolish idea" which, it thinks, may crop up, that the German thrust against the Anglo-Portuguese front indicates that when the offensive in Picardy could not be carried to success, the German commanders wished to try an experiment elsewhere.

The Frankfurter Zeitung regards the new thrust as a portion of a great plan of attack, and dwells on the great strain put on the enemy's nerves by the necessity of making dispositions in the greatest haste.

GERMANS FELL IN HEAPS.

British Soldiers Slew Till They Were Weary.

LONDON, April 12.—"You could have shot them down with your eyes shut," said a wounded machine gunner in describing how the Germans attacked on the western front, according to the correspondent of The Daily Mail. "We fired straight into them and they went down in heaps, yet we could not stop them. It was one down and another come on."

The correspondent quotes other remarks from wounded soldiers, indicative of the spirit of the British defenders, and the heavy toll the Germans are paying for every foot they advance. The correspondent says that wounded soldiers agreed that the Germans outnumbered the defenders at least two to one.

"Aye, were never far away," a wounded Highlander replied to the remark of the correspondent that the Highlanders seemed to get into all the battles. He told how his regiment was on a canal bank when the Germans tried to cross:

"They advanced on both flanks, coming upon either side in the attempt to get across. We were told to hold our fire until they were well in view. Then, when there were hundreds before us, we let fly. Man, it as murderous."

A Yorkshireman, who was standing near by, broke in:

"That may be, but that was no better than when we saw them along the side of a hedge. They didn't expect us to be so near. We pumped bullets into them with Lewis guns until our bodies ached."

As an illustration of the coolness of the British troops, the correspondent says that some Highlanders told him how they found food in trenches, which some other troops had been forced to evacuate before German attacks. The Highlanders said the first thing they did was to sit down and eat the food.

"We fried their eggs and frizzled their bacon. 'Never miss a chance' is our motto. We had a fine feed."

In the garden of an improvised hospital, where the daffodils toss their heads in a breeze, several men sat on a bench. They did not see the daffodils; they saw nothing. They sat hunched up as they slowly recovered power to breathe freely. They were poisoned gas cases. The correspondent adds:

"Happily, they were not likely to be much worse, the doctor thought. But they were bad enough, and it made us feel that for chemists who invented such means of warcraft and Generals who were devilish enough to introduce it, and for the nation which applauded its employment, no punishment could be too cruel, no torture too refined."

HAIG'S LOSS OF GUNS MORE THAN MADE UP

Better Tanks Going to Him—Huge Increase in British Munitions Production.

OTTAWA, April 12.—The British Army in France is as well equipped today as when the German offensive in Picardy began, England having replaced all the lost guns and increased the quantity of machine guns, according to Frederick George Kellaway, British Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Munitions. A Reuter dispatch, received today from London, quotes from a speech which Mr. Kellaway made at Bedford, England, last night.

The tanks which the Germans captured were being replaced by ones of superior model, the Secretary stated, and the ammunition consumed had more than been made good, while men were being released steadily to fill the gaps occasioned by loss of man power. In the air Britain continued as strong, if not stronger, he said.

Comparing the munitions production in January and February with the first two months of 1917, Mr. Kellaway said that light guns had increased 30 per cent., medium guns 57 per cent., heavy guns 38 per cent., machine guns 96 per cent., shells 83 per cent., tanks 39 per cent., airplanes 223 per cent., and airplane engines 245 per cent.

GERMANS APPALLED AT THE HEAVY LOSSES

Estimated at 500,000 Now—War Party Said to Have Time Limit to Win.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 12.—A Dutch merchant who has just arrived from Germany told THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent today that the number of Germans killed and wounded was estimated at 500,000 up to Tuesday.

He saw thirty trains, each of fifty cars, at Aachen, all filled with wounded soldiers, who wore paper bandages which had been on four or five days. There is no water or refreshment at the stations.

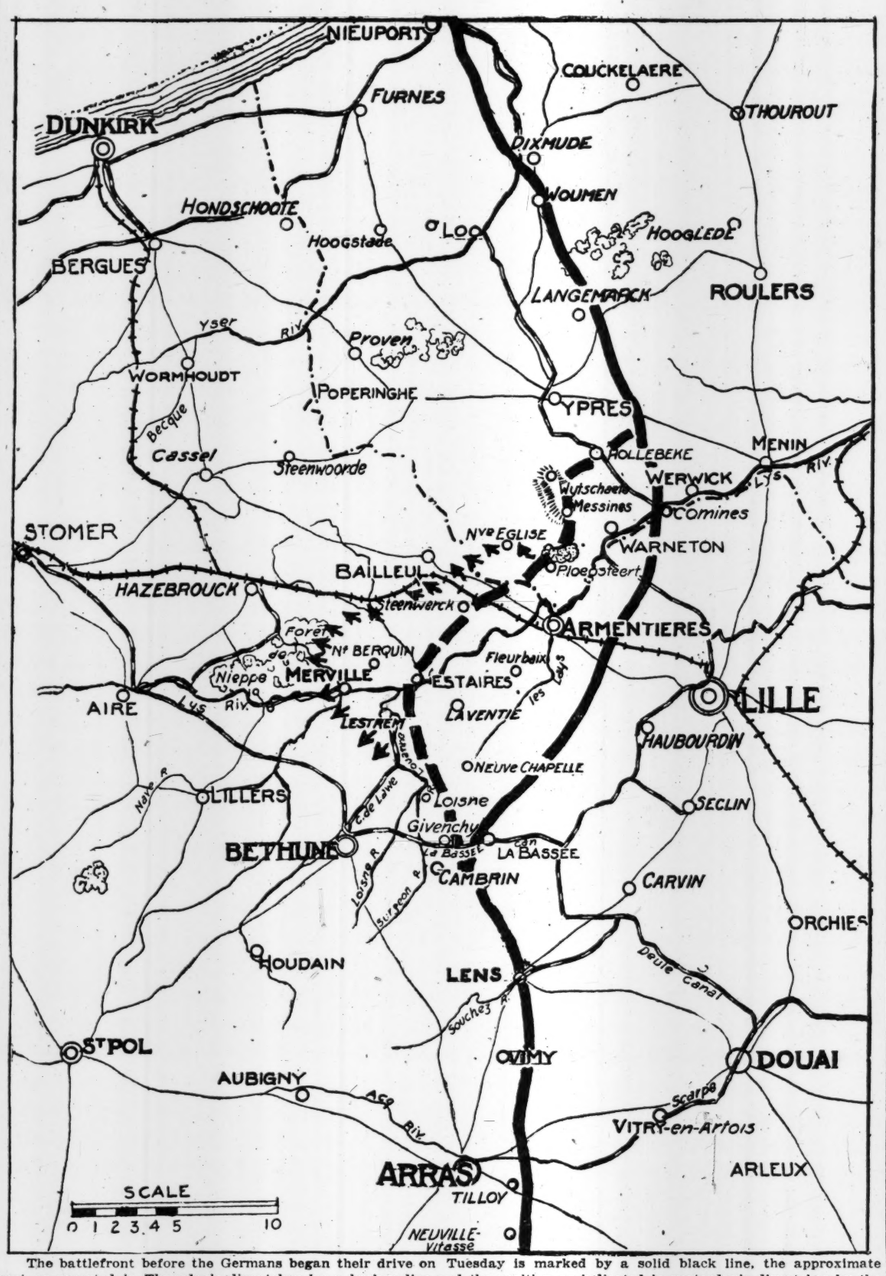
The people are appalled by the number of wounded. All the public schools have been converted into hospitals. Ten thousand were sent to Treves.

He said that the wounded men were handled like parcels, sorted out at stations, and sent to various hospitals. Where the trains stopped on sidings the blood sometimes oozed through the flooring of the cars and formed pools on the ground.

The wounded Germans told the people at the stations that the fire of the British guns was the most terrible they had ever experienced.

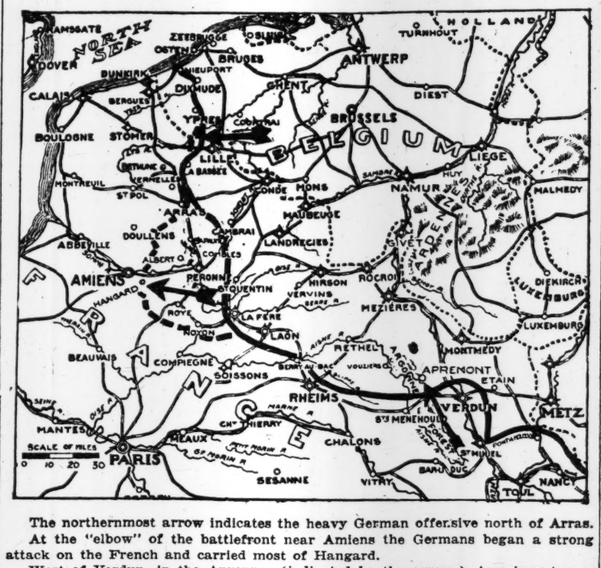
The Dutchman said that the general feeling among the German people was that the war would end this year. They believe that the war party has received a limited time in which to defeat the Allies, and, if they do not succeed, the Moderates will have an opportunity to take up peace proposals.

Where the Germans Are Pressing Their Northern Offensive



The battlefront before the Germans began their drive on Tuesday is marked by a solid black line, the approximate front as reported in Thursday's dispatches by a broken line, and the position as indicated in yesterday's dispatches by the dotted line. The German gain yesterday at some points in the region northwest of Armentières toward Hazebrouck and Bailleul exceeded four miles.

Three Areas of the Fighting Yesterday



The northernmost arrow indicates the heavy German offensive north of Arras. At the "elbow" of the battlefront near Amiens the Germans began a strong attack on the French and carried most of Hangard.

West of Verdun, in the Argonne, (indicated by the arrow,) American troops co-operated with French in a successful counterattack against the Germans, and took prisoners.

Philip Gibbs's Story of the Great Battle

Continued from Page One.

the evening and destroyed them almost to a man. A division flank of their troops was exposed by a German thrust through Neuve Chapelle. A defensive flank was formed by tunnelers and small parties of Portuguese under British officers and some Seaforths, and they have held on ever since with most resolute courage. Other men came to strengthen the line, sent up in old London omnibuses and lorries.

At dawn yesterday morning the strong post of Vielle Chapelle, held by the Gordons, was fiercely assaulted, and they fought on hour after hour, killing many of the enemy every time the storm troops made a rush. The Scots also defended the main road between Locon and Lestrem, upon which the enemy has poured his fire, but where the Highlanders would not let him pass, and where waves of Germans have fallen under rifle, machine gun and field gun fire.

These are acts of heroism which prove once again the quality of the British soldiers, their stubborn courage in defense, and their hatred of giving ground. The enemy has put already well over 100 divisions into the battle line since March 21, and about ninety of these have been sent against the British troops.

In this new battle between Wytschaete and La Bassée Canal nearly thirty divisions are engaged, and of those six divisions were on the narrow fronts north of the Lys, driving forward through Nieppe to Steenwerck.

There was another group of divisions thrusting through south of Armentières which was caught in the pincers, and a new German division was suddenly flung in southwest and drove through Estaires toward Merville.

Last night they drove in a wedge between Lestrem and Merville and gained the position of Calonne-sur-le-Lys, east of St. Venant, to which they are trying to force their way today with great intensity of gunfire and big concentration of machine gunners and riflemen.

A bloody battle is now being fought out on the ground below the Forest of Nieppe. It was all over that ground day before yesterday, when the enemy was near by at Lestrem, and it was from villages there among the woods and between Hazebrouck and St. Venant that I saw the evacuation of many families while German shrapnel was whining overhead and the tumult of the guns was louder and closer.

Today the tide of war has flowed over some places through which they trekked only a day ago, and many of their houses have already been shattered by German gunfire. The scene today along the line of this hostile invasion was most tragic, because all the cruelty of war was surrounded by beauty so intense that the contrast was horrible. The sky was of Summer blue, with sunshine glittering on the red-tiled roofs of the cottages and on their whitewashed walls and little window panes. All the hedges were clothed with green and flaked by snow-white thorn blossoms.

In a night, as it seems, all the orchards of France have flowered, and cherry and apple trees are in full splendor of bloom, fields are powdered with close-growing daisies, and the shadows of trees are long across the grass as the sun is setting. But over all this and in the midst of all this is agony and blood. On the roads are fugitives, wounded soldiers, dead horses, guns and transports.

There are fires burning on the hillsides. I saw their flames and their great, rolling clouds of smoke rise this morning from places where the day before I had seen French peasants plowing as though no war were near, and young girls scattering grain over the fields harrowed by their small brothers, and old women bending to the soil in the small farmsteads where all their life was centred, until suddenly the frightful truth touched them and they had to leave their homes.

Sometimes today I wished to God the sun would not shine like this nor nature mock at me with its thrilling beauty of life. However, the British are full of confidence. If they were forced back they are glad to know that they made the enemy pay heavy prices and that their line is still unbroken. They are full of faith that against all odds they shall hold their own in the last battle of all.

The pageant of the roads is the same—young gunners on their horses and mules riding by like knights in their steel caps, infantry marching with a whistling tune on their lips, the transport crawling by with dogs in the wagons and great bunches of daffodils tied to some of the men's saddles, and old women and children packed among troops in the dim recesses of motor lorries.

Officers and men stand about in the villages under scattered fire and every man in the army is doing whatever task falls to him without an outward sign of the strain, though in the heart of every man is the thought that these days may decide the fate of the world and all our life now and to come.

LOOK FOR RENEWAL OF THE MAIN DRIVE

Observers on French Front Believe Artillery Will Soon Signal Another Amiens Attack.

OTHER ASSAULTS NOT VITAL

German Operations Beyond the Oise Not Thought to Be Part of the Real German Plan.

By G. H. PERRIS.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES, Friday, April 12.—Up to last midnight there was no important new development on the French front, but the increasing power of the cannonade on both sides is notable. How much more it may mean it is impossible yet to say, but at least it means that the clash of infantries, almost unaided, is over, and that in the next shock the artillery will play its full part.

Whatever other sector between the sea and the Alps may next spring into flame, this first field of the German offensive must in all probability remain the principal one. It extends forty miles in depth and rather more in frontal length.

One-half of all the German forces in the west have been directly engaged in it, and it has brought in the face of it allied forces which cannot be neglected, even if it were materially possible, which it is not, rapidly to transfer large masses from one field to another. The attack on the Lys, despite its partial success at the outset, is a small affair in comparison, and although the enemy continues to deliver local attacks about Noyon, there does not seem so far to be any particular significance either in these fruitless actions or in his advance from La Fere to the new and solid French front on the Ailette.

Some French authorities think that the original German plan was to march straight on Paris and that it was the successful opposition of the first French army to intervene that turned them northwest toward Amiens. This is to suppose that von Hutier is more reckless than was his predecessor von Kluck in 1914, for he would have had the unbroken British Army on one flank and the unbroken French Army on the other. However this may be, it is always safest to credit the enemy with the soundest military aim and the German Grand Staff has always professed the Napoleonic doctrine that in a decisive battle political or positional objectives are nothing, the sole proper aim being to break the main opposed forces. We may the more readily admit that in this sense the strike toward Amiens was well conceived now that it has definitely failed.

French Cavalry's Work.

The French cavalry, which felt peculiarly the irksomeness of trench warfare, has risen finely to the opportunities offered to it in the recent crisis. As an illustration I may refer briefly to the work of the cavalry division which, having been brought up by long forced marches, was sent reconnoitring into the region of Roye at daybreak on March 26 and came up against enemy parties four miles northeast of that town.

It was here exactly at the junction of the British and French infantries at midday on March 27 that the task of the cavalry became very difficult. The French left was driven in and the cavalry had to withdraw toward Montdidier, stubbornly contesting every step. It was in no small measure due to their gallantry that it became possible that evening to hold the line of attack by Montdidier, and the survivors of the struggle took part in the following combats up to April 7, when they were relieved.

The armored cars of this division did very good service. A typical case is revealed in the record of the decoration of Captain Charles Tassin, commanding one of the groups of armored cars. It read: "A former reserve officer, who by reason of age was free from military obligations, he showed on March 30 and 31, and April 1 magnificent ardor and contempt for danger. The village having been taken by the enemy, he hurried thither with two cars and, manoeuvring skillfully, cleared the two principal streets and so opened the way for the infantry, by whom the village was retken."

BRITISH PRISONERS STARVED AND BEATEN

Official Report Says Many Have Been Put to Work Under Allied Shell Fire.

LONDON, April 12.—How British prisoners of war in Germany are enslaved, starved, and subjected to untold cruelties is related in an official report of a Government committee made public today. The detention and employment of noncommissioned officers and men captured on the western front, says the report, "have brought on these prisoners an amount of unjustifiable suffering for which it would be hard to find a parallel in history."

The report is based on an accumulation of evidence and shows that prisoners have been employed constantly under shell fire, and that many have been killed by British guns; that they have been kicked and beaten; that clothing and adequate shelter have been denied them; that they have often been shot, and that deaths from starvation and overwork have been constant.

French prisoners have been subjected to the same treatment. Some of the prisoners received neither letters nor parcels for eight or nine months after their capture. Last November there were in the Limburg station between 18,000 and 20,000 undelivered parcels for British prisoners.

DENIES NAVAL BASE REPORT

Daniels Deplores Story That America Will Use Azores.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Daniels today denied the published report that the American Navy had established a naval base in the Azores Islands.

"The story probably grew out of the fact," said Mr. Daniels, "that some ships stopped there several times on account of storms, and to get coal. We have no concession from the Portuguese Government to establish a base there.

"We have coal there, but we do not call a place where we have coal a naval base. We would not call it anything more than any place on the French coast or anywhere else where we have coal and our ships go in. It is not being armed. We have no guns there. I am very sorry anything has been published, because we have no naval base there and do not intend to have one there.

"I was very much surprised to see the story, and conferred with Admiral Benson and Mr. Roosevelt about it. They were both surprised. Mr. Roosevelt has made a statement that it was not a naval base."

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Since you started to read this advertisement 12½ pounds of sugar have been bought by Delineator families. Every minute that the stores are open they buy 750 pounds; 225 tons a day; 135 million pounds a year.

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The Delineator
The Magazine In One Million Homes

GERMANS NOW SHELL PARIS AFTER SUNSET

Projectiles Fall from First of Evening Bombardments by Long-Range Gun.

MATERNITY HOSPITAL HIT

Three Persons Were Killed and Eleven Wounded—Man and Boy Killed by Second Shell.

PARIS, April 12.—For the first time since the long-distance bombardment of Paris began, German shells reached the Paris region today after sunset. A projectile struck somewhere near the city at 8:05 o'clock this evening.

In the Paris district today two persons were killed and twelve wounded by the bombardment.

A shell fired by the German cannon yesterday struck a maternity hospital in the Rue de la Crèche, in the Montrouge district, on the southern outskirts of Paris, and three persons there were killed and eleven wounded. Within the hospital were thirty women with newborn babies. One maternity nurse, one patient, and one baby were killed, while two probationers, six women patients, and three infants were injured.

The building is two stories high, and the shell entered on the ground floor and burst in the middle of a ward. Had it come a half-hour earlier it would have made many more victims, for it was visitors' day, and friends of the patients had just left.

Another shell struck an open-air bowling alley and killed a man and a boy and wounded ten other persons.

It has been remarked that the German long-range gun was not fired during the hours of darkness, probably lest the flash of the discharge should reveal its location to French observers.

70 DIVISIONS PUT OUT OF THE FIGHT

Continued from Page One.

the battle line appears to occupy their sole attention, with the exception of last night's and today's attacks near Noyon, but any day may see a change in the direction of the German thrust. The situation is viewed with complete confidence by the French high command.

Detailed particulars concerning German liquid flame-throwing organizations show that this terrible arm is intrusted to a reserve regiment of engineers of the Prussian Guard. Three battalions, each of four companies, containing 120 men, especially trained for the purpose, are used. The men are all young, as the service calls for strength and is very hazardous. Detachments from this regiment are attached to all units along the front.

They always work with two units close together, and for each jet of flame there are four men under command of a noncommissioned officer. One man carries the apparatus, which weighs over fifty pounds, the second carries the hose which throws the flame 25 or 30 yards, and the two others are grenadiers, who are trained to replace their comrades in the event of casualties.

Two methods are adopted for advancing to attack and are used according to circumstances. In one the flame throwers go forward with the second wave of attacking infantry and destroy enemy dugouts and centres of resistance. In the second they advance with the first wave, with the object of overcoming any opposition to their progress, and then post themselves in captured positions to meet possible counterattacks.

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6 BELL-ANS Hot water Quick Relief
BELL-ANS FOR INDIGESTION
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance.

PAN GERMANS CALL FOR HARSHER TERMS

New Demands on Poland and Rumania Are Now Openly Advocated.

WRING MONEY FROM POLAND

Proposal in Prussian Upper House That She Assume Part of Germany's War Debt.

By GEORGE RENWICK.

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Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—At the moment when the greater section of the German press is raging about what it terms Wilson's gospel of force, the debate on Poland in the Prussian upper house has greater significance and interest and deserves to be remembered. In the Chamber, where Prussian junkerism is clarified and condensed; in the House, which is accustomed to hear the full blown evangel of Machtpolitik, it is seldom there has been a debate so impregnated with hatred and the advocacy of force in politics. The great debate fully justifies Wilson's attitude as shown in his Baltimore speech. Count Yorck, who is leader of reaction in the upper house, declared: "The state is force and again force, and it is only after that it is called upon to carry out works of culture."

That sentence, says the Berliner Tageblatt, expresses the imperial policy of force more clearly than has ever been done before, and in making that declaration, says the same journal, the Count was only the mouthpiece of that opinion which has been greatly strengthened by the western military successes.

General von Kleist demanded that Poland should take over a certain portion of Germany's war debt, perhaps the most extraordinary suggestion made in the debate.

The Frankfurter Zeitung is greatly alarmed because these junkers appear to be supported in their demands for the annexation of Polish territory by strong elements in the Prussian Government. The motion regarding Poland which the House discussed, says this journal, means the annexation of a considerable portion of Polish territory, and it asks if the Chancellor, after what he said against annexation, supports this policy.

The demands of the upper house, it goes on, "mean the complete abandonment of the policy of friendship with the Poles and the substitution for that of a policy of suppression." It will not have it that the so-called military security only involves small frontier alterations, for in the days when cannon bombard Paris from a distance of over sixty-five miles it is absurd to say that slight rectifications would meet the demand for such security. Behind the whole demand for military security, it goes on, there really lie the demands of the industrial magnates who wish to secure Poland's mineral regions, and it protests strongly against the belief that Germany, with its vast coal resources, needs this comparatively small district, with only 3 per cent. of Germans among its population that would destroy the prospect of Poland's industrial future.

Pan Germans are also agitating for a greater application of force to Rumania. Their newspapers express the hope and belief that Kuehlmann's journey to Bucharest is also for the purpose of adding to the treaty a protocol which will give Germany far greater economic advantages than it is supposed the treaty has already given her.

The Weser Zeitung will have it that Rumania has been given far too favorable terms. The Deutsche Tageszeitung and papers of similar views talk of the great damage done to German interests by the fact that Kühlmann allowed himself to be led by Czernin, the result of which was that Germany has not got all the junkers desire.

It will be interesting to see how far this Pan German campaign has succeeded, for some of the papers maintain that the treaty has been or will be stiffened up much in the fatherland's favor and Rumania made to feel the full weight weight of her subjection to Germany and the full force of those principles of force so influentially advocated in Prussia's upper house and held in Prussian Government circles.

SACKVILLE-WEST IN COUNCIL

Succeeds Rawlinson as Member of Versailles War Board.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Major General Charles J. Sackville-West has been appointed British military representative on the Supreme War Council at Versailles in place of General Sir Henry Rawlinson. This announcement was made by Andrew Bonar Law at question time yesterday in the House of Commons.

General Sackville-West is a brother of the third Lord Sackville and is in his forty-eighth year. He was lately in command of the King's Royal Rifle Corps. In the South African war he was an Aide de Camp to General Buller and afterward was a Staff Captain at the War Office and an instructor at the Staff College. During the present war he has been twice wounded, has been mentioned in dispatches, and has been made a C. M. G.

Colonel Faber asked the Prime Minister yesterday if he would consider the advisability of including an Admiral in the War Council, seeing that Britain was a nation that existed by sea power. Mr. Bonar Law, who replied, said that he was not prepared to adopt the suggestion. Whenever naval affairs were under consideration naval advisers of the Government invariably attended the Cabinet meeting. Mr. Pringle asked whether naval advice was not being taken with a view to helping the position of the British armies at the present time, so as to assure that the fleet could take action to prevent bombardment of the British coast. Mr. Bonar Law replied that these questions were under consideration by both the War Cabinet and its naval advisers.

MAJOR UNDER ARREST.

Officer of Field Artillery Accused of Violating Espionage Law.

DEMING, N. M., April 12.—Major John M. Birkner, 127th Field Artillery, was arrested at Camp Cody today charged with violating the espionage law.

Major Birkner, who is a native of Germany, has been in the United States military forces for more than thirty years.

The technical charge against the officer was violation of Section 3, Title 1 of the Espionage act. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal George Ramsey, on instructions from United States Marshal Andrew Audspeth. He will be taken to Santa Fe Sunday to appear before United States District Judge Colin Neblett.

HINT THAT BEERFELDE IS ACCUSED OF TREASON

German Officer Arrested in Connection with Lichnowsky Papers Defended by Vorwaerts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 12.—The Vorwärts commenting on the Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung's statement regarding the arrest of Captain Beerfelde, who was concerned in the distribution of the memorandum of Prince Lichnowsky, the former German Ambassador to London, says it gives the impression that there is a traitor in the General Staff.

Beerfelde, it says, returned disabled and joined the General Staff, where he apparently was considered morally responsible and capable, "but it was fatal for him, for it brought him to the borderland where the military ceases and politics begin, and the Captain stepped into the world full of frightful secrets."

The paper speaks of monarchical and conservative institutions and says that Beerfelde learned many things which made him begin to doubt and want to proclaim the truth.

"Germany's fate during and after the war," he wrote to Hindenburg, "will entirely depend on whether we represent a true cause; otherwise we will outwardly win, but be ripe for downfall and never fulfill our world mission. Only with truth can we withstand the inner and outer enemy, of which the most dangerous is the infamous lie."

The Vorwärts thinks his words explain the man, who has a burning love of the German people. The paper admits that Beerfelde may have had wrong ideas, but asks if it is clever or necessary to take a General Staff Captain, decorated with Iron Cross of the first class, and expose him to the world as a traitor and as a martyr of the peace movement.

It declares that the accusations against Beerfelde are adventurous, advocates that the trial shall not be secret, and quotes Marx as follows: "The people see the punishment but not the crime, and because it sees punishment where no crime is it will see no crime where punishment is."

The Lokal-Anzeiger reports that evidence against Beerfelde is increasing, but that it is only indirectly connected with Lichnowsky.

The Kölnische Volkzeitung says Lichnowsky was responsible for 120,000 Germans being interned in England, because he refused passports in the first days of the war and not until Aug. 3 could the German Foreign Office arrange for 600 Germans to leave by a Dutch steamer.

GREET OUR LABOR LEADERS.

British Welcome the Delegates Sent by the American Federation.

LONDON, April 12.—An American mission, comprising representatives of labor, journalism, banking, and other interests, has arrived at a British port. The mission was met by a committee including Lieut. Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, Harry E. V. Brittain, Secretary of the English branch of the Pilgrims, and representatives of the army and navy.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The American mission mentioned in the foregoing dispatch is a delegation of nine American labor leaders, officially known as the American Federation of Labor mission, which will be the guests of the British Government during its stay in England. Announcement of its arrival was received today in a cablegram at the Federation of Labor's headquarters here.

The mission left New York a fortnight ago with the object of making konwn to English and French labor the position of labor in the United States. The delegates are headed by James Wilson, President of the Pattern Makers' League of America, as Chairman. Others are John P. Frey, William Short, Miss Melinda Scott, Miss Agnes Nestor, William H. Johnson, George L. Berry, Chester M. Wright, Martin F. Ryan, Professor Arthur O. Lovejoy of Johns Hopkins University; Edward T. Meredith of Des Moines, Ia.; Alson Secor, editor of an agricultural journal published in that city, and E. O. McCormick of San Francisco, Vice President of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company.

The delegates were sent by American labor in response to repeated invitations from British and French labor leaders to President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, to visit them personally and confer on labor's position in the associated nations at war with Germany. Mr. Gompers was unable to go.

DROP BOMBS ON LUXEMBURG

British Aviators Attack the Railway Station There.

LONDON, April 11.—British aviators today dropped more than a ton of bombs on the railway station at Luxemburg. In reporting on aviation activities on the battlefront Wednesday the official statement on aerial operations says that eight enemy airplanes were accounted for, and that seven British machines are missing. The statement reads:

The weather Wednesday was very unfavorable for flying, but as soon as it was possible to leave the ground our airplanes went out to reconnoitre the battlefront. Useful information was brought back as to the position of the enemy's troops, which were attacked with bombs and machine gun fire. Enemy low-flying machines also were active on this front. Three were shot down in our lines by infantry, four were brought down by our airplanes, and one was driven down out of control. Seven of ours are missing.

At midday today we raided the Luxemburg station and over a ton of bombs were dropped. Several bursts were seen on and around the station. All our machines returned.

MODIFIES EXPORT LIST.

No License Required on Certain Shipments to Canada.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The War Trade Board announced today that it had issued a revised export conservation list containing certain modifications of the old. These modifications are effective April 15. Thereafter individual export licenses will not be required on shipments to Canada and New Foundland of the following commodities:

Aluminium and all articles containing aluminium; brass and all articles containing brass excepting brass pipes, brass plates, brass sheets, and brass tubes; copper, and all articles containing copper excepting copper pipes, copper plates, copper sheets, copper tubes, copper sulphate, and chemical compounds of copper; nickel and all articles containing nickel excepting chemical compounds thereof, and nickel alloys; articles manufactured of rubber.

EX-GERMAN ATTACHE ASSAILS PRESIDENT

Lieut. von Herwarth Asserts England O. K.'d Baltimore Speech Before He Made It.

ALWAYS INTENDED TO FIGHT

His Election Remarks About Keeping the Country Out of War Called a Manoeuvre.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 12.—Lieutenant von Herwarth, the former Military Attaché at Washington, writing in the Vossische Zeitung, argues that when President Wilson's speech was delivered in Baltimore on April 6 it was 2 o'clock in the morning in Berlin, and yet the Berlin morning papers of the 7th published a résumé of the speech. The paper says this is a technical impossibility, that a résumé must have been in London on the 6th of April, and that this is proof that Wilson must first have submitted his utterances to London.

"Is it an intellectual document?" it goes on. "One might suppose that the responsible leader of a State would speak from the depth of his convictions when he speaks to the whole world, at least if he wishes to be taken seriously. * * * It would appear that the American people highly overrated this man when they chose him as leader. Those who have lived long enough in America to know the people and country know that there are plenty of serious people, honest men who fight for their convictions and patriots whose country is sacred—men who besides these qualities have the necessary ability and force and, above all, the will to serve their country. Wilson does not belong to them."

The paper charges that the President is insincere and even sinks to the level of a political condottiere when he speaks of the English. It refers to the time when the President was first elected, and declares that tariff reform showed its effect seven months later by 200,000 men being out of work in Chicago, although everything changed when the war broke out.

"Like a dry sponge the Union soaked up Entente contracts," it continues, "and began to make munitions."

The writer even alleges that England, which, he says, was then preparing for war, strove to influence the election in favor of Wilson.

"Those who assisted at the election campaign could not doubt it," he says. "Especially those who heard Ambassador Bryce's sigh of relief when Wilson was elected were convinced."

The paper says that in spite of the pretended animosity of the Entente press against Wilson in the 1917 campaign England had played her hand, and Wilson's words about keeping the country out of war were a manoeuvre, as he never intended to do this. Elihu Root said in 1914 that America would help England out should she get in a corner. The President's election words were spoken to decide the country and succeeded. "Now Wilson shows himself an accomplice of England. The red thread of hypocrisy runs through all his speeches and his last speech is no exception."

This paper again accuses Reuter of only sending a résumé of the President's speech and of leaving out passages.

"Even if the unknown parts of his speech are milder in tone, this does not change his preaching force," it continues. "It changes nothing that the Mister Professor feels chagrined because a peace-loving, honest people of 70,000,000 with their loyal allies are bathed in blood and tears, or that he feels personally insulted because Germany and the Central nations who are fighting for the freedom of the world will not become England's vassals."

The writer declares that Wilson is an Anglomaniac and that this suited England's aims, and that the President is an English, not an American, President at the head of the Union. He goes on:

"He does not stand comparison with George Washington, as the latter spoke the truth. Wilson changes with the wind. Washington had ideas. Wilson borrows them where he finds them, from England or from Emperor Dom Pedro. Washington was the founder of a great western democracy and the creator of a high idealistic Constitution. Wilson tramples on the right of individuals, the right of publication, and of freedom, and stands on a heap of English lies.

"Most of the papers follow in his wake, and are quite poisoned with his ideas. This shameless despot in his own house accuses us of trying to acquire supremacy of power and commercialism."

The writer concludes that Abraham Lincoln's words about not fooling all the people all the time could well be applied to the President.

It was announced in Washington, when the President's Baltimore speech had been delivered, that it had been sent in advance to all the capitals of Europe, so that all should receive it simultaneously.

GERMANS DISTORTED PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

Wolf Bureau Omitted Two Long Passages, Thus Entirely Changing Its Character.

ZURICH, Switzerland, April 12.—According to the Mannheim Volksstimme, the Wolf Bureau, the semi-official news agency in Germany, omitted two long passages from President Wilson's speech, entirely changing its character and placing it much in another light.

The passages omitted were those commencing "We ourselves have proposed no injustice," &c., and ending with the words, "The German leaders were seeking" and "her statesmen have said," &c., and closing, "to be free under their domination."

The passages referred to are as follows:

"We have ourselves proposed no injustice, no aggression. We are ready, whenever the final reckoning is made, to be just to the German people, deal fairly with the German power, as with all others. There can be no difference between peoples in the final judgment if it is indeed to be a righetous judgment. To propose anything but justice, even-handed and dispassionate justice, to Germany at any time, whatever the outcome of the war, would be to renounce and dishonor our own cause, for we ask nothing that we are not willing to accord.

"It has been with this thought that I have sought to learn from those who spoke for Germany whether it was justice or dominion and execution of their own will upon the other nations of the world that the German leaders were seeking.

"Her statesmen have said that they wished peace, and were ready to discuss its terms whenever their opponents were ready to sit down at the conference table with them. Her present Chancellor has said—in indefinite and uncertain terms, indeed, and in phrases that often seem to deny their own meaning, but with as much plainness as he thought prudent—that he believed that peace should be based upon the principles which we had declared our own in the final settlement.

"At Brest-Litovsk her civilian delegates spoke in similar terms; professed their desire to conclude a fair peace and accord to the peoples with whose fortunes they were dealing the right to choose their own allegiances. But action accompanied and followed the profession. Their military masters, the men who act for Germany and exhibit her purpose in execution, proclaimed a very different conclusion. We cannot mistake what they have done—in Russia, in Finland, in the Ukraine, in Rumania. The real test of their justice and fair play has come. From this we may judge the rest.

"They are enjoying in Russia a cheap triumph in which no brave or gallant nation can long take pride. A great people, helpless by their own act, lies for the time at their mercy. Their fair professions are forgotten. They nowhere set up justice, but everywhere impose their power and exploit everything for their own use and aggrandizement, and the peoples of conquered provinces are invited to be free under their dominion."

VENICE GREETS AMERICANS.

Reception for Davison, Lee, and Perkins of the Red Cross.

VENICE, Wednesday, April 10.—H. P. Davison, Robert P. Perkins, and Ivy Lee of the American Red Cross received a notable welcome by the city authorities today. When the party arrived in the Admiral's launch it was escorted to the City Hall, where Acting Mayor Valier, with the City Council, representatives of the army and navy, and the citizens extended the greetings of Venice.

Mr. Davison, in replying to an address by the Mayor, referred to the disinterested attitude of Italy, which "had put aside the ties of thirty-three years and joined the Allies in the cause of justice and liberty."

The party later visited the Cathedral of St. Mark and other principal points, and inspected the extensive relief work that is going on. B. Harvey Carroll, Jr., American Consul in Venice, is conducting the work with Red Cross support.

CHARLES'S LETTER ALARMS GERMANY

Revelations of Austria's Attitude on Alsace Question Cause Agitation in Empire.

MILITARISTS CRY 'TREASON!'

Washington Hears Junker Organs Demand That Austria Be Placed Under German Tutelage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Germany is agitated over the letter of Emperor Charles of Austria-Hungary expressing sympathy with the aspiration of France to regain Alsace-Lorraine, according to an official dispatch from Zurich today.

"The German press," says the dispatch, "is very much excited over the revelations which the French Government has made concerning the attitude of the Emperor of Austria toward the Alsace-Lorraine question. The Neue Badische Landes Zeitung, announcing that the Chancellor of the Empire left suddenly on Tuesday to join the Emperor at Great Headquarters, affirms that these conferences which are to take place will revolve exclusively about the situation created by the revelations of M. Clemenceau.

"Although the Vienna correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung, in a note of extreme timidity, wrote Tuesday evening that the high personage mentioned by the French Premier in his reply to Count Czernin could not belong to the ruling house, every one is convinced, especially after the details furnished by Clemenceau, that the facts as imputed to the Emperor of Austria are exact.

"The organs of the military party are crying treason, and demand that Austria be placed under the tutelage of the German Empire. The Neue Badische Landes Zeitung adds that the German Ambassador at Vienna called Tuesday at Ballplatz to present a communication from his Government."

A dispatch from Paris, treating of the letter of Emperor Charles, says:

"The Petit Journal announces that other revelations may follow which would bring full light to bear upon the perfidious policy of the Central Empires, adding: 'As was expected, this important proof is not enough to silence the adversary. One may be sure that M. Clemenceau will not allow himself to be overtaken. He still has at his disposal other arguments equally decisive and likely to convince the most skeptical and the most prejudiced of the odious duplicity of the Government circles of Vienna and Berlin.'

An official dispatch received here today from Berne says:

"The Münchner Neueste Nachrichten announces that a large meeting is to be held Saturday at Prague to protest against Count Czernin's speech.

"All the members of the upper house and of the Landtag are expected to take part in the meetings, as well as all the committees of the scientific and art associeties and delegates from numerous corporations.

"Deputy Korosec promised that the South Slav Party will give its entire support to the Czech association. M. Turku, Minister of Public Works, has decided to join the protesting party."

SAYS AUSTRIA FIGHTS AS KAISER'S TRUE ALLY

Emperor Charles, Denying Statement Concerning Alsace, Affirms Faith in Victory.

VIENNA, April 12, (via Amsterdam.)—Complete solidarity exists between Austria and Germany and "we shall jointly enforce an honorable peace," says Emperor Charles in a telegram (the substance of which was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Friday) to Emperor William denying the truth of the declaration made early in the week by Premier Clemenceau of France that the Austrian Emperor recognized France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. The message declares that the French Premier's assertions are "from beginning to end inventions."

It is added that the fact that Austro-Hungarian troops are fighting for Alsace-Lorraine on the western front demonstrates the Emperor's faithfulness to his ally, while the senselessness of attributing to Count Czernin the idea that France had a just claim to Alsace-Lorraine is proved by all of the Foreign Minister's public utterances. The message to Emperor William reads:

"The French Premier, driven into a corner, is endeavoring to escape from the net in which he has entangled himself by piling up more and more untruth, and he does not hesitate to make the completely false statement that I recognized that France had a just claim to the reacquisition to Alsace-Lorraine. I disavow this assertion with indignation.

"At the moment when Austro-Hungarian cannon are thundering jointly with German cannon on the western front it hardly needs proof that I am fighting for these provinces, and I am ready to continue fighting exactly as if it were a question of defending my own land.

"Although, in face of this eloquent proof and the full community of aims for which almost four years we have been waging war, I consider it superfluous to waste even a word on Premier Clemenceau's false assertion, I desire, nevertheless, to take this opportunity of again assuring you of the complete solidarity which exists between you and me and your empire and mine.

"No intrigues, no attempts, from whomsoever they may proceed, will imperil our loyal comradeship of arms, and we shall jointly enforce an honorable peace."

Czernin Repeats Denial.

LONDON, April 18.—Count Czernin, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister, on Friday issued a circular stating that he had interviewed Emperor Charles and that he was convinced that the statement of the French Government regarding the letter written by the Emperor was untrue, according to a dispatch to the Berliner Tageblatt forwarded by the Copenhagen correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company.

It was in response to this letter that the French Government published Emperor Charles's letter of March 31, 1917, upholding France's "just claims regarding Alsace-Lorraine."

SIXTUS IN BELGIAN ARMY.

He Is the Brother-in-law to Whom the Emperor Wrote of Peace.

The brother-in-law, whom Emperor Charles of Austria addressed in his famous letter of March 31, 1917, as "My Dear Sixtus," is an officer in the Belgian Army, Prince Sixtus of Bourbon-Parma, born in 1886, and consequently six years older than his sister, Empress Zita.

Another brother of the Empress, Prince Xavier, born in 1889, is serving in the same army, and for a time was attached to the staff of King Albert. A half-brother, Prince Elias, born in 1880, is attached to the General Staff of the Austrian Army. Two sisters of the Empress, Adelaide and Frances, are English war nurses.

Their father, the late Duke Robert of Bourbon-Parma, took as his first wife the Princess of Bourbon-Sicilies in 1869. By her he had three sons, including Prince Henry, the head of the house, and five daughters, one of whom, Princess Marie, is dead. Duke Robert's first wife died in 1882. Two years later he married the Princess de Bragauca, Infante of Portugal, by whom he had six sons and six daughters, and died in 1907.

At the beginning of the war Sixtus and Xavier, whose sister had married the then Archduke Charles, in 1911, tried to enlist in the French Army, but could not be accepted on account of the law excluding from that army all members of the former French royal family; both were descended from the Bourbon Kings.

So they joined the Belgian Army, carried wounded at Namur and on the Yser, and then were lost sight of in Flanders. Xavier is said to have performed work, on account of his German appearance and knowledge of the German language, the nature of which is known only to King Albert. On Jan. 15, 1917, the brothers were thus spoken of in the French Army Orders:

"They spontaneously offered their services in the cause of right, and, attached to the stretcher bearers in the first line, have on all occasions given proof of devotion and complete contempt of danger."

TAKE SHIP LINES TONIGHT.

Government Will Then Control All Vessels Plying to Southern Ports.

With the taking over of the steamships of the Clyde, Mallory, Merchants and Miners and the Southern lines by the Railroad Administration at midnight tonight, the Government will have control of every steamship line operating to southern ports out of New York. The four remaining lines are in the South American and West Indian trade. They are the New York and Cuban Mail, better known as the Ward Line, which operates to Cuba and Mexico: the United Fruit Company, to South American ports; the Munson Line, to Cuba, and the New York and Porto Rico line, whose steamships ply between here and Porto Rico.

The Government controls, through the Railroad Administration, the Mallory, the Clyde, the Merchants and Miners, the Savannah, the Old Dominion, the Southern Pacific, and the Southern lines.

At present the task that confronts the Government is to find men for the ships and offices of the lines. Already many in the employ of the steamship companies have entered the service of the army and navy.

URUGUAY ASKS BERLIN IF GERMANY IS A FOE

Query as to State of War Discloses That U-Boat Captured South American Mission.

MONTEVIDEO, April 12.—The Government of Uruguay has asked Berlin, through Switzerland, if Germany considers that a state of war exists with Uruguay, as stated by the commander of a submarine who captured a Uruguayan military commission bound for France.

If the reply is in the affirmative Uruguay will declare a state of war. If a negative reply is received Uruguay will demand that the Commissioners be liberated on parole.

The above dispatch indicates that a German submarine captured a Uruguayan mission to France. This is the first intimation that such an incident had occurred.

LIEUT. MURPHY GUILTY.

Court-Martial Finds That He Neglected a Sick Recruit, Who Died.

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J., April 12.—First Lieut. Thomas G. Murphy of windber, Penn., chief medical officer in the 312th Infantry, was found guilty this afternoon by a general court-martial and sentenced to six months' confinement at the cantonment and ordered to forfeit $50 a month during that period. He must perform his regular duties at the cantonment during confinement.

He was charged with neglecting to properly treat a recruit from New York who was taken ill and died at the cantonment last January.

TWO CASUALTIES IN NAVY.

One Man Swept Overboard—Another Commits Suicide.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Navy Department today announced these casualties:

NEAL, HOWARD BOURNE, electrician; committed suicide on board the destroyer Bridge, April 5; next of kin, Mrs. Emily Neal, 237 Decatur Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

ALEXANDER, JOHN R., Jr., seaman; lost overboard from Submarine Patrol No. 510, April 10; father, John R. Alexander, 2,615 Broad Avenue, Altoona, Penn.

Why Pay 20c for Cotton Collars When You Can Buy These

MEN'S ENGLISH LINEN COLLARS at 25c

THESE are the last English Linen Collars at 25c—price will be advanced after these are sold. At 25c they are only five cents more than cotton, but they are fifty cents handsomer. Cotton isn't one, two, three with linen for looks or service. But wake up if you are interested. The supply is limited, but the demand is not!!!

American-Fold Models and Special Wings for Evening

Men's Furnishings Shop—4 West 38th St.

Franklin Simon & Co.

FIFTH AVENUE

Lord & Taylor

38th Street FIFTH AVENUE 39th Street

MEN

Good Morning!

Style iz everything for a sinner and a leetle ov it won't hurt a saint.—*Billings.*

NOW ready—the latest in style and utility in 98 per cent all wool

Top Coats at $25.00 up
Spring Suits at $22.50 up
No Charge for Alterations.
Fourth Floor.

"Tyrite" My New Scarf At $1.00

THIS narrow Folded-In Four-In-Hand is going over the counter almost faster than I can keep it coming through the door. It ties into a mighty good-looking knot. *Shantung Silk Shirts,* $3.75.

Blue, Brown, Gray Spring Suits $25.00

THESE are the colors in the lime-light this season. The price, $25, is low for pure woolens, spruce fit, smart style and superior individual service. Double-Breasted Suits, Blue, Brown and Gray, at $27.50.

JOHN DAVID
STEIN-BLOCH SMART CLOTHES
Broadway at 32nd Street

FRENCH 'ACE' GIVES OUR FLIERS ADVICE

Continued from Page One.

but one against all comers, simply because that one knew he was skillful enough to break off the combat at will and return to the attack with an irresistible thrust when he had monoeuvred his opponents into a dangerous position.

Four Requisites of Air Fighting.

For Fonck four things count as an air fighter's assets: Flying ability, accuracy of shooting, automatic swiftness of decision and coolness. Unlike many great fliers—Lufbery and Guynemer, for example—he does not put shooting first.

"Manoeuvring your opponent is the chief thing," he said. "Directly I engage an enemy I can judge what line to take. You can tell from the outset just what quality of pilot is opposed to you, and must act accordingly. I have never fought Richthofen, but I am certain I should know in ten seconds that I was at grips with him if we met, and he would know, too. The way a pilot handles his machine is an unfailing indication of his calibre."

The remark might have come from the mouth of d'Artagnan himself, talking about his battles. Fonck continued:

"Don't believe the stories about the most successful airmen diving from a great height and abandoning the struggle if the enemy is missed. That may have been true once, but at present such tactics are impossible. You must fight and fight close. The victorious aviator is the man who knows best how to handle his machine so as to meet changing situations most adequately, and who has the quickness of decision to translate that ability at once into action."

"But against heavy odds," I said. "Surely you are at a disadvantage when several attack you at once."

"Not in the least," he replied. "You just give ground and manoeuvre them"—he emphasized the word—"and then go for the one who is in the worst position."

Fought and Won, 1 to 7.

Again it was d'Artagnan speaking. Fonck continued:

"The greatest number I ever fought alone was seven, at Verdun. I dodged around until I got my opportunity, and then went for one and downed him. A moment or two later I got another and gave a third more than he liked, so that he made off. That left four. I dived at one, and, although I missed him, came so close"—Fonck begins firing at 150 yards and continues until he is five yards distant, when he swerves for an instant to avoid a collision—"that he decided to quit also. When I wheeled to tackle the rest they were streaks on the horizon."

Fonck reckons that his best performance; but in the present battle he downed two out of three of Richthofen's "Tango Circus" in a five-minute combat above Montdidier. The "Circus" follows the "storks," as the members of the crack French Flying Corps are called, whenever they go along the front. Last Summer they met in Flanders, last August at Verdun, and a week ago near Montdidier.

I asked Fonck about his sensations while fighting.

Fonck a Total Abstainer.

"It's very interesting," he said coolly, in a tone that might have been borrowed from the swordsman of Dumas. "One is so keen on the game that he never thinks about danger. Sometimes, after it is over, I find myself sweating, but I suppose that is pure excitement plus physical exertion. It is hard work handling a fighting plane. You've got to be in tiptop condition. I know there are good pilots who play the fool on leave, but they lose their nerve or get killed. You must be absolutely fit to stand the racket."

Fonck drinks no alcohal and is a moderate smoker. Unlike most aviators, he is absolutely devoid of superstition and laughingly accepted a third light from a single match. He carried no mascot, and his plane is unadorned save for a painted stork in a horizontal position, of which he wears a silver model above his decorations. Guynemer, whose death Fonck avenged by downing the German novice Wissemans, who killed the French ace in his first battle, had the same attitude, which the rest of the "storks" make a point of imitating. The motto of the whole group is: "Trained to the top notch is better than trusting to luck," and they all look fit to fight for their lives tomorrow.

Never Injured in Battle.

Fonck's only trophy is a shoulder-badge from Wissemans's uniform, kept in memory of Guynemer.

I asked him which had been his "tightest corner." He replied:

"Since I have been flying a battleplane I have not known one; but once, in 1916, when doing scouting for infantry on the Somme, I was shot down by enemy infantry while flying at a height of fifty yards. One bullet splintered the fuselage a half-inch from my left hand, my engine was injured, and I landed between the lines and abandoned my machine. That was the only time I was forced to land, and although I have been in aviation since the beginning of the war, I have never been scratched or had an accident."

Until last May Fonck, who received his pilot's certificate in 1913, after two months' study under Pégoud, was employed as a scouting, photographic and artillery observation pilot. At this work he nevertheless downed two Germans, and eight days after his appointment to a battleplane escadrille was mentioned in a communiqué as having destroyed his fifth enemy.

Advice for American Aviators.

I asked him if he had any advice to give to the American airmen, and he replied:

"Avoid all excess and train as for a prizefight. From the practical point of view the best thing is get attached to a first-class French group. We know the game, and a young pilot cannot do better than fly with a group in which there is at least one crack. The latter not only gives the confidence which is essential to novices, but shows them how, and is there to disengage them from awkward situations.

"Secondly, tell them to learn their machine and engine thoroughly. Ninety per cent. of aviators are forced to trust their lives to mechanics for tuning up. That is not good enough for me. Without boasting I may say I can take any machine of our group, and in a week it will be the best of the lot—not because I am specially clever, but because I know the whole outfit thoroughly. And it is worth learning, because my life depends on it."

Fonck has a professional advantage in this respect. Before getting his pilot's certificate he studied for five years to be a mechanical engineer and had driven racing automobiles. In his opinion a successful air fighter is born, not made; but mechanical knowledge counts enormously.

As his name suggests, Fonck is of Alsation origin. His grandfather owned property near Schrameck, which he abandoned after fighting in the war of 1870 rather than live under German rule. Fonck himself was born in the Vosges. What he thinks of the Germans may be judged from the following:

I asked whether he felt very triumphant when he downed an additional German plane, and he answered:

"Oh, no. I just say to myself: 'One less of the swine in France today,' and let it go at that."

206 MILLION TOTAL FOR THE LOAN HERE

Yesterday's Sales $26,321,100, $3,000,000 More Than on Thursday.

DAILY AVERAGE $41,000,000

Bankers Highly Pleased, but Hope for Even Better Results as Campaign Gains Power.

'LIBERTY LAND' OPEN TODAY

Cardinal Farley Will Officiate at War Exhibit at 69th Regiment Armory and Daniels Will Speak.

Reports of subscriptions to the third Liberty Loan received yesterday by the Federal Reserve Bank of New York totaled $26,321,100, an increase of more than $3,000,000 compared with the previous day's figures. This brought up the total for the first five days of the campaign to $206,560,100, as against $131,312,000 for a similar period in the second Liberty Loan campaign.

That the drive for the Third Liberty Loan is being conducted far more successfully than was the campaign for the second loan is indicated by the fact that daily subscriptions have averaged more than $41,000,000, compared with $26,000,000, the average for the corresponding time in the previous effort. On the basis of the $900,000,000 quota for the district, the daily average should be $36,000,000, but figuring on total subscriptions of $1,500,000,000, the aim of the committee, the daily average is $60,000,000, the length of the campaign measuring twenty-five business days. Although the bankers are pleased with the results obtained thus far, they are hopeful that still better totals will be rolled up as the drive progresses. More and more energy is being injected into the campaign daily.

Sales by Subdivisions.

The following table gives the Treasury quotas and the total of subscriptions recorded yesterday and to date for each of the subdivisions of the New York Federal Reserve district:

	Quota.	Subscriptions Received. Recorded Yesterday.	Total for Five Days.
New York City—			
Manhatn.	$818,794,000	$12,564,350	$152,618,000
Brooklyn.	39,616,900	2,327,850	13,570,150
Bronx....	3,317,100	469,450	571,950
Queens..	4,364,400	562,450	1,753,950
Richmond	1,032,900	226,450	273,650
	$867,125,300	$16,150,150	$168,787,700
Sub-districts—			
No. 1, Buffalo.	$43,626,500	$286,650	$1,965,150
No. 2, R'chestr	20,969,400	306,350	2,941,550
No. 3, Syracuse & Utica.	29,071,800	463,650	2,936,050
No. 4, B'amton	9,449,900	193,750	1,139,050
No. 5, Albany..	34,691,000	1,162,650	6,285,900
No. 6, L. Island outside N. Y. City..	5,474,800	309,550	1,448,200
No. 7, Nor.N.J.	71,925,000	7,054,300	18,505,250
No. 8, Fairfield Co.,Conn., W'chester & Rockland Cos.,N.Y.	17,666,300	411,050	3,461,250
Total out N.Y.C.	232,874,700	$10,170,950	37,772,400
Total for dist..	$900,000,000	$26,321,100	$206,560,100

Greater Interest Shown Now.

An indication that individuals are taking a greater interest in the Third Liberty Loan than they did in the Second is furnished by the report of the Metropolitan Canvass Committee which shows that in the first four days of the current campaign 5,638 subscriptions, amounting to $1,268,350, were obtained. During the same period in the Second Loan campaign, the canvassers collected only 312 subscriptions totaling $39,000. At present there are 20,000 volunteer workers engaged in canvassing and the committee is endeavoring to get five times that number. Those who desire to enlist in the work are requested to apply to the committee or to the nearest recruiting station.

All Liberty Loan subscriptions filed at booths operated by the Women's Committee or other organizations will count in the quotas of the banks through which they are placed, according to a statement made yesterday by Benjamin Strong, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank and Chairman of the Liberty Loan Committee. Many people, it appears, have refrained from filing their applications at Liberty Loan booths because of their desire to favor their own banks. Whatever bank or trust company is designated as the one through which a subscription should be cleared, or where final payments are to be made, will get the credit for that subscription against its quota.

Announcement was also made yesterday of a ruling by the Treasury Department setting May 9 as the earliest date on which outstanding Liberty Loan bonds may be converted into bond bearing interest at 4¼ per cent. The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan bonds, which will be dated May 9, closes on May 4.

Many Celebrations Today.

A number of parades and celebrations are scheduled for today, chief among them being the formal opening this evening of "Liberty Land," a war exhibit in the 69th Regiment Armory, the Italian Day exercises in Washington Square and a mass meeting at Carnegie Hall, the latter having been arranged by a committee representing interior decorators, art dealers, and allied trades.

The "Liberty Land" exhibit will be opened by Cardinal Farley, who will be escorted to the armory by a detachment of soldiers. Later in the evening Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who is coming to New York to attend the Jefferson Day dinner at the National Democratic Club, will appear at the armory and make an address. Governor Whitman is also expected. Admission to the war exhibit is free.

The Italian Day celebration will take place in Washington Square from 5 to 10 o'clock, the program having been arranged by Mrs. La Re Lutkins. The principal speaker will be General Guglielmotte, Military Attaché of the Italian Embassy. Enrico Caruso will sell bonds in a booth at 6 o'clock. Captain Francisco M. Guardabassi of the Italian Grenadier Guards, and Signor Ferrari-Fontana, the singer, will also take part in the bond selling. Among the speakers will be Miss Amy Bernardi, who investigated the devasted areas of Italy; Judge Freschi, Martin Vogel, and Internal Revenue Collector Edwards.

Italian Day will likewise be observed at Liberty Bell, Liberty Theatre, and the Liberty Bank. One hundred Italian school children will sing at the City Hall celebration, and Romolo Predonj, the Italian Consul, will deliver an address. Will Irwin, the writer, who has just returned from the Italian battle-front, will speak at the Liberty Bank in Madison Square, and Major Ian Hay Beith and Commander Maud Ballington Booth will be among the speakers at the Liberty Theatre on the terrace of the Public Library.

New York Guard to Parade Today.

If the weather permits units of the New York Guard will parade in different parts of the city today, the guardsmen leaving their armories at 4 o'clock.

Following are among the subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan announced yesterday:

Atlantic Gulf & West Indies Steamship Lines	$3,000,000
Utah Copper Co.	3,000,000
U. S. Rubber Co., (only part in N. Y.)	3,000,000
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Co.	2,000,000
Chemical National Bank (for own account.)	2,000,000
Hayden, Stone & Co.	1,000,000
Chino Copper Co.	1,000,000
Ray Consolidated Copper Co.	1,000,000
Nevada Consolidated Copper Co.	1,000,000
German Savings Bank of N. Y.	1,000,000
Underwood Typewriter Co., (various districts)	600,000
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., (Additional)	500,000
Railway Steel Spring Co.	500,000
Greene-Cananea Copper Co.	500,000
Pratt & Whitney Co.	500,000
Lehman Brothers	500,000
Singer Mfg. Co.	400,000
Watts, Stebbins & Co.	250,000
Central Leather Co.	250,000
Provident Loan Society	250,000
Am. Brake Shoe and Foundry Co.	200,000
Williams & Peters	200,000
Hirsch, Lilienthal & Co.	150,000
Lidgerwood Manufacturing Co.	125,000
W. Blair	120,000
Union and Phenix Espanol Ins. Co.	100,000
J. H. Williams Co.	100,000
Grant B. Schley	100,000
L. L. Winkelman & Co.	100,000
James F. White & Co.	100,000
Minot, Hooper & Co.	100,000
Horace C. Stebbins	100,000
Henry Prentiss & Co.	100,000
Terminal Warehouse Co.	100,000
Eagle Pencil Co.	100,000
H. B. Rubin	100,000
Passaic Cotton Mills	80,000
Wilson & Bradbury	75,000
Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co.	75,000
Sunny Brook Distillery Co.	75,000
Nat. Enameling and Stamping Co.	65,000
A. F. Isersons	60,000
A. Gussow & Co.	50,000
D. Fischer & Co.	50,000
Lamb, Finlay & Co.	50,000
Hery Glass & Co.	50,000
William Iselin & Co., (cotton goods department)	50,000
H. A. Caesar & Co.	50,000
William Whitman Co.	50,000
Greef & Co.	50,000
Bartram Brothers	50,000
Henry L. Batterman	50,000
Swartwout & Appenzellar	50,000
M. Morton & Co.	50,000
Abe Stein Co.	50,000
Richard Young Co.	50,000
Richard Young	50,000
Wilson & Co.	50,000
Edward S. Perot	30,000
Warsaw Fire Insurance Co.	25,000
B. G. Work	25,000
H. H. Pike & Co.	25,000
Ashland Textile Co.	25,000
S. Rossin & Sons	25,000
J. L. Rubenstein	25,000
Armond Baer	28,000
Julius Kessler & Co.	25,000
Alphonse Well & Bros.	25,000
Sol Wertheim	25,000
Max Klein	[illegible]
Meyer Height	25,000
General Hide & Skin Corp.	25,000
E. Hecker	24,500
Salomon & Phillips	15,000
H. Burison	15,000
Simon Sterns & Co.	15,000
Martin Brauer	15,000
E. Heller & Co.	11,700
Joseph Smith	10,000
Mexico Hide Company	10,000
Pan-American Hide Company	10,000
Charles A. Schieren	10,000
Schiern Realty Company	10,000
Isaac Rosenfield	10,000
Sunn Brothers Company	10,000
T. H. King	10,000
B. K. Block	10,000
A. A. Ross & Bro.	10,000
United Distillers Company	10,000
Joe Gratz	10,000
Sol. Cohen	10,000
Columbia Textile Co.	10,000
A. E. Rothstein	10,000
L. Spiegelberg & Sons	10,000
E. E. I. Martin	10,000
Gabriel Salant	10,000
Brander & Akin	10,000
Carl Maier & Co.	10,000
John McCann & Co.	10,000
Reeve & Busteed Leather Co.	7,000
F. Ricart & Co.	6,000
Caracanda Brothers	5,000
M. P. Smith & Sons Co.	5,000
Louis J. Robertson	5,000
David Falk	5,000
G. Schaumann	5,000
H. Heilbrunn	5,000
Gus Dreyfus & Co.	5,000
Milton Kaufman	5,000
Frederick Farcone	5,000

Set Goal at $7,500,000.

So great has been the success attending the campaign for subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan in Long Island City that at a meeting held at the Queens Chamber of Commerce yesterday afternoon the committee for the district decided to set a goal of $7,500,000 for total subscriptions for the campaign, although the quota for the district has been fixed at $1,309,320. John H. Pencheon, manager of the Long Island City Branch of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company, is Chairman of the general committee, and Miss Margaret Moore is Chairman of the women's committee. Subscriptions reported yesterday were:

Long Island City Savings Bank	$400,000
Title Guarantee and Trust Co.	100,000
Nichols Copper Co.	100,000
Steinway & Sons	46,000
U. S. Gov. Gas Defense Plant	70,300
National Sugar Refinery	50,000

Acting upon the recommendations of the Mother Church in Boston, Christian Scientists are pressing their Liberty Loan campaign vigorously. The work in this city is under the direction of a committee, headed by Nathan H. Weil, which consists of representatives of the nineteen local churches and societies. Mr. Weil has sent a letter to the organizations, urging that the members and attendants of the churches be asked to make their subscriptions through Christian Science channels.

Samuel Gompers Issues Appeal.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued yesterday this statement:

"Buy Liberty bonds. They are the sinews of war our Republic is making for labor, freedom, justice, democracy. In addition they are the safest investment in the world."

It was announced that Franklin Union No. 23 of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union had bought $10,000 of Liberty bonds, in addition to a purchase of $1,000 worth of War Savings Stamps. The Joint Board of Cloak and Suit Makers, an organization made up of unions affiliated with the International Ladies' Garment Workers, has subscribed $5,000 of bonds.

Three hundred cadets of the United States Junior Naval Reserve are selling bonds. They expect to raise $60,000. Ensign William Burns, who is 17, has already obtained subscriptions amounting to $8,000.

Police Commissioner Richard E. Enright is co-operating with the Liberty Loan Committee, and according to the plans, the patrolmen will not only buy bonds, but assist the campaign by aiding in the distribution of posters.

A sub-committee on distribution, covering the savings banks of the city has been organized. John J. Pulleyn, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, is Chairman, and the other members are:

Andrew D. Baird, President Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn.
Clarence O. Bigelow, President West Side Savings Bank.
Edward L. Bridgman, President Staten Island Savings Bank.
W. J. Burnett, President Long Island City Savings Bank.
Hubert Cillis, President German Savings Bank in the City of New York.
William J. Coombe, President South Brooklyn Savings Institution.
G. F. Crane, Vice President Seamen's Bank for Savings in the City of New York.
George E. Edwards, President Dollar Savings Bank.
William Felsinger, President New York Savings Bank.
Joseph N. Francolini, President Italian Savings Bank of the City of New York.
William T. James, President Queens County Savings Bank.
Alexander P. W. Kinnan, President Union Dime Savings Bank.
Andrew Mills, President Dry Dock Savings Institution.
James Quinlan, President Greenwich Savings Bank.
E. K. Satterlee, President Franklin Savings Bank.
Henry A. Schenck, President Bowery Savings Bank.
Hampden E. Tener, President Irving Savings Institution.
William E. Trotter, President Harlem Savings Bank.
Russell S. Walker, President Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn.

Offer Partial Payment Plan.

A. B. Westervelt of Harvey Fisk & Sons, a member of the Distribution Committee of the Liberty Loan Committee, who is in touch with the savings banks, says that some of these institutions have already entered their subscriptions for the Third Loan and that all of them are offering the partial payment plan in one form or another to depositors and others who may wish to subscribe. Some of the banks, he said, may adopt the coupon books in place of the card system, and all the banks have agreed to accept payments made in connection with the coupons.

The first honor flag to be given to a city of more than 25,000 population has been awarded to Newburg, N. Y. Its quota of $1,598,000 was oversubscribed to $1,646,450.

Honor flags and stars were awarded yesterday by the Liberty Loan Committee for the Second Federal District to the following communities:

Town.	Quota.	Subscription.	Stars.
Cranford, N. J.	$134,100	$300,000	1
Richford, N. Y.	6,000	6,000	
Clark Mills, N. Y.	45,900	46,000	
South Orange, N. J.	171,000	184,000	
Sparkill, N. Y.	21,300	31,000	
Glen Ridge, N. J.	171,300	200,000	
Hillsdale, N. J.	10,000	10,500	
Sea Cliff, L. I.	46,900	52,350	
Mahwah, N. J.	17,900	36,000	1
Newburg, N. Y.	1,598,800	1,646,450	
Cairo, N. Y.	3,500	4,600	
Elsmere, N. Y.	3,600	5,000	
Croton Falls, N. Y.	7,120	23,150	2
Warren, N. Y.	1,000	Oversubscribed	
Ferry, N. Y.	178,800	Oversubscribed	
Glen Rock, N. J.	12,750	14,200	
Bedminster, N. J.	8,800	13,200	1
Woodmere, L. I.	57,250	234,000	3
Rockaway Park, L. I.	69,450	85,350	
Hyde Park, N. Y.	25,000	101,850	3

Far Hills, Somerset County, N. J., claims to have on its Liberty Loan flag more stars than any other community in the country. It has nine stars, which indicates that it has oversubscribed its quota of $11,700 nine times.

$108,046,000 RAISED BY RAINBOW DIVISION

Total More Than Half of Aggregate Reported to Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

The Rainbow Division of the Liberty Loan, consisting of the various trades and industries in this city, has rolled up subscriptions to the Third Loan amounting to $108,046,000, according to a statement given out last night by G. de B. Greene, Chairman of the Advisory Trades Committee. This total is more than half of the aggregate subscriptions reported to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York during the first five days of the campaign. The Insurance Committee alone has turned in applications for $37,520,000.

Every firm and corporation in all the trades comprising the Rainbow Division will have an opportunity to win an Industrial Honor Flag. It was announced yesterday that any concern obtaining subscriptions from 60 per cent. of its employes would receive the new flag, which is of distinctive design. It bears six stars, and for each additional 10 per cent. of subscriptions obtained one star will be added. Ten stars will mean that the concern is in the 100 per cent. class, having obtained subscriptions from every one of its employes.

The first report of the Wholesale Dry Goods Trade Committee, of which Bertram H. Borden is the Chairman, was encouraging. Among the subscribers were:

Cone Export and Commission Co.	$250,000
Fred Butterfield & Co.	100,000
T. L. Malone & Co.	100,000
Lesher, Whitman & Co.	100,000
J. S. Bernheimer & Bro.	50,000
Heller & Long	50,000
Galey & Lord	30,000
Max Schwartz	28,000
Sherman & Sons	25,000
Louis Siegbert & Bro.	25,000
Denzer & Nathan	25,000
Rothschild & Newman	20,000
William Alsberg & Co.	20,000

Confectioners Raise $791,800.

At the meeting of the Confectionery, Chocolate, and Confectioners' Supplies Committee, of which M. L. Morgenthau is Chairman, held in the Hotel McAlpin, $250,000 was subscribed. This amount brought the total of bonds bought by the members up to $791,800. Among the buyers were:

William Wrigley & Co.	$100,000
Henry Heide, Inc.	50,000
E. Greenfield's Sons	35,000
M. L. Morgenthau	25,000
The Mirror	25,000
Wood & Selick	25,000
Hawley & Hoops	25,000
Henry Maillard	25,000
H. Braun	25,000
Joseph S. Auerbach	25,000
Borden's Condensed Milk Co.	25,000
Schall & Co.	25,000
F. C. Scheels	20,000
Wallace & Co.	20,000
Louis Runkel	20,000
Ridley & Co.	20,000

Following a meeting of the Upholstery and Lace Curtain Division, of which C. R. Clifford is Chairman, the following subscriptions were announced:

Ortnoka Mills	$150,000
E. D. Faulkner	100,000
Sidney Blumenthal Co.	100,000

Determined to reach and pass the mark of $400,000, which has been set by the Women's Neckwear Committee, the members are busy canvassing the 3,500 employes in the eighty-one firms in the trade. Joseph W. Sidenberg, the Chairman, reported that more than $100,000 had been pledged to date for the purchase of bonds.

One of the members of the Machine and Machine Tool Trade Committee said that a firm in this trade had solved the labor problem to its satisfaction by offering a $100 Liberty bond for $75 to each employe of the firm who agreed to remain with the company for one year. The bonds may be purchased on the installment plan.

Machine Committee's Report.

Nearly $1,500,000 in new subscriptions were reported by the committee yesterday. Among the subscribers are:

E. W. Bliss	$500,000
Manning, Maxwell & Moore	100,000
Pratt & Whitney Corp.	500,000
Prentiss Tool and Supply Co.	100,000
J. H. Williams	100,000

With a force of workers more than three times that which it had in the second campaign, the Hardware, Metals, and Allied Trades Committee is forging ahead in its efforts to break the record that it established at the close of the last loan drive. Thirty stenographers and seventy salesmen are employed in the headquarters of the committee at 280 Broadway. This committee announced yesterday that it had sold $3,000,000 worth of bonds, bringing its total to date to $7,307,550.

The Bakers' Committee, John F. Hildebrand, Chairman, reported yesterday that the total was $1,250,000.

The Theatrical Allied Interests Committee announced yesterday afternoon that the amount of the Liberty bonds sold to the managers of the theatres and theatregoers in Greater New York was $2,084,750. This is divided as follows:

Proctor's Fifth Avenue	$22,300
Proctor's Twenty-third Street	1,450
Keith's Riverside	309,650
Palace	98,000
Lyceum	48,650
Keith's Royal	6,900
Fox Circuit	32,400
Harlem Opera House	29,700
Liberty	8,800
Moss Circuit	59,300
Harris	8,750
Greenpoint	1,050
Colonial	70,000
Keith's Orpheum	20,500
Keith's Bushwick	14,000
Norma Talmadge	200,000
E. F. Albee's Theatrical Allied Interests Committee of Managers	1,141,500

The General Committee in charge of selling the Third Liberty Bonds among publishers, booksellers, printing and allied industries has appointed the following special committee for periodicals: A. C. G. Hammesfahr, Chairman; George D. Buckley, George E. Cook, R. J. Cuddihy, Luther D. Fernald, Henry Lee, Arthur S. Moore, Don M. Parker, John Adams Thayer, Victor Whitlock, R. C. Wilson, George M. O'Neil, Secretary.

Tomorrow afternoon will be the "big day" for every household employe in New York, for the big rally of the Patriotic Household League is to be held at the Century Theatre, Central Park West and Sixty-second Street. Responses to the invitations sent to every household employe in the city have been received in large numbers by Mrs. Cortlandt D. Barnes, Chairman of the metropolitan district of the Canvass Committee. Among the attractions on the program are Riccardo Martin, the tenor; the Brooklyn Navy Yard Band, singers from the St. Cecilia Club, and the Four Minute Song Men. There are to be patriotic addresses. The doors of the theatre will be opened at 2 o'clock and the meeting will be called to order at 3 o'clock.

PROSECUTE BOND SCALPERS

District Attorney Hears of Frauds Upon Loan Subscribers.

A Grand Jury will be asked to investigate the operations of alleged Liberty bond "scalpers," based on complaints made to the District Attorney. Thirteen persons were summoned by Assistant District Attorney E. S. Brogan yesterday and questioned concerning reports from purchasers of bonds that they had lost their investments after getting loans and putting up the bonds for security.

"The method of the scalpers as reported to me by several of the complainants," said Mr. Brogan, "was to make a pretended loan, taking the bond as security, but when the borrower attempted to redeem the bond he found that he had signed a bill of sale. As the loan was smaller than the amount paid for the bond the customer in some cases had substantial loss. In at least one case, it appears that forgery was resorted to in depriving a man of his investment. I expect to present the entire matter to the Grand Jury."

UNITY PLEA BY ALLIANCE.

German-Americans Disband with Expression of Loyalty.

PHILADELPHIA, April 12.—The German-American Alliance was finally dissolved here today, when, at an adjourned meeting of the Executive Committee, a resolution for disbandment was unanimously adopted.

The resolution stated that the members considered it the supreme duty of every American citizen to give his unqualified support to the Government in the successful prosecution of the war. It set forth that the alliance could do the nation no better service in the preservation of that unity and cohesion which are so necessary at this time than by voluntarily disbanding the organization, although emphatically denying that it had ever done anything that would justify the charge of disloyalty against it.

"The National German-American Alliance of the United States of America," the resolution said, "hereby accepts the resignation of its President and all its officials, closes its offices, and adjourns sine die, leaving it to the Congress of the United States, under a power reserved in the act granting its charter, to revoke the same.

"As American citizens of German blood, whole-heartedly and without reservation, we say to our fellow-citizens that together with them we shall ever stand ready to defend this Government and this country against all foes, internal and external, to the end that the liberty and freedom guaranteed by the Constitution shall forever prevail."

The organization's educational fund of $30,000 will be given to the Red Cross chapter at Wilmington, Del.

FIND BERLIN BANKER HERE WITH SPY DATA

Ran Little Shop Till Men Were Called to Cantonments, Then Opened Near Four of Them.

PARTNER NOW IN FRANCE

Information Seized Upon Arrest the Sort German Military Authorities Might Want.

Nine days before the world war started in 1914 Johann Mayer arrived in New York and passed the Immigration Inspectors as an ordinary German. He had money, how much is not stated, and within a week or two he started a little shop where he sold talking machines and records. In Berlin he was a banker, but that fact Mayer carefully kept from those with whom he became acquainted. Four weeks ago agents of the Department of Justice arrested Mayer, and since then he has been in the Essex County (N. J.) Jail pending action by the Federal authorities.

The investigation, so far as Mayer is personally concerned, is said to have been completed, and yesterday a report on the case was sent to Attorney General Gregory in Washington.

For three years after landing in New York, according to officials, Mayer apparently devoted all of his time to managing the little talking machine store. He was quiet and apparently harmless, paid his bills promptly, and always seemed to have plenty of money, although his business was not large.

For a little more than four months after Congress declared war Mayer continued his talking machine shop; but in August the phonograph business went out of existence, and when next heard of Herr Mayer had organized the Emm and Ess Trading Company, soon to be followed by another company, of which he was also a head, known as the Military Sales Corporation. Mayer was now selling military equipment to officers and enlisted men.

The draft men were called to the colors and began to mobilize. Mayer decided to establish branches near some of the cantonments, and picked out Camp Jackson at Columbia, S. C.; Camp Sevier at Greenville, S. C.; Camp Greene at Charlotte, N. C., and Camp Wheeler, near Augusta, Ga. On the outskirts of each of these big soldier cities the German opened a store, in each he placed stock valued at about $12,000.

Partners May be Twins.

For more than five months the business flourished, nobody dreaming that the man who directed it was a loyal subject of the Kaiser. Sol Savery, another man concerned in the business, is said now to be in France and to have organized a branch near one of the big American overseas camps.

Savery says he was born in the East Indies, and that he is a loyal friend of the Allies. But he bears a striking resemblance to Mayor, according to the Federal authorities—a resemblance so close that he might easily be taken for a twin brother of the German head of the Emm and Ess concern. All information concerning Savery is withheld by the Federal authorities. It was not admitted that he was under arrest or surveillance in France.

On March 16 agents of the Department of Justice went to a house in Remsen Street, Brooklyn, and arrested Mayer. At the same time agents of the Government entered the various stores near the cantonments and seized all the data found, including information relating to military transportation in the United States, facts concerning the camps, the number of men in them, and the nature of their equipment.

"What explanation did Mayer give for having this material in his possession?" a high Federal official was asked last night.

"He cannot offer a satisfactory explanation," was the answer.

"Did he have a way to communicate with Germany?" was asked.

"He probably had such opportunities," was the reply.

An investigation of certain men in the employ of Mayor & Savery is now being made. One of these, named Kleiss, was arrested with Mayer, but subsequently was released for lack of evidence, it was said.

Arrest Brooklyn German.

Late yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn police turned over to Chief De Woody of the Department of Justice Bureau of Investigation Georg Rudolph Benno Franck, who gave his address as 501 Second Street, Brooklyn. Franck is said to be the head of a slot machine manufacturing company in addition to being a partner in a commission house.

Franck entered a cigar store at 251 Fifth Avenue, Brooklyn, and asked for a cigar. The cigar had gone up a cent, and when so informed he blurted out this protest: "That's an outrage. The only way we will ever get rid of these high prices will be when the Kaiser gets over here," adding that he was coming and would "rule this country as it should be."

A policeman happened to enter the store, and, hearing part of the boast, took Franck to the station. There the German was questioned at length and then turned over to the Alien Enemy Bureau.

When questioned by Captain Roger Hull, U. S. A., in the Federal Building, Franck admitted that he was a German subject and that he was born in Königsberg, Prussia. He was locked up in the Tombs pending further investigation.

BARRAGE TEST FOR SEVENTH

Col. Fisk Will Lead His Men in Attack on "Enemy" Sector.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP WADSWORTH, SPARTANBURG, S. C., April 12.—The 107th Infantry, including the old Seventh, will go under a real barrage tomorrow morning. Way up in the Blue Ridge, where the only spectators will be the umpires, and the everpresent buzzards, wheeling high overhead, the infantrymen will leap from their trenches at 10:15, and sixty-five yards back of a curtain of three-inch shells run an "enemy" sector.

Major Gen. O'Ryan, Major Daly and several other staff officers will be on hand to watch the work. The 107th will go into action with Colonel Fisk at its head for the first time in three months.

German-Alliance Bill in Abeyance.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Dissolution of the National German-American Alliance, decided on yesterday at Philadelphia, if followed by an application for a revocation of its charter, will check legislation seeking to put an end to the organization, Senator King of Utah, author of the bill, said today. If the alliance does not seek to have its charter revoked the bill probably will be pushed, Senator King said.

$451,744,000 NOW SUBSCRIBED TO LOAN

Continued from Page One.

yet reached. Toledo's per capita subscription, counting men, women, and children, was $65. Portland will hold a jubilee celebration tomorrow night over its success in winning first honors.

The Cities Winning First Honors.

As all of these reports from cities claiming the honor flag are verified by the official returns, all of the first honors have been won for cities in the class below 250,000. Forty-five small towns tied for first honors in their classes. For cities under 25,000 the race seems to be between Burlington, Vt., and Joliet, Ill. For cities between 45,000 and 50,000, Sioux City, Iowa, got first honors. For cities between 50,000 and 100,000, Lynn, Mass., has been declared the winner. Toledo and Portland both claim the honors in the next class. It remains to be seen which of the larger cities will attain first honors for the classes between 250,000 and 500,000 and above 500,000.

Youngstown, Ohio, reported that Austrian employes of steel and iron works were buying heavily, saying, "We can't fight the Kaiser, so we buy bonds."

Columbus, Ohio, reported a total of $1,600,000, and that city expects to complete its quota this week.

Kansas City reported that the drive in that section had not actually begun in many communities, the battle for subscriptions in the rural districts beginning with a series of Thursday night meetings in rural schoolhouses. The loyalty displayed in that district is more marked than ever before, and County and State Chairmen are very optimistic, it is said.

The Fifteenth Ward of the City of Reading, Penn., to which $280,876 had been allotted, officially reports having received subscriptions of $315,750. The population of the ward is 9,100, and the number of subscribers was 931. The honor flag has been awarded to this community.

Scattering reports today on the total number of cities which have won honor flags in the different districts show the following results: San Francisco District, 112, including 95 towns and 17 counties, divided as follows: California, 35; Washington, 10; Utah, 14; Oregon, 47; Nevada, 5, and Alaska, 1. Boston District, 79; Chicago District, 114, and Cleveland District, 97.

Liberty Loan rallies were held by farmers and their wives tonight in more than 100,000 schoolhouses throughout the United States. Arrangements for the meetings began more than six weeks ago by approximately 225,000 rural school directors in response to an invitation from Secretary McAdoo. The purpose of the meetings was to explain the details of the Liberty bond and carry home to rural residents its real meaning. Patriotic songs were sung and addresses were made.

In many communities the meetings took the form of patriotic demonstrations for the men from different communities who have enlisted in the military service. One community out in the Far West distributed posters carrying the names of home boys who now are soldiers and the pertinent question, "What are you going to do to bring these boys back?"

Message from McAdoo.

The following message from Secretary McAdoo was read in all of the meetings:

"It is a matter of supreme national importance that the Treasury of the United States shall be supplied at all times with the amount of money needed to furnish the food, the clothing, the guns, the ammunition required by our soldiers to fight successfully for the safety and liberty of America, to pay the allowances made by the Government to the dependent wives and children of these soldiers, and to pay the life insurance which the Government permits every soldier to buy from it. The Treasury must also have the necessary money to extend credit to the valiant Britons, Belgians, French, and Italians who are fighting alongside American soldiers on the bloody battlefields of France, Belgium, and Italy. If the American people fail to lend their money to their Government for these noble purposes, how can we gain a victory in this glorious cause? Every one can help by lending his money to the Government. They do not make a gift of their money, they merely lend it on impregnable security and are paid interest on the loan at the same time.

"The farmers of the nation can render genuinely patriotic service by lending all the money they can to their Government and encouraging everybody else to do the same. It makes no difference how small the loan, it will be helpful. Those who can buy only thrift stamps should buy thrift stamps. Those who can only buy War Savings Stamps should buy War Savings Stamps. Those who can buy Liberty bonds should buy Liberty bonds. Always they should buy as many stamps and as many bonds as they can instead of as few. The Government has now put these loans in such convenient form that there is no citizen in the land who cannot help to some extent if he is patriotic enough to do so.

"I rely upon the farmers, than whom there are no more vitally interested in protecting America's future and the liberties of the world, to do their utmost to help in this great Liberty Loan work. The farmers are already performing patriotic service of the highest value in raising the foodstuffs needed by our own military forces and citizens at home and by the soldiers and civilian populations of the great nations associated with us, but they have a further duty to perform. They should invest all of their available money in the obligations of their Government. In doing so they will not only benefit themselves, by saving this money, but will be helping to defend their liberties, their rights, and their farms against the threatened aggressions of the most powerful autocratic and military Government ever created.

"The farmers of the nation traditionally are freedom-loving people. One hundred and forty-three years ago on the 19th of this month the farmers at Lexington and Concord fired the first shot for liberty, and it was heard around the world. I know that the American farmers of today are just as liberty loving as their heroic ancestors. I know that they will join with other Americans of every business and profession in providing the money which will enable their Government to fight to a victorious conclusion this great war for liberty, justice, and America's sacred rights.

"Railroad employes of the country are responding generously to the call for subscriptions. One of the most striking reports of their endeavors came from R. H. Ashton, Regional Director in Chicago, who said that the employes on twenty lines in the Middle West had subscribed $2,704,950."

Cleveland Germans Big Subscribers.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 12.—Third Liberty Loan subscriptions in Cleveland totaled $16,895,350 up to last night, it was officially announced today. Cleveland Germans are leading all foreign nationalities in the number of individual subscribers and the amount of subscriptions in the bond-selling race being conducted by the various nationality divisions.

DETROIT, April 12.—Oversubscription of the Third Liberty Loan was reported for Detroit today when official figures announced shortly after noon showed a total of $38,577,650 for four days' actual campaigning. Detroit's quota is $36,846,900.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 12.—A $3,000,000 Liberty Loan subscription by the United States Rubber Company, $500,000 of which was taken by employes, was announced today. Colonel Samuel P. Colt, President of the company, said the subscription would be credited to various subsidiaries.

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Few Suits Like These at $25

UNLIKE the ordinary suit to be had at $25, these Kirschbaum garments possess something more than a mere surface glossing with the pressing iron....From basting stage to finish their style and shapeliness are put into them by painstaking hand work and thousands of deft needle strokes—and put there to stay, - - - - - - $25

OFFICERS' UNIFORMS AT ACTUAL COST

Serges, 14 oz., - - - $27.00
Serges, 12 oz., - - - $25.00
Whipcords, $27.00 and 30.00
Gabardines, $23.50 and 30.00

Stern Brothers
WEST 42nd AND 43rd STREETS
Young Men's and Men's Clothes—Third Floor

With the Americans Under Their First Fire in France

Read
Martin Green's Graphic Report
Of Our Actual Entrance Into the World War
In To-Day's Evening World

B. Altman & Co.
The Camera Dep't
is well equipped to supply the wants of the amateur photographer.
A complete assortment of the latest models of autographic kodaks is ready for selection, and careful attention will be given to orders for developing, printing and enlarging.
Price List will be sent on request.
In connection with the Camera Department is a special section for

Field Glasses	Thermometers
Compasses	Pedometers
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Fifth Avenue - Madison Avenue,
34th and 35th Streets New York

The Argonaut says:—"The best the war has produced."
A STUDENT IN ARMS
By DONALD HANKEY
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE
$1.50 *Net. Postage Extra. All Bookstores.*
E. P. DUTTON & CO., 681 Fifth Ave., N.Y.

Complete Digest of a Year's News.
The New York Times Index, in quarterly volumes, gives a complete digest of a year's news. By its arrangement of dates The Index is a convenient key to the files of every newspaper, and it is the only work of its kind on sale. Price $2.00 per volume, $8.00 per year. The New York Times Index, Times Square.—Advt.

TRIED TO PENETRATE PERSHING THIRD LINE

800 Shock Troops Rehearsed Wednesday's Raid for Two or Three Weeks.

BALKED BY WITHERING FIRE

Only Two of Enemy Reached First Line, and Both of Them Were Taken Prisoner.

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY IN FRANCE, April 12, (Associated Press.) In the raid carried out by the Germans on Wednesday against the Americans northwest of Toul, the enemy intended to penetrate to the third line positions, according to information obtained from a prisoner. This is corroborated by material found on dead Germans. The enemy carried wire, dynamite, intrenching tools, and other implements for organizing the positions.

The Americans knew in advance of the proposed attack through information obtained a day or two previously from prisoners captured by the French on an adjacent sector.

The attack was made by a special battalion of 800 shock troops, who had rehearsed the operation for two or three weeks behind the lines. As soon as the German barrage began, the American batteries, without waiting for a rocket signal, laid down a counterbarrage, with the result that fewer than 200 of the enemy succeeded in climbing out of their trenches and advancing toward the American line.

The German officers sent the men right through the barrage, but only two succeeded in reaching the front line. Both of these were taken prisoners, one of them dying a short time afterward from wounds.

When the German barrage started, the American outposts moved in to the first line, where with other infantrymen and machine gunners they waited for the advancing enemy. The Americans poured a deadly fire into the raiders, then climbed out of the trenches and engaged with grenades and in hand-to-hand fighting the few Germans who were able to cross No Man's Land. The American infantrymen drove the enemy back to his own lines, and, protected by machine gun and automatic fire, dragged the German dead back to the American trenches for identification.

The German losses were extremely heavy, as No Man's Land was strewn with dead, and numbers of the enemy were killed by the artillery without being able to leave the German trenches.

The French officers commanding units in a neighboring sector complimented the American officers on the courage and gallantry displayed in the operation and the splendid work of the artillery. Some of the battery men worked in gas masks for several hours.

AMERICANS STILL WAITING.

Probable Date for Their Entry Into Battle Still in Doubt.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—The Morning Post's correspondent on the French front, telegraphing yesterday, says:

"No information is yet available as to the probable date when American troops will take an active part in the fighting, but the good impression created by them among those who have seen them in training and in the trenches is becoming general among the French troops.

"French officers are enthusiastic in praising the anxiety shown by Americans of all ranks to take every possible chance of improving their military education. Their patrols show conspicious bravery and are keen to attack enemy patrols however superior in number, and the lesson taught them of hatred for the enemy appears to have been thoroughly learned.

"I was told yesterday of the occasion recently when French troops attacked in a sector near part of the line occupied by the Americans, and when American officers asked leave to join in the attack as privates, with a view to extending their experience."

PERSHING SENDS MEN TO WAR DEPARTMENT

Expert Advisers from France to Facilitate Work—Goethals to Control Purchases.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Further plans for the improvement of the machinery of the War Department, so as to enable it to deal more effectively with the war emergencies confronting it, are being developed, and some of these were disclosed late this afternoon by Major Gen. March, Acting Chief of Staff.

General March stated that General Pershing was sending home to Washington certain officers who are familiar with staff work at the front for staff duty here, and that he also was sending back to this country some practical aviation experts whose presence in the War Department, it is hoped, will bring about improvement in the military aircraft situation. Other officers being sent here by General Pershing are connected with the important work of the Quartermaster Corps, and still others have had practical experience in other forms of military activity under modern war conditions in France.

The object of these changes is more effectively to co-ordinate the work of the War Department with the work and needs of the American forces in France.

General March has issued an order consolidating the Division of Storage and Traffic with the Division of Purchases and Supplies, the one division to be known as the Division of Purchase, Storage and Traffic. This division will be under Major Gen. Goethals, who will serve as Assistant Chief of Staff and retain his post as Acting Quartermaster General. Brig. Gen. Palmer E. Pierce, who has been a member of the War Industries Board and of the War Council recently created by Secretary Baker, was made Director of Purchases in Janua

It was announced today that General Pierce would continue on duty with the War Industries Board, and that he would give up his post as Director of Purchases and Supplies. His successor, who will be under Major Gen. Goethals, will be Colonel Hugh S. Johnston, who has been General Crowder's right-hand man in the office of the Provost Marshal General. Edward R. Stettinius was the Surveyor General of Supplies, but he has been appointed and qualified as a new Assistant Secretary of War, and his office of Surveyor General of Supplies has been abolished in the new consolidation plan.

Only 51 Names on Pershing's Casualty List; Six Officers Wounded or Missing in Action

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The casualty list cabled by General Pershing to the War Department today was somewhat smaller than those received in the last week, and contained the names of only fifty-one officers and men, which was relatively small. It brought to 3,362 the total casualties to date, including those lost on the Tuscania.

Today's list contained the names of six commissioned officers. They were Captain Marvin Cappel, Captain Woodrow Woodbridge, and Lieutenant William J. Miehe, all of whom were wounded slightly, and three Lieutenants—Robert H. Jeffery, Samuel Miller, and Abraham Strauss—missing in action. This makes a total of two Captains and five Lieutenants missing in action reported in three days. In today's list were the names of 5 killed in action, 3 died of wounds, 6 died of disease, 2 died of accident, 4 severely wounded, 28 wounded slightly, and 3 missing in action.

The War Department does not announce the addresses of officers and soldiers appearing in its casualty lists. But to relieve apprehension of relatives and friends of soldiers named, it is explained at the War Department that telegraphic notice is immediately sent to the next of kin, and if persons most directly concerned regarding soldiers of like names fail to receive such notice it is "final evidence that they are not the soldiers whose names appear in the casualty lists."

SUMMARY OF CASUALTIES TO DATE.

Deaths.	Previously Reported.	Reported April 12.	Total.
Killed in action	228	5	233
Killed or prisoner	1	0	1
Killed by accident	181	2	183
Died of disease	867	6	873
Lost at sea	237	0	237
Died of wounds	69	3	72
Civilians	7	0	7
Gas attack, suicide, executed, unknown causes	42	0	42
Total deaths	1,632	16	1,648
Wounded	1,606	32	1,638
Captured	43	0	43
Missing	30	3	33
Grand total	3,311	51	3,362

CASUALTIES REPORTED APRIL 12.

The following casualties for April 12 were made public today:

Killed in Action—5.

AILOR, LILLARD E., Sergeant.
MARTIN, JESSE N., Corporal.
KING, WILLIAM C., private.
LOBB, CHARLES N., private.
MAUCK, STANLEY, private.

Died of Wounds—3.

GUTHRIE, WILLIAM J. B., private.
McLEAN, RODERICK J., private.
WNOROSKI, WARLOW, private.

Died of Disease—6.

DAVIS, HENRY, private; peritonitis.
GORDON, WILLIE, private; endocarditis.
KIRCHOR, ANTON, private; meningitis.
LINSTEDT, WALTER R., private; pneumonia.
LONGEST, JAMES, private; peritonitis.
MONROE, DANIEL, private; pneumonia.

Died of Accident—2.

GREGORY, BEN P., private.
SANGSTER, JOHN E., private.

Wounded Severely—4.

MOUQUIN, LEO F., Sergeant.
MURPHY, FRANCIS X., private.
RYAN, JOSEPH T., private.
SCOTT, JAMES F., private.

Wounded Slightly—28.

CAPPEL, MARVIN, Captain.
WOODBRIDGE, WOODROW, Captain.
MIEHE, WILLIAM J., Lieutenant.
BENDETTI, BANNIE, Sergeant.
GOTTLIEB, JOSEPH, Sergeant.
MULLER, VICTOR, Sergeant.
SISEMORE, RUSSELL, Sergeant.
CHISHOLM, ORRIN C., Corporal.
COLEMAN, ALBERT IVER, musician.
BEAUDREAU, PHILLIP, private.
BECK, ARTHUR H., private.
BLAZEK, FRANK, private.
CARLSON, GROVER, private.
CAVARRA, FRANK, private.
CONLAN, JAMES P., private.
CURIONE, SAMUEL, private.
DECATOR, JAY A., private.
DEVERAUX, FRANK F., private.
JAREK, EDWARD E., private.
McGRATH, GEORGE M., private.
MILIA, JOHN, private.
MOREAU, FRANCIS H., private.
PADEN, NORMAN E., private.
PIKE, CHARLES, private.
SCHNEIDER, ALFRED, private.
SEGERSTRUM, STEWART W., private.
SOLSTEN, JAMES A., private.
WITTE, HERMAN H., private.

Missing in Action—3.

JEFFREY, ROBERT H., Lieutenant.
MILLER, SAMUEL, Lieutenant.
STRAUSS, ABRAHAM, Lieutenant.

RAINBOW MEN STILL IN ACTION IN FRANCE

Brooklyn Private Is Among the Wounded—Other New Yorkers on Casualty List.

The casualty list made public last night by the War Department shows that units of the Rainbow Division are still in action in France. The 165th Infantry, formerly the 69th Regiment of this city, is still on the firing line. This is indicated by the fact that Private Alfred Schneider of Company M is among those reported wounded in the list published this morning. Schneider's home is at 2,816 Fort Hamilton Parkway, Brooklyn.

The Wisconsin machine gunners, who suffered such severe losses a few days ago when fifty-six of sixty-eight severely wounded were identified as members of that command, has one man among the four reported as severely wounded in General Pershing's latest list. He is Sergeant Leo F. Mouquin o fthe 2d Company of the 150th Machine Gun Battalion.

Captain Woodrow Woodbridge, reported wounded, is from Denver, Col., and is said to be a cousin of President Wilson. His name does not appear in the Rainbow Division directory.

Joseph Brady of Maspeth, L. I., is reported to have been killed in France. He was 22 years old, and was employed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard when he enlisted in the army, shortly after the declaration of war.

Word has been received at Corona, L. I., that J. J. Haughton, Jr., of that place, who is in the 11th United States Engineers, has been wounded in action. This is one of the regular army units, and it is probable that Haughton was wounded in the battle of Picardy, although there is nothing to indicate this in the formation received at Corona. Haughton was employed by the New York Edison Company when he enlisted for service, nearly a year ago.

Robert Emmet Mitchell of Hempstead was wounded on Feb. 14, when he was caught in a shrapnel burst. His family have received word that he is rapidly recovering and hopes to be back at the front with his comrades of the 165th Infantry.

Mrs. Henry A. Davis of 384 Seventy-ninth Street, Brooklyn, was notified by the War Department yesterday that her son, Thomas L. Davis of the 165th Infantry, has been seriously wounded in action. Davis enlisted the day Congress declared war on Germany.

Private Charles K. Flood, reported wounded, is also a Long Island boy. His parents live at 93 Hobson Street, Long Island City. The War Department notified them yesterday that their son had been wounded in the first-line trenches.

Frank D. Peacox of 14 Highland Avenue, Yonkers, received word last night that his son, Private Charles Adrian Cox, had been wounded in action. He was a member of Company L, 165th Infantry. He enlisted in the 69th Regiment in 1916 and saw service on the Mexican border.

Efficiency is having the work done by somebody who knows how. Let us do your mixing. It will be to your taste.

Club Cocktails

DUTCH FOOD RIOTERS CHARGED BY TROOPS

Woman Killed and Several Persons Wounded in Haarlem—Disorder at The Hague.

AMSTERDAM, April 12.—Military forces called out to protect bakers' shops in Haarlem fired on a crowd which attacked them with stones, killing one woman and wounding several others. The troops also charged with drawn swords on crowds in different parts of the town, and many people were injured.

Food riots have also occurred in Rotterdam, where bread carts were pillaged. Reinforcements were sent to the troops there.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 12, (via London.)—The Dutch people are beginning to feel the first real pangs of hunger and are getting rebellious. The Hague this evening was strongly policed, and all bakers, butchers, and grocers have emptied their windows and shut up shop for fear of pillage, as a big public demonstration was called today by circulars distributed throughout the town by a Socialist committee.

The committee demands, among other things, the seizure of all stores and distribution of enormous army stores among the people, a strict export prohibition against all foodstuffs needed for home consumption, publicity and a change of foreign policy. It also urges the people to go on general strike, including those on railways and trams.

A large public meeting was held in Amsterdam yesterday under the auspices of the same committee. One of the first resolutions passed asked that the Government fetch grain from America and that a general strike be called.

Throughout the week riots have occurred in various towns in Holland. The fact that the soldiers' ration of 400 grammes is maintained while the people receive only 200 grammes creates discontent.

Windows of several bread shops were broken this afternoon and all the bread was seized. Many streets are barred by the police. Rioters went through the streets shouting against officials and holding them responsible for the lack of bread, meat, and other foodstuffs.

LACK MATERIALS FOR SHIPS.

Forty-two Yards So Reply to Hurley's Query on Slowness.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Shortage of material is blamed by forty-two shipyards which have made reply to Chairman Hurley's inquiry as to why they did not turn out as many ships in March as were promised. Thirty-eight said they had to wait for material while the four others declared the material needed last came in first.

The shipping board already has taken steps to remedy conditions complained of and has received assurance from the War Industries Board and the Railroad Administration that shipyard supplies will be forthcoming.

ALL BROTHERS BUT GERMANS

J. D. Rockefeller, Jr., Won't Recognize Them Till They're Beaten.

MONTREAL, April 12.—Development of the spirit of brotherhood was the remedy advanced for the industrial, social, and international ills of the world by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in an address he delivered before the Canadian Club today.

Mr. Rockefeller made it clear, however, that it was impossible to embrace the Central Powers in the brotherhood of nations until after the forces of right had won a conclusive victory over those of might.

He said that modern industrial organization was such as to remove employer and employes so far from each other that the understanding formerly born of intimate intercourse was no longer possible. Therefore it was necesssary to devise a new means whereby owner and workmen, who might be separated by long distances, should come into contact. This result, he believed, would be accomplished by the establishment of committees of representatives in equal numbers of masters and men, which should frankly discuss the problems that arose between them and reach an amicable conclusion. He said he had seen such a scheme in successful operation.

The best illustration of the possibility of a brotherhood of nations was afforded by Canada and the United States, Mr. Rockefeller said.

BRITISH PLAN SUPERGUN.

House Told That One Will Be Built to Shoot 80 Miles.

LONDON, April 12.—In the House of Commons today J. I. Macpherson, Parliamentary Under Secretary of the War Office, informed a questioner that steps had been taken to construct a British gun capable of throwing a shell more than eighty miles.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
834-838-840 Fifth Avenue, at 59th St.

PRESENT
new designs in
STREET HATS
FOR WEAR WITH THE TAILORED SUIT OR DRESS AT $20.

COATS AND CAPES
OF SERGE, TRICOTINE, TRICOLETTE, CASHMERE, VELOUR and DUVETYN, COMBINED WITH PLAIN AND FANCY LININGS, IN ALL THE NEW EFFECTS, INCLUDING SURPLICE, DRAPED AND FRINGED STYLES, AT $65 to $95.

SMART DAY DRESSES
IN TAILORED SERGES—BRAIDED—EMBROIDERED AND BEADED EFFECTS; ALSO SEMI-TAILORED JERSEYS IN SMART BUT SIMPLE MODELS, AT $65 and $85.

B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE - FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Thirty-fourth Street — Thirty-fifth Street

A SALE OF MEN'S FURNISHINGS

specially prepared, is now being held on the First Floor

UNUSUAL VALUES are offered in Men's Shirts, Pajamas, Underwear and Hosiery, all of which are marked at special prices.

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
(soft cuff model) of madras and mercerized materials; offering a wide range of choice in patterns and colors
at $1.45

MEN'S NEGLIGEE SHIRTS
(soft cuff model) of silk-and-cotton mixtures; in a diversity of handsome stripe effects combined with Jacquard figures
at $2.65

MEN'S SILK SHIRTS
(plain or plaited models) of medium-weight Japanese Habutai (imported direct by B. Altman & Co.), in an exclusive selection of patterns showing satin stripes in color
at $4.85

MEN'S PAJAMAS
in a variety of fancy cotton fabrics,
per suit $1.45

MEN'S UNDERWEAR
Light-weight Balbriggan Shirts, with long or short sleeves or sleeveless; and Drawers to match, in knee or ankle length,
per garment . . . . . 68c.

Sleeveless Coat Shirts of white madras; and Knee Drawers to match, per garment 55c.

Athletic Union Suits of white madras; sleeveless and knee-length, per suit $1.15

MEN'S HOSIERY
Lisle Half-hose; black, white or unbleached,
per pair . . . . . 35c.

Lisle Half-hose; black, gray, tan or navy blue,
per pair . . . . . 50c.

Silk Half-hose, with lisle tops and soles; black, white, tan, gray or navy blue,
per pair . . . . . 60c.

A SALE OF MEN'S OXFORDS

offering exceptionally good value at $6.25 per pair

will be continued to-day (Saturday) on the Sixth Floor.

These shoes are made of genuine leather throughout, are constructed on a fashionable last, and may be obtained in tan or black gunmetal calfskin.

Safe Storage for Furs, Rugs and Draperies

Lord & Taylor
38th Street — FIFTH AVENUE — 39th Street

Help the Boys to "Hold the Line"
Own a Liberty Bond
Booth, Ground Floor.

Today
Mary Pickford
(Herself)
Will take orders for
Third Liberty Bonds
On the Ground Floor
Beginning at 2:45
This Afternoon

For Today's Selling
Boys' Suits
Norfolk Models in All Wool Tweeds and Blue Serges—Specially Priced
$15.00

Just 100 Suits in the assortment and every one of them as smart, sturdy and serviceable as can be.

Jaunty Norfolk Coats, with seams well stayed, and all the little details, pockets, buttons, etc., sewed to stay. Extra Knickerbockers with each Suit.

The Tweeds are in greys and browns; the Serges in the correct navy shades.

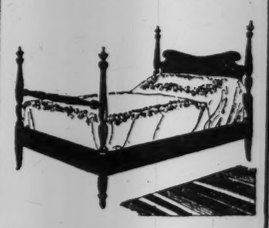
Sizes 7 to 18 years.

Norfolk Suits in Cheviots and Tweeds, $10.50 to $20.00
Boys' Spring Reefers. in Checks, Tweeds, Serges and Wool Khaki; full back or French models; sizes 3 to 10 years . . . . . $6.00 to $15.00
Boys' Hats and Caps in new Spring styles, at most moderate prices.
Fourth Floor.

Today and Monday—Last Two Days
Seven Furniture Days
A Semi-Annual Lord & Taylor Event
Bedsteads and Bedding
Of Splendid Construction and Finish At Much Less Than Customary Prices

Mahogany Fourpost Bed, 36-inch size only; plain top posts $24.75
With Pineapple Top Posts, as illustrated $26.75

Mahogany Fourpost Bed, full size only; exclusive Lord and Taylor design . . . $29.75

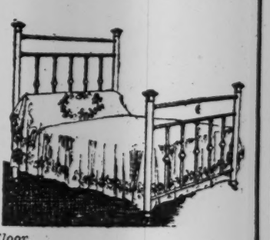


Typical Values in
Mattresses, Springs, Etc.

Excellent Quality Woven Wire Springs, all sizes $9.75
Wit Edge Special Lord & Taylor Woven Wire Springs; finished in gray enamel, guaranteed rust proof; all sizes, $11.75
Upholstered Box Springs, all sizes, assorted ticks $16.75, $19.75, $28.75, $39.75
Ostermoor Mattresses, single size $17.50
Ostermoor Mattresses, full size $19.50
Java Silk Floss Mattresses, roll edge, single size $21.75
Java Silk Floss Mattresses, roll edge, full size $23.75
Sealy Sanitary Tuftless Mattress, guaranteed for twenty years; contains five feet batt of fine new long fibre cotton, roll edge, full size $40.00
Fifty-pound Roll Edge Cotton Felt Mattress, full size . $15.75
Lord & Taylor Special Black Hair Mattress, assorted ticks; single size $32.50
Lord & Taylor Special Black Hair Mattress, assorted ticks; full size $37.50
Feather Pillows; size 22x28; each $1.95, $2.95, $3.95
Metal Divans . . . . . From $5.50 to $13.00

Metal Bed, finished in white, ivory or gray enamel; all sizes; two-inch continuous post $10.75

Brass Bed, bright or satin finish; all sizes $16.75



Sixth Floor.

THE OLDEST AND THE STRONGEST

This Company is not only the oldest in this line of business in this country, but it has the largest Capital and Surplus.

Since its organization in 1892 it has guaranteed mortgages aggregating

$670,000,000

There have been repaid to the investors, who did not lose a dollar of their principal and who never had to wait for their interest, mortgages totalling

$411,000,000

There are now outstanding guarantees aggregating

$259,000,000

Any amount can be invested with the protection of our guarantee.

No investor has ever lost a dollar

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Capital & Surplus, $10,000,000

176 B'way, N.Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

Mandolins, Guitars, Banjos

And Kindred Instruments

For those who play and who appreciate refined tone quality and scientific adjustment.

BANJO MANDOLINS
$18.00 to $75.00
TENOR BANJOS
$25.00 to $68.00
Banjos .... $5.00 to $93.00
Guitars ... $8.00 to $175.00
Mandolins .. $7.00 to $150.00

Hawaiian Musical Instruments, Music & Methods

Largest stock in the city; demonstrated by talented players.

UKULELES
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LANSING EXPLAINS DUTCH SHIP ISSUE

Denies Holland's Inference That Seizure of Vessels Was an Unfriendly Act.

POINTS TO GERMAN DURESS

Quotes Netherlands Government's Admission of Inability to Meet Its Agreements.

ACTED ON LEGAL RIGHTS

Prepared to Aid Holland in Obtaining Commodities Needful to Her Welfare.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretary Lansing late this afternoon issued a statement today in reply to the statement of the Netherlands Government on March 30 in regard to the taking over of Dutch ships.

A copy of the statement has been sent to the Netherlands Legation, but it has not been communicated to the Holland Government in the form of a note because the Netherlands Government, in setting forth its position, merely issued a statement and sent no formal note of protest to Washington.

After pointing out that the Netherlands Government does not argue the question of the legality of the action taken by the United States, Secretary Lansing, dealing with the declaration by the Netherlands Government that the very presence of these Dutch ships in American ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand, points out that the statement of the Netherlands Government explicitly recognizes the traditional friendship between the two countries, and asserts that it should not "hastily be presumed that we have now abruptly repudiated that friendship" or been false to American ideals of right and justice.

Here is the full text of Secretary Lansing's statement:

"The Netherlands Government have issued a statement relative to the recent action of the Government of the United States in putting into its service for the period of the present war emergency certain privately owned vessels of Netherlands registry lying within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States. While this action is referred to as being indefensible from the standpoint of international law, the statement of the Netherlands Government does not argue the question of legality. Nor is this Government disposed to do so. The practice of nations and the opinions of jurists on the right of a belligerent to utilize all vessels which come voluntarily and unconditionally within its jurisdiction are sufficiently well known to render citation of precedent and of authority unnecessary. But, as the Netherlands Government themselves suggest, our action must be subjected to a finer test than that of mere legality. It matters very little that our act be legal if, as alleged, it violates traditional friendship and is inconsistent with ideals of right and justice.

Sought Special Privileges.

"The Netherlands Government first declare that the very presence of Dutch ships in our ports resulted from our detention of them with an unfriendly hand. While our right to refuse bunkers and cargo license is conceded, friendship, it is said, should have led to the granting of special privileges in favor of the subjects of a friendly State. Our own supply of bunker coal at seaboard has been inadequate for our pressing national needs. The cargoes which were demanded were largely of grain, of which our own reserves are all too low. The bunkers, if granted, would have served to carry this grain to the Netherlands where, as events have demonstrated, it was not then needed, and where it would only have served to release equivalent foodstuffs for the enemy. Such action on our part, whatever its intention, would in fact have been an act beneficial to the enemy and having no relation to our friendship to the Netherlands. The owners of Dutch ships were, however, unwilling that their ships should perform any other services than those which it was clearly impossible for us to facilitate, and the ships of this maritime nation accordingly lay idle for many months and until the conclusion on January 25, 1918, of the temporary shipping agreement which was proposed by the Netherlands Commissioners at London and accepted by the United States as a measure to restore to immediate activity that portion of the Netherlands mercantile fleet lying within our waters.

Balked by Germany.

"The statement of the Netherlands Government seems to imply that this agreement was in fact lived up to by the Netherlands Government, yet evidence to the contrary is found in the statement itself which refers to German objections as having prevented performance by that Government of what is erroneously referred to as America's demand, but what was in reality a Netherlands undertaking, that when a Dutch ship left the United States for the Netherlands a corresponding Dutch vessel should simultaneously leave the Netherlands for the United States. Had not the Netherlands Government, under German threats of violence, which were a matter of common knowledge, felt unable to carry out the temporary shipping agreement, it is inexplicable that the S. S. Samarinda and Adonis would not have sailed for a Dutch port with their cargoes of foodstuffs, which under the agreement the Netherlands was to receive, and of which it was asserted her people were in direst need. Indeed, the statement of the Netherlands Minister for Foreign Affairs made to Parliament on March 12, 1918, if it is correctly reported to us, sets out in considerable detail Germany's objections, which prevented performance of this shipping agreement. As recently as March 14, 1918, after the Netherlands Government had been informed that the situation had reached a point where the associated Governments could see no alternative but requisitioning, a note was presented on behalf of the Netherlands Government expressing the hope that Germany's objections might still be overcome, so as to permit at some future date complete performance of this agreement, which was to have been put into operation immediately and completely upon its conclusion, nearly two months before.

"One year ago, the United States abandoned its neutrality and pledged its entire resources of life and treasure to insure the triumph of democracy over autocracy and to assist to save the world from the blight of militarism. As a result of a species of naval warfare directed against belligerents and neutrals alike, which the Netherlands Government have themselves declared to be illegal, there has during this period existed a shortage of shipping which threatened to postpone at frightful cost the ultimate victory. This has created an emergency which in magnitude and significance has seldom if ever before been equalled. During this period there have been lying in ports of the United States and subject to its jurisdiction and control approximately 500,000 tons of ships of Netherlands registry.

At any time within a year the United States might have exercised its right to put these ships into a service useful to it. Yet it forebore and for many months patiently negotiated, first in Washington and then in London, until finally the temporary agreement of Jan. 25 was entered into. No sooner was this agreement concluded than it broke down under German threats of violence which overruled the will of the Netherlands Government expressed therein. Then and then only did the United States take steps to accomplish through the exercise of its own right that which it was hoped could have been accomplished by agreement, and which the Netherlands Government had been willing in part so to accomplish.

Full Return for the Ships.

"The action taken leaves available to the Netherlands Government by far the greater part of their merchant marine and tonnage, which, according to estimates of their own officials, is ample for the domestic and Colonial needs of the Netherlands. Shipping required for these needs will be free from detention on our part and will be facilitated by the supplying of bunkers. The balance is being put into a highly lucrative service, the owners receiving the remuneration, and the associated Governments assuming the risks involved. In order to insure to the Netherlands the future enjoyment of her merchant marine intact, not only will ships be returned at the termination of the existing war emergency, but the associated Governments have offered to replace in kind rather than in money any vessels which may be lost whether by war or marine risk; 100,000 tons of bread cereal which the German Government when appealed to refused to supply have been offered to the Netherlands by the associated Governments out of their own inadequate supplies, and arrangements are being perfected to tender to the Netherlands Government other commodities which they desire to promote their national welfare, and for which they may freely send their ships.

"The statement of the Netherlands Government explicitly recognizes the traditional friendship of the United States toward their country. It recognizes that we have heretofore sought to act in accordance with the dictates of right and justice and to champion the interests of smaller nations. It should not therefore hastily be presumed that we have now abruptly repudiated that friendship and been false to those ideals. It is, in fact, difficult to believe that such a conclusion could be drawn from this exercise of our rights in a manner which scrupulously safeguards and indeed promotes the national interests of the Netherlands."

DUTCH SHIP OWNERS WORRY

Wonder About Our Plan for Paying for Use of Their Vessels.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

THE HAGUE, April 12.—Dutch ship owners in Rotterdam are complaining because three weeks have elapsed since the seizure of their ships and no details are given by the American and British Governments as to how the value is to be adjusted in case of loss. Promises to return the ships at the end of the war signify good intentions, they say, but the ships might all be sunk.

I learned today unofficially that plans for dealing with the owners of the Dutch ships have been drawn up in Washington and London and are expected to be made known here immediately. The owners will be paid on gross or dead weight tonnage a sum nearly three times the amount the British Government pays for its ships. Insurance will be included, and the only deductions are for the cost of repairs making ready for the first voyage. Owners are to be paid in cash for all losses or have their ships replaced as soon as possible after the war.

America has sixty-nine ships, out of which only thirty over 2,500 tons are to be used in the Atlantic trade. The loss under the convoy system is less than 1 per cent., so that there would be no difficulty in replacing these vessels at the end of the emergency or the war.

The question as to whether the Dutch Government is to send ships to America to fetch 100,000 tons of grain which the associated Governments put at her disposal is still in abeyance. Interpellations are expected in States General this week on this question. Van Hamel's pertinent questions, put to the House on April 2, as to why the Government had not sent for the grain so badly needed by the Dutch people have not been answered. Neither the ship owners nor the people in the best-informed Dutch circles believe that they have received a sufficient guarantee from the associated Governments that the ships would be allowed to return with the grain.

About sixty-five ships are lying idle at Rotterdam and thousands of workers on the piers are idle.

Meantime the food situation is becoming really serious. The half-pound meat ration is to be discontinued soon. Everybody in Holland has to eat sausages. Cats cost seven guilders each.

A party of 45 British officers and 150 men arrived here last night from Germany to join the 5,000 already interned in Holland. They arrived at Aix-le-Chappelle when the offensive started and were sent back to Holzminden for fourteen days, and lived on the German ration of bread, water, potatoes, and soup.

PLAN TO MAKE SAFER ALL OUR CARGO SHIPS

Number of Compartments to be Doubled as Protection Against U-Boats.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Plans to double the number of compartments in all cargo ships of American registry which are now engaged in transatlantic service and in vessels under construction have been approved by Rear Admiral D. W. Taylor, Chief Naval Constructor, and will be put into effect at once by the United States Shipping Board.

Exclusive of neutral tonnage and ships of private registry, the Government now has 322 ships in the overseas service. It is believed that the new plan will reduce by approximately 50 per cent. the danger of these vessels sinking if struck by a torpedo. It is not probable that the neutral shipping in transatlantic trade under control of this Government will be so equipped, at least until the experiment has been made on the American-owned fleet.

James C. Stewart of New York has been selected by Chairman Hurley of the Shipping Board as head of the division which will have charge of the work.

It is believed that the changes can be made without seriously delaying the ships, and it is estimated that less than 5,000 tons of cargo space will be lost to the entire fleet of 322 vessels.

The ordinary 5,000-ton ship now has four compartments, and the plan is to double the number by the use of steel and wood construction, which can be put in while the vessels are afloat.

Barges equipped with all machinery and materials will be obtained and trained mechanics will get to work as soon as the ships begin to unload their cargoes. It is believed that the unloading of cargo and the construction work necessary to double the number of compartments can be carried on simultaneously, thus avoiding long delay.

EXPLAINS SWISS ATTITUDE.

Minister Sulzer Tells Why German Safe Conducts Are Sought.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The situation which the Swiss Government feels made it necessary for it to enter into negotiations with the German Government for safe conduct for ships flying the American flag when bound for the French port of Cette, with overseas grain supplies, is dealt with in a statement issued tonight by Hans Sulzer, Minister from Switzerland to the United States.

"As there appear to be many misconceptions of the present grain situation to Switzerland," says Minister Sulzer's statement, "the Legation of Switzerland deems it advisable to publish the following statement:

"The port of Cette has been placed at the disposal of Switzerland by France as a port of entry for her overseas grain supplies. Since the beginning of its submarine activities Germany has left a free zone open to provide safe and unmolested passage for Swiss grain steamers to that port on condition that shipments are made on neutral ships. Until the unfortunate sinking of the Spanish steamer Sardinero there had been an uninterrupted series of 472 safe trips made to Cette since the outbreak of the war. Investigation has shown that the sinking of that vessel was due to an inconceivable misconstruction of orders on the part of the commander of the submarine. Since that accident several Spanish ships have reached Cette without mishap.

"The existing difficulties are attributable to the fact that at the present time there are not enough neutral ships available to carry necessary grains to Switzerland, the urgent need of which is becoming alarmingly acute. It is well known that the proposed American-Dutch agreement provided the placing of a number of Dutch ships at the disposal of Switzerland for this service. The discontinuance of negotiations with Holland, which resulted in the seizure of the Dutch tonnage, has, however, necessitated the transfer of those ships to the American flag.

"This turn in the situation has made it necessary for the Swiss Government to enter into negotiations with the German Government with a view to obtaining safe conduct for ships flying the American flag. These negotiations have lasted longer than anticipated and are still pending. Prospects for a satisfactory settlement, however, are very promising. In the meantime the United States and allied Governments have considerately provided other ways for caring for Switzerland's most urgent needs. The resumption of regular grain shipments to Cette on a larger scale can be expected in the near future, however. The rumor that Germany is threatening Switzerland with the sinking of further grain shipments unless Switzerland consents to send part of such grain to Germany is wholly unfounded."

CUMMINS RESENTS WILSON'S CRITICISM

Says It Is as Disloyal for President to Denounce Senators as for Them to Assail Him.

CALLS FOR UNITY OF ACTION

Attacks Provisions of Overman Bill —Reed to Demand Roll Calls on Five Amendments.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Senator Cummins of Iowa in a speech on the Overman bill today asserted that it was "just as disloyal for the President or any one else connected with the Government to denounce members of Congress for the manner in which they discharge their duties as it was for members of Congress to denounce the President."

The Iowa Senator asserted that unless greater unity of purpose and harmony of action were attained defeat must be the nation's portion in the war. He invited the President to come to an understanding with Congress, so that the two branches of the Government might pull together for victory, instead of at cross purposes.

"A word with regard to my attitude towards the President, for I have already mentioned some phases of that subject, but I recur to it because I do not want it to be misunderstood," said Senator Cummins. "In the literature of the war I concede and gladly concede to the President a commanding place. I think that he has with unusual and extraordinary ability sensed the meaning of the war, the relation of the nations to one another, and has expressed that relation, not always consistently, but always impressively, and I do not want to be the last man in any procession formed for the purpose of carrying a wreath of recognition in that respect to his shrine.

"I concede that he has infinite, consummate ability in commanding, coordinating, consolidating Congress, conventions, and other assemblies of that character. I only wish I could say as much in praise of his ability in coordinating the industries, resources, and strength of the people of this country for war. I know that he wants to do all that a man can do. I know that he has no other thought, or at least that that is his supreme thought, but to successfully conduct the United States through the perils which now confront it and surround it. But it is no disparagement of the President, it is no lack of loyalty to the President, to say that there are very, very few men in any generation that can command a country like ours in all its resources and all its strength so as to carry them forward to the highest point of physical success.

Sees Lack of Co-ordination.

"I do not intend to utter my opinions in detail, but you can gather, I hope, that while his subordinates have performed miracles in their separate and segregated way in the preparation for this war, it has semed to me that the one co-ordinating point, even under the laws we passed, has not been occupied with all the vigor and effectiveness that it should have been.

"I do not believe a President can override a law of Congress and transfer from one bureau to another, or from one department to another, duties which have been reposed in the particular bureau or particular department. But, practically speaking, it is in the power of the President to co-ordinate all the energies of the departments presided over by men whom we ordinarily know as Cabinet Ministers. It is practically true that there could have been complete harmony between the Navy Department and the War Department in all their purchases, in all their construction, in everything which they have done in order to prepare for the war. If there had been a guiding hand to bring the heads of the departments together and insure that the final determination of one was the consensus of opinion in all, it could have been done, but it has not been done, and I leave the fault where it belongs. Every Senator can impute it to whatever officer of the Government he thinks ought to bear it.

"That, however, does not mean to me that we should not give the President power to consolidate the bureaus of purchases and of construction in the War and Navy Departments. I am perfectly willing to do it. It would delight me bevond measure to do it. Nothing could be more helpful to this country now than to give the President power to elect in the department either of war or the navy, or both, a body of men whose word would be final, whose action would be harmonious, and which would completely consolidate all the energy that we are making toward the preparation of our army and our navy for the danger and the perils which they must meet.

Intends to Uphold President.

"I intend to support the President of the United States as Commander in Chief in the exercise of his vast power and the bearing of his infinite responsibilities as Commander in Chief. The Constitution gives him the power which he can exercise as Commander in Chief and we can neither dwarf nor can we withdraw from him. It is given to him, and I want to make him just as strong as it is possible for man to be in the exercise of his powers and duties as Commander in Chief, and there is no resource of the United States in men or money which I am not willing to exhaust in order that he may mobilize both for the successful, energetic prosecution of the war.

"No word of disparagement shall ever fall from my lips so far as his duties as Commander in Chief are concerned. I would no more think of criticising him as Commander in Chief than a solder would think of denouncing his General in the face of the enemy. When, however, he asks for legislative power in civil establishments, when he asks for powers which do not concern him as Commander in Chief, when he asks Congress to do something to exercise some of his war powers, then he must grant to me what I so willingly grant to him, the privilege of freedom and deliberately of exercising judgment according to my own conscience."

It was then that he spoke of the President's having no right to denounce members of Congress.

"We are all a part of the Government," he continued. "We must not fall under any mistake with regard to this. There is no one man in the Government of the United States. If it is disloyal to cripple, to hamper, to disparage, to denounce the Government, then those who impugn the good faith of members of Congress, those who assail the representatives of the people in the discharge of their sworn duty, are just as culpable, just as censurable, as those who would denounce the President of the United States in the discharge of his high office.

"Let us have a fair and reasonable understanding about the Government, so that we can all go forward with one mind, with one purpose, and accomplish the only great thing which the American people have at this time in mind. It ought to occupy, it must occupy, the public attention to the exclusion of every other concern of the citizen, and we will not do it, nor will unity prevail, if we are to hear from day to day these condemnations of those who have public duties to perform, because they will not perform them as commanded by some other officer or function of the Government."

Reed Offers Amendments.

Senator Reed of Missouri, another active opponent of the bill in its present form, introduced five amendments. About them will centre the contest which will decide whether the measure will limit the President's power of reorganization to Government agencies directly connected with the prosecution of the war or will give it full scope in civil as well as military and naval departments.

Senator Reed's first amendment provides that "nothing in this act shall be taken to include the Interstate Commerce Commission." The other four are identical with the first except that they name the Federal Reserve Board, the Tariff Commission, the Federal Trade Commission, and the Civil Service Commission.

Senator Reed will ask for a record roll call on each amendment.

SENATE HONORS JOHNSON.

Californian to be on Military Committee—Two Places for Lenroot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Republican Senatorial Steering Committee has informally determined to give Irvine L. Lenroot, Senator-elect from Wisconsin, the Republican vacancy on the Public Lands Committee occasioned by the death of Senator Brady of Idaho. At the same time the committee decided to give Senator Johnson of California the vacancy on the Military Affairs Committee.

There has been great rivalry for this assignment, as the Military Affairs Committee is one of the most important and most influential committees. Selection of Senator Johnson is unusual, new members seldom being selected for such important posts.

The Democratic majority has granted the minority another seat on the Commerce Committee, owing to the decrease in the majority's margin of control. This place also is likely to be given to Mr. Lenroot, who therefore will at once assume an important place in the Senate.

...and Connecticut commuters!—Here's good news!—We have a special traveling representative in your territory right now. If you will drop us a line or phone at once, we will have him call on you (no obligation), look at your grounds, and submit plans, sketches, estimates for planting evergreens, etc. Thanks to the Sea Cliff Ferry, you can get Hicks quality evergreens at the same prices (delivered). Here is your chance!

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N. Y. Herald says: "He brings the fighting lines right before the eyes of his readers and makes them realize what war is at close quarters."

OVER THERE AND BACK

By Lieut. Joseph S. Smith

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

"Come What May They Will Not Break Through"

The present struggle on the Western front is known to the German people as "The Kaiser's Battle," according to the Washington *Herald*, and for this reason the higher powers realize that "it would hardly do to allow the Kaiser's name to be associated with a colossal military failure—as it would be if the present struggle were allowed to rest where it now stands." And so German legions fight desperately on in the hope of winning a decision. That their hopes are futile is the firm conviction of the Allied armies as evidenced by Premier Clemenceau's assertion that "come what may they will not break through," and the assurance of General Foch that "most glorious hopes are permissible." To these assurances is added the statement of Lloyd George that "the French and British are buoyed with the knowledge that the great Republic of the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe."

Read in THE LITERARY DIGEST this week—April 13th issue—a sweeping review of the great struggle raging on the Western front, showing it from every angle.

Other striking articles sure to interest every reader are:

How Homes Are Being Repaired and Replaced in France

This Enlightening Article Is Illustrated With Five Reproductions of Designs by French Architects, Showing the Different Types of Buildings Under Way

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The 1918 Political Drive Starts
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Pound for Pound—50-50 Rule
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President Wilson Defines the Conscientious Objector

A Valuable Full-Page Map Showing the German Advance Day by Day, from March 21st.
Many Other Fine Half-Tone Illustrations and Cartoons

Refute Idle Rumors With Facts from "The Digest"

These are days of rumors and reports that grow up overnight and unsettle the minds of patriotic citizens. Most of them are wholly false, many are due to enemy propaganda. The more alarming they are the more likely it is that their origin and purpose are Teutonic. To combat these stories of ships torpedoed and regiments destroyed you have only to know the facts, for truth, now as ever, is mighty and will prevail. To get these facts, in concise and instantly accessible form, presented without bias or partizanship, with no attempt to magnify or minimize the truth, you have merely to read THE LITERARY DIGEST. This greatest of news-weeklies keeps you accurately informed on all world events of interest in the fields of politics, art, literature, science, religion, social service, etc. It saves you the labor of reading a host of newspapers and magazines, giving you the cream of their contents in a concise form. Keep posted on all the real news of the day by studying this impartial record of actual happenings.

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On the other hand, if your blood is thin, poor, and tainted with poison, it reveals a story of weakness, listlessness, and lessened capacity that bodes ill for your happiness and prosperity. Then is the time to correct your methods of living and take Gude's Pepto-Mangan to aid in restoring the red blood cells to normal number and capacity. It is a splendid general tonic and appetizer; it is easily digested, promptly assimilated, exceedingly pleasant to taste. Endorsed by the medical profession for its ability to enrich the blood and charge the system with renewed vigor and purpose.

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Friendly Warning: There are many imitations of Pepto-Mangan on the market, but you can be sure of getting the genuine if it bears the name "Gude" and is put up in the bottle and sealed package as pictured here. Ask for it by its full name—"Gude's Pepto-Mangan." For sale at all drug stores.

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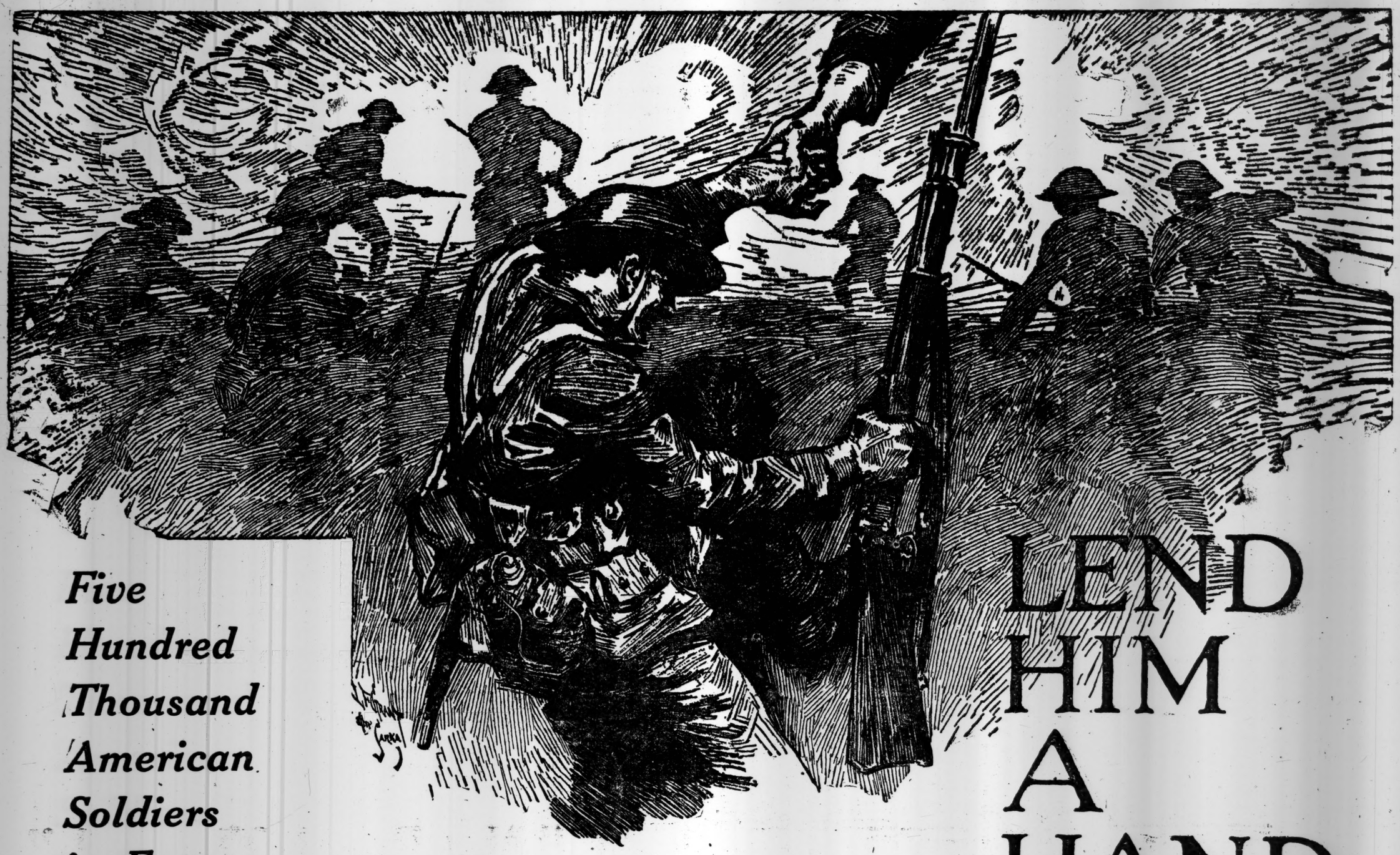

Five Hundred Thousand American Soldiers in France

LEND HIM A HAND

WE dare not delay the VICTORY now. American lives are at stake, our own safety, the safety of the whole world. If we are not to prolong the slaughter and the suffering, if we are not to risk defeat, or an inconclusive peace, we must act quickly; we must put forth our every effort now.

The army is doing its part. Five hundred thousand American soldiers are in France to-day. There will be more to-morrow. And more the day after. We are going to send an army large enough so that when we strike, with our Allies, we can drive the German hordes back across the Rhine—so that we can win the decisive VICTORY that will make American freedom safe, and establish a just and lasting peace.

But the whole nation must take part. Our armies in France are looking to us to furnish them, in ever greater abundance, the ordnance, the munitions, the supplies that will make their VICTORY possible. We must not fail them.

LEND HIM A HAND!

The Third Liberty Loan is our share in the winning of this war. Upon it depends the safety and success of five hundred thousand American soldiers in France.

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Admission Free

Irish Convention Announces Plan of Home Rule for Ireland

Continued from Page One.

to enlist himself as a private and to fight. "A man cannot offer more than his life" were the closing words of his eloquent and moving speech.

As Asquith's speech indicated, he will not head a vote against the Government's proposals, because the Government is the government of the country, and the time is too serious for political upheaval.

Mr. Asquith, in grave and measured words, repeated his appeal to the Government to withdraw the clause of the Military Service bill applying conscription to Ireland until Home Rule was the law of the land. Arthur Henderson had spoken before him with almost equal emphasis.

The Liberals generally view the situation with misgiving deeper than is reflected in the published press comment, although that has been in some cases very plain-spoken. American press comment printed here has been all in favor of the Government's proposals.

The Daily Chronicle today received from T. P. O'Connor a brief dispatch saying: "Irish conscription ends all things here in America."

Action Against Delay.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, April 12.—When the House of Commons, in committee of the whole, this afternoon, reached the clause in the Man-Power bill extending conscription to Ireland, James C. R. Lardner, Nationalist member for North Monaghan, moved that the bill should not be enforced with regard to Ireland, until the passage of a resolution by an Irish Parliament approving it.

"Today," he said, "County Clare is an armed camp, and what Clare is today the rest of Ireland would be tomorrow if the Government went on with this proposal."

Mr. Lardner's motion was rejected 280 to 108.

Arthur Henderson, leader of the Labor Party, warned the Government that it was displaying more reckless ocurage than wisdom in staking its existence on the clause applying conscription to Ireland. Unless the Government was prepared to modify its proposal, he said, it was creating a situation which contained all the elements of the greatest disaster which had befallen the country in the last four years.

The Government's present proposals, Mr. Henderson asserted, would place Sinn Feinism in the ascendency in Ireland, as they had placed Bolshevism in the ascendency in Russia. The minimum the Government could do, he contended, was to say frankly that it would not make the clause operative until home rule absolutely was the law in Ireland.

Asquith Deprecates Program.

Ex-Premier Asquith suggested that inasmuch as it would take some weeks after the bill was passed to undertake the preliminary work connected with conscription in Ireland, the interval should be occupied in passing through both houses a bill based on the report of the Irish Convention. By that course the prolongation of the unhappy controversy would be prevented.

Mr. Asquith again appealed to the Government to omit the clause on conscription. If these were normal times, he said, he would not hesitate to take appropriate Parliamentary action to give effect to his opposition to the clause, but it would be criminal to blind one's eyes to the extent of the peril at this moment.

"I could not be a party to any proceeding in the House," he added, "legitimate in normal conditions, which, if it succeeded, must have the effect of prevention on those who for the time being are responsible to the nation and to the Allies for extricating the greatest of causes from the greatest of perils.

"When every moment of their time, every faculty of their mind, and every fibre of their being needs to be devoted to saving from disaster the Allies' cause, I cannot take that responsibility."

Duke Hopes to Satisfy Irish.

Henry Edward Duke, member from Exeter and Chief Secretary for Ireland, described it as one of the bitterest of ironies that the Government was forced to make this conscription proposal at the moment the Irish Convention reported and there was a situation of unprecedented promise for Ireland's future. He said it was not merely that the convention had arrived at conclusions, but that the main characteristic of the incident was agreement and not disagreement.

"There was a provisional agreement," he said, "concerning the constitution of a Parliament for Ireland with fairness for all classes. Never before has there been such a promising situation for the introduction of self-government in Ireland. Then came this tremendous responsibility on the Government in connection with the war. They have taken the decision, not light-heartedly nor in any spirit of antagonism to Ireland, but because it was their inexorable duty to decide that Ireland should contribute her share to the fighting force.

"A Government's first duty is the defense of the State. Ireland is an integral part of the United Kingdom and the Government is the only authority which can decide what Ireland must do.

"At the same time it would be the worst disservice to the State to call into the ranks men suffering under a historic sense of grievance. The Government wished to remove this sense of grievance and sought to help the House and the country in believing there would be an overwhelming force of opinion in favor of self-government. Nothing could please them better than that a Parliament should be erected in Dublin before any Irishmen went to the colors."

Mr. Duke said that he was not without hope that when the men of Ireland saw that the Government was resolved to settle the Irish question, and that it opened to them a way honorable as citizens to take their part in the defense of the empire, they would again rally to the sacred cause as in 1914.

CONVENTION REPORTS FRAME OF HOME RULE

Plunkett Sees Basis for Action, But Announces Split on Ulster and Customs.

LONDON, April 12.—The Irish Convention failed to agree upon a scheme of self-government for Ireland, but laid a foundation for an agreement "unprecedented in history," Sir Horace Plunkett, Chairman of the convention, says in a letter to the Prime Minister, transmitting his report of the proceedings of that body. "A larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-government," he asserts, "than has ever yet been attained."

It was not found possible, Sir Horace explains, to overcome the objections of the Ulsterites. The majority of the Nationalists, all the Southern Unionists, and five out of seven labor representatives agreed that the scheme set out in the report should be immediately enacted into law.

The difficulties of the convention, says the Chairman, may be summed up in two words, "Ulster" and "customs," the latter referring to the demand of the Nationalists for unrestricted fiscal powers. To this demand the Southern Unionists as well as the Ulster Unionists would not agree, but the Southern Unionists and the Nationalists were, willing in order that an Irish Parliament might be established to postpone legislative decision on the question.

The plan calls for an Irish Parliament modeled after that of the empire, the authority of which would not be diminished. An executive responsible to it with full powers over internal legislation, administration, and direct taxation is also provided.

To meet objections from Unionists it was agreed that a 40 per cent. representation in the proposed Parliament should be guaranteed to them by the dominant Nationalists. Provision was also made for extra representation from Ulster.

Minority reports were submitted by the Ulster Unionists and the minority faction of the Nationalists.

Text of Plunkett Report.

The text of the letter of Sir Horace to the Prime Minister reads:

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the proceedings of the Irish Convention. For the immediate object of the Government the report tells all that need be told. It shows that in the Convention, while it was not found possible to overcome the objections of the Ulster Unionists, the majority of the Nationalists, all the Southern Unionists and five out of seven Labor Representatives were agreed that the schemes for Irish self-government set out in Paragraph 42 of the report should be immediately passed into law.

"The minority of Nationalists propose a scheme which differs in only one important particular from that of the majority.

"The convention has, therefore, laid a foundation of an Irish agreement unprecedented in history. I recognize that action in Parliament upon the result of our deliberations must largely depend upon public opinion. Without knowledge of the circumstances which at the termination of our proceedings compelled us to adopt an unusual method of presenting the results of our deliberations, the public might be misled as to what has actually been achieved. It is therefore necessary to explain our procedure.

"We had every reason to believe that the Government contemplated immediate legislation upon the results of our labors. The work of an Irish settlement, which was suspended at the outbreak of the war, is now felt to admit of no further postponement. In the dominions and the United States, as well as in the other allied countries, the unsettled Irish question is a disturbing factor, both in regard to war effort and peace aims.

"Nevertheless, urgent as our task was, we could not complete it until every possibility of agreement had been explored. The moment this point was reached—and you will not be surprised that it took us eight months to reach it—we decided to issue our report with the least possible delay. To do this we had to avoid further controversy and protracted debate.

"I was, therefore, on March 22, instructed to draft a report which should be a mere narrative of the convention's proceedings, with a statement for the information of the Government of the conclusions adopted whether unanimously or by majorities. It was hoped that this report might be unanimously signed, and it was understood that any groups or individuals would be free to append to it such statements as they deemed necessary to give expression to their views.

"The draft report was circulated on March 30, discussed and amended on April 4 and 5. The accuracy of the narrative was not challenged, though there was considerable difference of opinion as to the realtive prominence which should be given to some parts of the proceedings. As time pressed, it was decided not to have any discussion upon the majority report, nor upon any minority reports or other statements which might be submitted. The draft report was adopted by a majority, and the Chairman and Secretary were ordered to sign it and forward it to the Government.

"The limit of twenty-four hours was by agreement put upon the reception of any other reports or statements, and in the afternoon of April 5 the convention adjourned sine die.

Two Minority Reports.

"The public is thus provided with no majority report in the sense of a reasoned statement in favor of the conclusions upon which the majority agreed, but it is left to gather from the narrative of the proceedings what the contents of such a report would have been. On the other hand, both the Ulster Unionists and the minority of the Nationalists have presented minority reports covering the whole field of the convention's inquiry.

"The result of this procedure is to minimize the agreement reached and emphasize disagreement. In these circumstances I conceive it my duty as Chairman to submit such explanatory observations as are required to enable the reader of the report and accompanying documents to gain a clear idea of the real effect and significance of the convention's achievement.

"I may assume a knowledge of the broad facts of the Irish question. It will be agreed that in recent years the greatest obstacle to its settlement has been the Ulster difficulty. There seemed to be two possible issues to our deliberations. If a scheme of Irish self-government could be framed to which Ulster Unionists would give their adherence, then the convention might produce a unanimous report. Failing such a consummation, we might secure an agreement, either complete or substantial, between Nationalist, Southern Unionist, and Labor representatives. Many entertained the hope that the effect of such striking and wholly new development would be to induce Ulster to reconsider its position.

"Perhaps unanimity was too much to expect. Be this as it may, neither time nor effort was spared in striving for that goal, and there were moments when its attainment seemed possible.

"There was, however, a portion of Ulster where a majority claimed that if Ireland had the right to separate herself from the rest of the United Kingdom, they had the same right to a separation from the rest of Ireland. But the time had gone by when any other section of the Irish people would accept partition of their country even as a temporary expedient. Hence the Ulster Unionist members in the convention remained there only in the hope that some form of home rule could be proposed which might modify the determination of those they represented to have neither part nor lot in an Irish Parliament.

Wanted Ulster Excluded.

"The Nationalists strove to win them by concessions, but they found themselves unable to accept any of the schemes discussed, and the only scheme of Irish Government they presented to the convention was confined to the exclusion of their entire province.

"Long before the hope of complete unanimity had passed the majority of the convention were considering the possibilities of an agreement between Nationalists and Southern Unionists. Lord Middleton was the first to make a concrete proposal to this end.

"The report shows that in November he outlined to the Grand Committee and in December brought before the convention what looked like a workable compromise. It accepted self-government for Ireland. In return for special minority representation in the Irish Parliament, already conceded by the Irish Nationalists, it offered to that Parliament complete power over internal legislation and administration, and in matters of finance over direct taxation and excise.

"But, although they agreed that customs revenue should be paid into the Irish Exchequer, the Southern Unionists insisted upon a permanent reservation to the Imperial Parliament of power to fix rates of customs duties. By far the greater part of our time and attention was occupied by this one question. Whether imposition of customs duties should or should not be under control of the Irish Parliament.

Two Great Obstacles.

"The difficulties of the Irish Convention may be summed up in two words, 'Ulster' and 'Customs.' The Ulster difficulty the whole world knows, but how the customs question came to be one of vital principle upon the decision whereof depended the amount of agreement that could be reached in convention needs to be told. The tendency of recent political thought among Constitutional Nationalists has been toward a form of Government resembling as closely as possible that of the Dominions, and, since the geographical position of Ireland imposes obvious restrictions in respect of naval and military affairs, the claim for dominion home rule was concentrated upon a demand for unrestricted fiscal powers.

"Without separate customs and excise Ireland would, according to this view, fail to attain national status like that enjoyed by the Dominions. Upon this issue the Nationalists made a strong case and were able to prove that a considerable number of leading commercial men had come to favor fiscal autonomy as part of an Irish settlement.

"In the present state of public opinion in Ireland it was feared that, without customs, no scheme the convention recommended would receive a sufficient measure of popular support to secure legislation. To obviate any serious disturbance of the trade of the United Kingdom they were prepared to agree to a free trade arrangement between the two countries.

"But this did not overcome the difficulties of the southern Unionists, who on this point agreed with the Ulster Unionists. They were apprehensive that a separate system of customs control, however guarded, might impair the authority of the United Kingdom over its external trade policy. Neither could they consent to any settlement which was, in their judgment, incompatible with Ireland's full participation in a scheme of the United Kingdom's Federation, should that come to pass.

Plan to Delay Customs Change.

"It was clear that, by means of mutual concessions, an agreement between Nationalists and Southern Unionists could be reached on all the other points. On this important point, however, a section of the Nationalists, who have embodied their views in a separate report, held that no compromise was possible.

"On the other hand, the majority of the Nationalists and the whole body of Southern Unionists felt that nothing effective could readit from their work in the convention unless some understanding was reached upon the customs which would render agreement on the complete scheme attainable. Neither side was willing to surrender principle, but both sides were willing, in order that a Parliament should be at once established, to postpone legislative decision upon the ultimate control of customs and excise. At the same time each party has put on record in separate notes, subjoined to the report, its claim respecting the final settlement of this question.

"Decision having been reached upon the cardinal issue, the majority of the convention carried the series of resolutions which together form a complete scheme of self-government.

"This scheme provides for the establishment of a parliament for the whole of Ireland, with an executive responsible to it and with full powers over all internal legislation, administration, and direct taxation. Pending decision of the fiscal question, it is provided that imposition of duties of customs and excise shall remain with the Imperial Parliament, but that the whole of the proceeds of these taxes shall be paid into the Irish Exchequer. A joint exchequer board is to be set up to determine Ireland's true revenue, and Ireland is to be represented upon the Board of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom.

"The principle of representation in the Imperial Parliament was insisted upon from the first day by the Southern Unionists, and the Nationalists conceded it. It was felt, however, that there were strong reasons for providing that Irish representatives at Westminster should be elected by the Irish Parliament, rather than directly by constituencies, and this was the arrangement adopted.

"It was accepted in principle that there should be an Irish contribution to the cost of Imperial services, but, owing to lack of data, it was not found possible in the convention to fix any definite sum.

"It was agreed that the Irish Parliament should consist of two houses, a Senate of sixty-four members, and a House of Commons of 200. The principle underlying the composition of the Senate is representation of interests. This is effected by giving representation to commerce, industry, and labor, County Councils, churches, learned institutions, and the peerage.

Differed on Parliament's Makeup.

"In constituting the House of Commons, the Nationalists offered to guarantee 40 per cent. of its membership to the Unionists. It was agreed that in the South adequate representation for the Unionists could only be secured by nomination, but as the Ulster representatives had informed the convention that those for whom they spoke could not accept the principle of nomination, provision was made in the scheme for extra representation of Ulster by direct election.

"The majority of the Labor representatives associated themselves with the Nationalists and Southern Unionists in building up a constitution with provisions of which they found themselves in general agreement. They frankly objected, however, to the principle of nomination and to what they regarded as inadequate representation of Labor in the upper house.

"Throughout our proceedings they helped in every way toward the attainment of an agreement. Nor did they press their own special claims in such a manner as to make more difficult the work, already difficult enough, of agreeing upon a constitution.

"I trust I have said enough to enable the reader of this report and accompanying documents to form an accurate judgment upon the nature of the difficulties of the task before the convention and upon its actual achievement. While technically it was our function to draft a constitution for our country, it would be more correct to say we had to find a way out of the most complex, anomalous political situation to be found in history—I might almost say in fiction.

"We are living under a system of government which survives only because the act abolishing it cannot, consistently with Ministerial pledges, be put into operation without further legislation no less difficult and controversial than that which it has to mend.

Responsibility on the Cabinet.

"While the responsibility for solution of our problem rests primarily with the Government, the convention found itself in full accord with your insistence that the most hopeful path to settlement was to be found in an Irish agreement. In seeking this and in attempting to find a compromise which Ireland might accept and Parliament pass into law it has been recognized that the full program of no party could be adopted. The convention was also bound to give due weight to your opinion that to press for a settlement at Westminster during the war of questions which, as I have shown, had been a formidable obstacle to agreement would be to imperil the prospects of early establishment of self-government of Ireland.

"Notwithstanding the difficulties wherewith we were surrounded, a larger measure of agreement has been reached upon the principle and details of Irish self-government than has ever yet been attained. Is it too much to hope that the scheme embodying the agreement will forthwith be brought to fruition by those to whose call the Irish Convention has now responded?"

Program Favored by Majority.

The scheme mentioned by Sir Horace Plunkett as meeting the approval of a majority of the delegates is set forth in Paragraph 42 of the report, under the title: "Statement of Conclusions," summed up as follows:

"Section 1. The Irish Parliament to consist of the King, Senate and House of Commons. Notwithstanding the establishment of an Irish Parliament, the supreme power and authority of the Parliament of the United Kingdom shall remain unaffected and undiminished over all persons, matters and things in Ireland and every part thereof. (Section carried by 51 to 18.)

"Section 2. The Irish Parliament to have general powers to make laws for the peace, order, and the good government of Ireland. (Section carried 51 to 19.)

"Section 3. The Irish Parliament to have no power to make laws on the following: Crown and succession, the making of peace and war, army and navy, treaties and foreign relations, dignities and titles of honor, necessary control of harbors for naval and military purposes, coinage, weights and measures, copyrights and patents. The Imperial and Irish Governments shall jointly arrange, subject to imperial exigencies, for the unified control of the Irish police and postal services during the war, provided that as soon as possible after the cessation of hostilities the administration of these two services shall become subject to the Irish Parliament. (Section carried 49 to 16.)

Safeguards on Religion.

"Section 4. Restriction of the power of the Irish Parliament; prohibition of laws interfering with religious equality; a special provision protecting the position of Free Masons; a safeguard for Trinity College and Queens University; money bills to be founded only on a viceregal message; privileges and qualifications of the members of the Irish Parliament to be limited as in the act of 1914; rights of existing Irish officers to be safeguarded. (Section carried 46 to 15.)

"Section 5. Constitutional amendments as in the act of 1914. (Section carried 46 to 15.)

"Section 6. The executive power in Ireland to continue to be vested in the King, exercisable through the Lord Lieutenant on the advice of an Irish Executive Committee, as in the act of 1914. (Carried, 45 to 15.)

"Section 7. Dissolution of the Irish Parliament, as in the act of 1914. (Carried, 45 to 15.)

"Section 8. Royal assent to bills, as in the act of 1914. (Carried, 45 to 15.)

"Section 9. Constitution of the Senate as follows: One Lord Chancellor, four Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, two Bishops of the Church of Ireland, one representative of the General Assembly, three Lord Mayors, of Dublin, Belfast, and Cork; fifteen peers resident in Ireland, elected by peers resident in Ireland; eleven persons nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, fifteen representatives of commerce and industry, four representatives of labor, one for each province; eight representatives of County Councils, two for each province. Total, 64. (Carried, 48 to 19.)

"Section 10. Constitution of the House of Commons. The ordinary elected members shall number 160. The University of Dublin, the University of Belfast, and the National University shall each have two members, elected by graduates. Special representation shall be given to urban and industrial areas by grouping the smaller towns and applying to them a lower electoral quota than the rest of the country. The principle of proportional representation shall be observed wherever a constituency returns two or three members.

"Forty per cent. of the membership in the House of Commons shall be guaranteed to the Unionists, and, in pursuance of this, twenty members shall be nominated by the Lord Lieutenant, with a view to due representation of interests not otherwise adequately represented in the provinces of Leinster, Munster and Connaught, and twenty additional members shall be elected by Ulster to represent commercial, industrial and agricultural interests; the nominated members to disappear in whole or in part after fifteen years. Extra Ulster representation is not to cease except on the decision of a three-fourths majority of both houses sitting together. The House of Commons shall continue for five years unless previously dissolved. (Carried, 45 to 20.)

"Section 11. Money bills to originate only in the House of Commons, and not amendable by the Senate. (Carried 45 to 22.)

"Section 12. Disagreement between the houses to be solved by a joint sitting. (Carried 45 to 22.)

"Section 13. Representation in the British Parliament to continue. Irish representatives to have the right to deliberate and vote on all matters. Forty-two Irish representatives shall be elected to the British House of Commons. Irish representation in the British House of Lords to continue as at present until that chamber is remodeled, when that matter shall be reconsidered. (Carried 44 to 22.)

Separate Irish Exchequer.

"Section 14. Finance—Irish exchequer and consolidated fund to be established; an Irish Controller and Auditor General to be appointed as in the act of 1914. If necessary, it should be declared that all taxes at present leviable in Ireland should continue to be levied and collected until the Irish Parliament otherwise decides. Necessary adjustments of revenue between Ireland and Great Britain during the transition should be made. (Carried 51 to 18.)

"Section 15.—Control of customs and excise by the Irish Parliament to be postponed for further consideration until after the war, provided that the question shall be considered and decided by the United Kingdom Parliament within seven years after the conclusion of peace. Until the question of the ultimate control of Irish customs and excise shall be decided, the United Kingdom's Board of Customs and Excise shall include persons nominated by the Irish treasury. Joint Exchequer Board, consisting of two members nominated by the Imperial Treasury and two nominated by the Irish Treasury, with a Chairman appointed by the King, shall be set up to determine the true income of Ireland. Until the question of the ultimate control of the Irish customs and excise shall be decided, the revenue due to Ireland, as determined by the joint Exchequer Board, shall be paid into the Irish exchequer. All branches of taxation other than customs and excise shall be under the control of the Irish Parliament. (Carried 38 to 30.)

Agreed on Imperial Contributions.

"Section 16. The principle of imperial contributions is approved. (Carried unanimously.)

"Section 17. Accepts the report of the sub-Committee on Land Purchases. (Carried unanimously.)

"Section 18. Deals with the judicial power similarly to the act of 1914. (Carried, 43 to 17.)

"Section 19. The Lord Lieutenant shall not be a political officer. He shall hold office six years. Neither he nor the Lords nor Justices shall be subjected to any religious disqualification. His salary shall be sufficient to throw the post open to men of moderate means. (Carried, 43 to 17.)

"Section 20. A Civil Service Commission consisting of representatives of the Irish universities shall formulate a scheme of competitive examinations for admission to the public service, and nobody shall be admitted to such service unless he holds a Civil Service Commission certificate. A scheme of appointments and salaries shall be prepared by a special commission, and no appointments shall be made until the scheme of this commission has been approved. (Carried 42 to 18.)

"Section 21. The Irish Government, if desired, may defer taking over the departments of Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labor Exchanges, Postal Savings Banks, and friendly societies. (Carried 43 to 18.)"

The concluding paragraph, submitting the report to the Imperial Government, was carried by 42 to 35. The whole report was carried by 44 to 29.

Ulster Unionists' Report.

The report of the Ulster Unionist delegates to the Irish Convention is signed by nineteen members, including the Marquis of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, Colonel Robert Gordon Sharman-Crawford, and James Johnston, Lord Mayor of Belfast. The delegation finds itself unable to concur in the Chairman's draft report, and protests against his implication that a measure of agreement regarding Irish self-Government was attained. It states that on the fundamental issues no agreement was at any time visible, and that on many important questions the Nationalists were sharply divided.

After reviewing the reasons for the calling of the convention, the report says:

"We expected that the real work of the convention would have been directed toward a sincere and patriotic endeavor to find common ground somewhere between the act of 1914, on the one hand, and the views of Ulster on the other. From the first week we urged this course, and repeatedly expressed our disappointment that almost every nationalist's speech outlined a form of home rule far in advance of any previous claim. The scheme finally brought forward by the Bishop of Raphoe in behalf of the Nationalists included the following demands:

"First—A sovereign independent Parliament for Ireland, co-equal in power and authority with the Imperial Parliament.

"Second—Complete fiscal autonomy for Ireland, including the power of imposing tariffs and control of the excise, involving, as it would, the risk of hostile tariffs against Great Britain, the right of making commercial treaties with foreign countries, and full powers of direct taxation.

"Third—The right to raise and maintain a military territorial force in Ireland.

"Fourth—Repudiation of any liability for national debt, on the plea of overtaxation in Ireland in the past, but admitting the principle of a small annual contribution to the Imperial expenditure.

"Fifth—Denial of the right of the Imperial Parliament to impose military service in Ireland, unless with the consent of the Irish Parliament.

Sharp Split on Fiscal Question.

"Over the fiscal question," the report continues, "no approach to an agreement was possible, and the real object of the proposal was clearly apparent in the official reply to questions by the Chairman, signed by Mr. Redmond, the Bishop of Raphoe, Mr. Devlin, and George Russell, in which they emphatically insisted upon their demand for fiscal independence and crystallized their arguments in the following terms:

"'We regard Ireland as a nation in economic unity. Self-government does not exist where those nominally intrusted with the affairs of Government have not control of the fiscal and economic policy.'"

The report declares in opposition to this demand for fiscal independence, saying:

"Ulster takes a firm stand on the basis of the people's common prosperity, and maintains that the fiscal unity of the United Kingdom must be preserved intact, carrying with it, as it does, the sovereignty of the Imperial Parliament and due representation therein."

It is set forth in the report that while Ireland's contribution to imperial taxation for the current year was about £13,000,000, an important section of the Nationalists opposed any contribution; but the majority favored a contribution ranging from £2,500,000 to £4,500,000 yearly. The Bishop of Raphoe's fifth proposal was supported by a majority vote of the convention.

The report continues:

"We regard as excessively dangerous the Nationalist claim that the Irish constabulary shall come under the control of the Irish Parliament at the end of the war, instead of remaining under imperial control for six years, as provided in the 1914 act.

Fear of Sinn Fein Control.

"Failing any evidence of an approach to the narrowing of our differences, and in view of the new demands of the Nationalists, we were finally forced to declare that Ulster is unable to participate in any scheme of self-government for Ireland. We cannot overlook the strong probability that the controlling

Continued on Page Nine.

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IRISH CONVENTIONS PLAN FOR HOME RULE

Continued from Page Eight.

force of such would today be the Republican, or Sinn Fein, party, which is openly and aggressively hostile to Great Britain and the empire.

"A proposal was brought forward under which in the Irish Parliament the Unionists should have temporary representation largely in excess of what they were entitled to on a population basis. While appreciating the spirit of the offer it was decided, after full consideration, that the undemocratic character of the proposal rendered it wholly unacceptable."

The report shows that the Unionists, with the object of meeting the Nationalists, presented an alternative scheme for the exclusion of Ulster, based on lines agreed to by the official Nationalist Party in 1916, and continues:

"The discussions proved beyond doubt that the aim of the Nationalists is to establish a Parliament in Ireland which would be practically free from effective control by the Imperial Parliament. It is only necessary to draw attention to modern political movements to realize the unwisdom of establishing within the United Kingdom two Parliaments having co-equal powers. All other countries have fought against this disintegration policy."

Saw Menace to the Empire.

Asserting that the Nationalist policy would be a constant menace to the empire, the report continues:

"Had we thought that a majority of the convention intended to demand not the subordinate powers of previous Home Rule bills, but what is tantamount to full national independence, we would not have agreed to enter the convention."

The report cites, among other examples, that of the United States, which "established at the cost of much blood and treasure national unity, when the Confederacy claimed, like the Irish Nationalists, the right to set up an independent Government," and adds:

"With these and other examples before us, we cannot help feeling that the demands put forward, if conceded, would create turmoil at home and weakness abroad. One of the many objections to the scheme presented is that it would have made the future application of federalism to the United Kingdom impossible. For the reasons stated, we could not accept the Nationalist proposals.

"We desire to record our appreciation of the uniform courtesy and good feeling which characterized the proceedings of the convention throughout."

"Nationalist members of the Convention, including Archbishop Harty and Bishops O'Donnell (Diocese of Raphoe) and Macrory and Joseph Devlin, signed a minority report dissenting from certain recommendations of the majority. They say:

"Except for some important political and labor absentions, the convention worthily reflected almost every phase and interest and class in the varied life of Ireland. But there have been no sure means of knowing how far it exhibited the mind and will of Ireland at the present time, nor any guarantee that its decisions, independently of the suggestions made by the Government, would take effect in law. The Sinn Fein organization stood aloof altogether."

They believed that if a measure giving to the Irish full control of their affairs was agreed to and given effect by the Government the vast majority of Nationalists would bend their minds to making it a success.

"It looked as if the gravity of the times, the principles of freedom for which the allied nations claimed to stand, the widespread desire for a settlement throughout the Dominions and among our American kindred, and the disastrous consequences of further conflict and disunion," the report continues, "might bring about a spontaneous resolve among all the delegates to establish our country as a free and contented nation within the Empire."

Those who signed this report express satisfaction at the abandonment of opposition to home rule by the Southern Unionists, and regret that the Ulster Unionists did not give much co-operation in constructive work. They advocate a Dominion system which would put all Irish affairs, including taxation, under the Irish Parliament, while leaving foreign relations, the army and navy and the making of war and peace under the Imperial Parliament.

These Nationalists hold reconciliation difficult, unless, as the report puts it, "the British people sincerely believe in liberty for its own sake and are willing to apply to Ireland the principle that the supposed interests of great States shall not override the rights of small nationalities."

They give a detailed argument for Irish control of taxation, suggest a joint British-Irish commission for commercial and postal matters, propose an arrangement for imperial contribution by joint negotiations, and also that Ireland shall have the same powers as the Dominions of providing for local defence. This report adds:

"Any attempt to impose conscription upon a nation without its sanction is utterly impolitic and unjust and bound to end in disaster."

The report opposes membership in the British Parliament as upsetting the balance of the British parties. It prefers a joint council, but waives objections and agrees to a delegation of forty-two members at Westminster. Agreement is expressed to a Unionist representation of 40 per cent. in the lower house, and to the majority scheme for representation of the Southern Unionists. Postponement of vital questions until after the war is opposed.

DEFEND OUSTING OF PILAT.

Mayor's Office Asserts Subordinate Can Do His Work.

A statement regarding the removal of Carl F. Pilat, for five years landscape architect attached to the Park Board, was issued yesterday at the Mayor's office. It was signed by Park Commissioner John N. Harman of Brooklyn, and declared that the resignation of Mr. Pilat had been brought about by the Park Board and not by Commissioner Grell. Commissioner Harman in denying that the parks would suffer from the absence of the architect pointed out that from June 15 to Sept. 15 last Mr. Pilat was absent from the department, working for the Government in the laying out of military cantonments. Commissioner Harman said:

"Even Mr. Pilat himself admitted at the meeting of the Park Board yesterday that the work he was doing could be properly carried on without his presence, and at the saving of one salary to the city. We have only seen Mr. Pilat occasionally since the first of the year. It was understood that Mr. Pilat was giving his services to the Government, and receiving compensation only from the city. Later on, when it was discovered that Mr. Pilat was being paid $1,000 a month by the Government, he was requested to pay back to the city the salary which he had drawn while doing work in the West."

Mr. Harman said that Mr. Pilat had returned $922.21.

MINE SWEEPER AGROUND.

Machinist's Mate Swept Overboard —Relief Vessels on Way.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Navy Department announced tonight that a mine sweeper went ashore in the storm off the Atlantic Coast, and that one member of the crew, J. N. Conway, machinist's mate, second class, was washed overboard.

Other vessels have gone to the mine sweeper's assistance.

Sea Threatens 150 Cottages.

HAMPTON, N. H., April 12.—Many Summer cottages in the White Rock section of Hampton Beach were endangered today by the collapse of 400 feet of the breakwater at the mouth of the Hampton River. The breakwater was 500 feet long. Six small cottages have been hauled back to firmer ground, and it was thought probable tonight that others of the 150 or more in that region would have to be moved.

WAR IN SECRET ON HEALTH BUREAUS

Hylan Attack Arouses Protests from Physicians and Social Workers.

MASS MEETING ARRANGED

Movement to be Organized to Check Plan for Obliterating Department Agencies.

CALLS IT "PRIVATE INQUIRY"

Head of Civil Service Commission Defends Exclusion of the Public

A secret investigation which will lay the foundation for an entire re-organization of the Health Department, from which representatives of civic organizations and newspaper reporters were excluded yesterday on the ground that it was a "private inquiry," and that only those may attend who have been "invited" by James A. MacBride, Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, is being held daily, except Saturday and Sunday, at 2:30 P. M. in Room 1443 of the Municipal Building. The consequences of the investigation now under way, and which is being conducted jointly by the Civil Service Commission and Commissioner of Accounts David Hirschfield, it was said by physicians and social workers yesterday would be far reaching and would affect every man, woman and child in New York City.

The investigation has already attracted the attention of scores of civic and philanthropic organizations, and officers in these organizations as well as leading physicians yesterday protested against the contemplated plans of Mayor Hylan. A mass meeting, at which practically every public health organization and social service agency of the city will be represented, will be held in the rooms of the Bar Association at 1 o'clock this afternoon. Reports from the committees which were assigned to investigate the matter will be read, and a movement of public spirited citizens and of many well known organizations will be organized. It will be urged that all the facts concerning the contemplated changes should receive full publicity.

Calls It a "Private Inquiry."

When representatives of several civic organizations, ignorant of Chairman MacBride's ruling, entered the investigation chamber before the meeting began yesterday, they were told that they would not be permitted to remain. "Invitations are being extended," it was said, "only to witnesses." These include the heads of the seven bureaus of the Health Department, which it is reported that Mayor Hylan is anxious to eliminate on the grounds of economy.

Reporters excluded from the investigation were told yesterday that Chairman MacBride would give out the details of the meeting at 5 o'clock. At that time Mr. MacBride, when asked for details of the meeting, said: "There is nothing to give out except that Dr. Robert J. Wilson, head of the Hospital Bureau, was examined this afternoon."

Asked on what grounds representatives of civic organizations and of the press were excluded from a meeting at which one of the most important city departments was being investigated, Mr. MacBride replied: "This is just a private inquiry. I don't invite the press and public to see everything that goes on in my office. I don't hold a public hearing when I send a clerk out with a payroll, so why should I invite outsiders to the meeting?"

Mr. MacBride insisted that the investigation was not a public matter, but that it was a "private inquiry."

"The public will be entirely informed when the proper time comes," he added, but he did not indicate when that time would come. He said, however, that the investigation might last another month or six weeks. There will be no session today, and on Monday afternoon Dr. Wilson may be recalled. At the conclusion of the meeting on Thursday Chairman MacBride informed a news association which supplies a service to all the city newspapers that "nothing of a startling nature" had been reached.

The heads of the bureaus examined are impressed with the fact that the investigators hold everything that passes at the meetings as "confidential," and they are expected to treat the proceedings in the same manner. Dr. Wilson, when asked yesterday as to the nature of the questions he was asked, said, "My lips are sealed." He referred the inquirer to Health Commissioner Amster, who was present at the session yesterday. Dr. Amster said he had no information to give, and referred all matters pertaining to the investigation to Chairman MacBride.

Mr. MacBride, according to a report sent out by a news association, said that yesterday's meeting "contained nothing of general interest."

Plans for a Mass Meeting.

Arrangements for the mass meeting this afternoon were completed yesterday afternoon at a meeting held at the Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway, at which the following organizations were represented:

The Committee on City Government of the Woman's Suffrage Party of New York City.
People's Institute.
The State Charities Aid Association.
The New York City Federation of Women's Clubs.
The National Child Welfare Association.
The Association for Labor Legislation.
The Civic Club.
Women's City Club.
New York Milk Committee.
Women's Trade Union League.
The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor.
Henry Street Settlement.
Council of Women's Organizations.
Women's Municipal League.
Bureau of Municipal Research.
Charities Organization Society.
Committee for the Care of the Jewish Tuberculous.
The United Hebrew Charities.
Association of Tuberculosis Clinics.
The New York Child Labor Committee.
Consumers' League.
Citizens Union.

Purpose of the Investigation.

The investigation now being conducted is for the purpose of determining whether seven of the nine bureaus of the Health Department exist legally under the city charter. In reply to those who say that the charter does not provide for the seven bureaus, it was asserted yesterday that according to Section 1,181 of the charter the Board of Health is empowered to establish any additional offices it deems necessary. This modifies Section 1,179, which established only two bureaus, one in charge of a Sanitary Superintendent and the other in charge of a Registrar of Records. It is maintained by those who oppose the plan for abolishing the bureaus that it would be illegal and that the distribution of the multifarious powers of the present bureaus among the Assistant Sanitary Superintendents of the five boroughs would put the work of the Health Department back twenty years, into the hands of men who are not medical experts.

Section 1,181 of the charter says:

* * * the Board of Health may likewise establish such additional offices as it shall deem necessary for the proper discharge of the duties and powers of the Health Department in the several boroughs, with such force as may be essential thereto, throughout the city, as constituted by this act, but shall always maintain its chief office in the Borough of Manhattan.

It was charged yesterday that the abolishing of the seven bureaus and the dismissal of their respective heads would work an injustice in the matter of pensions. Having served the department more than twenty years, Dr. William H. Park, head of the Bureau of Laboratories; Dr. Robert J. Wilson, head of the Bureau of Hospitals, and Dr. William H. Guilfoy, head of the Bureau of Records, are entitled to retire on half pay. Dr. B. F. Knause, head of the Sanitary Bureau, will reach the pension age this Fall. The heads of the bureaus are not permitted to practice medicine and must give their full time to the department. In some cases, it was said, they gave up lucrative practices and threw in their whole career into the work of public health service.

Oppose Reorganization Scheme.

Among those who protested yesterday against the plan to reorganize the Health Department were Dr. L. Emmet Holt, the well-known child specialist; Agnes de Lima, Secretary of the Women's Municipal League, and Miss Sally L. Jean, Director of Health Work for the People's Institute. Miss de Lima said that she had been barred by Commissioner of Accounts Hirschfield when she tried to obtain permission to be present at the investigation.

"The attempt to wipe out the bureaus is one of the most reactionary and disreputable things attempted so far by the Hylan administration," she said. "I imagine that the motive behind the move is political, the Mayor having declared himself as pledged to abolish so-called 'experts.' To wipe out the experts in our Health Department, however, is carrying a grandstand play too far. To put these highly technical bureaus under the jurisdiction of a Sanitary Superintendent, who knows nothing at all of the peculiarly specialized nature of their work, is fraught with the gravest menace to the health of the people of the city. The New York City death rate is now the lowest of any city in the world, and that it is so is due largely to the efficiency which has been created by these very bureaus. To disband them now certainly would mean to increase our death rate by putting the department back at the same level it was years ago.

"If Mayor Hylan is proceeding against the bureaus on the theory that they are creations of the Mitchel administration, he is mistaken. As a matter of fact they were partly founded by Mayor McClellan and completely organized under Mayor Gaynor by Health Commissioner Lederle. The Bureau of Child Hygiene, which has done wonderful work in caring for the health of the children of the city, was founded in 1908 by Health Commissioner Darlington, and Dr. Baker was put in charge at that time."

Views of Dr. Holt.

"The Health Department of New York City is one of the most efficient municipal health departments in the world," said Dr. Holt, who organized the Babies' Hospital. "Anything done at the present time to impair its efficiency or to curtail its efforts would be a public menace. Perhaps there are economies which could be practiced. Economies can be effected in almost every department. Let them be made, however, without tearing down the effective structure of the department itself."

Miss Jean said: "We feel that it is a very serious matter to attempt to wipe out these bureaus, because in a city of such enormous size as New York we are convinced that the work can be handled only by such control. The Bureau of Child Hygiene, in particular, is one of the best in the world, and to attempt to do away with it is to gamble with the life and death of the children of the city. If we could only make the mothers throughout the city realize what it means to them they would make such a protest that the politicians would never think of making such an attempt again."

The pediatric section of the New York Academy of Medicine at its last meeting passed a resolution, introduced by Dr. G. R. Pisek, protesting against the Mayor's plan of abolishing the Bureau of Child Hygiene. The resolution declared that the Academy of Medicine would "take the most strenuous measures" to prevent the abolishment of the bureau, and asserted that it was one of the city bureaus of whose achievements the citizens might well be proud.

In discussing the resolution Dr. Pisek said: "This is another flagrant example of the way in which the City Government is being Tammanyized. I can think of no reason for abolishing the bureau of which Dr. Baker is head, except that she is not an appointee of the present administration, which is fast filling all offices with its own adherents."

"The proposed abolishment of these bureaus," said Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, Chairman of the section, "is a long step backward in our City Government, but the Academy of Medicine will fight to the last ditch to prevent such a blow at the interests of the children of New York as is involved in the plan to abolish the Bureau of Child Hygiene.

"Abolition of these bureaus will mean a loss to the city of trained administrators like Dr. Baker, Dr. Harris, and Mr. Brown. The method of city health administration to which we are invited to return has been discarded by every progressive city in the country. The health administration of New York City is generally believed to be one of the best in the country, and its infant mortality rate is remarkably low. Under war conditions and high food prices the need of caring for the children of the city was never so imperative, and we should not permit a cheap, political manoeuvre to jeopardize the welfare of the future citizens of New York."

Bureaus Now Under Attack.

The proposed reorganization of the Health Department would affect these bureaus:

The Bureau of Child Hygiene, headed by Dr. S. Josephine Baker, whose service dates back to 1901; the bureau has charge of the medical school inspection, the infant milk stations throughout the city, supervision of midwives, day nurseries and boarded-out infants, and also the issuance of employment certificates.

The Bureau of Public Health Education, headed by Dr. Charles Bolduan, who entered the department in 1904; all modern health work is primarily educational, and it is said by medical experts that this bureau is potentially the most important activity of the department. It is looked up to by Health Departments all over the country as an authority in this field.

The Bureau of Preventable Diseases, of which Dr. Louis Harris is director; Dr. Harris entered the department in 1907. His bureau has supervision of the treatment of all infectious diseases, quarantine, vaccination, disinfection, Pasteur treatment, tuberculosis clinics, day camps, and also industrial hygiene.

The Bureau of General Investigation, headed by Dr. Frank Monaghan, who came in with the present administration. The bureau attends to all the correspondence, proceedings of the Board of Health, payrolls, audit of accounts, and transportation.

The Bureau of Records, in charge of Dr. William H. Guilfoy, who entered the service in 1885. This bureau has charge of the registration of vital statistics, issuance of burial permits, transcripts of records, and statistical research.

The Sanitary Bureau, of which the head is Dr. B. F. Krause, in the department since 1898. Duties include sanitary inspection, abatement of nuisances, offensive trades, mosquito work, and removal of dead animals.

Bureau of Laboratories, in charge of Dr. William H. Park, formerly dean of the Medical School of Bellevue University. A highly specialized department which has charge of the production of antitoxins and vaccines, bacteriological examinations of water and milk, examinations of specimens for diagnosis, and research work in bacteriology. Dr. Park has been in the service since 1893.

The Bureau of Food and Drugs, directed by Lucius P. Brown, who began work for the Health Department in 1915. This department has supervision of the inspection and supervision of the production, manufacture, and sale of foods of all kinds, including milk and beverages. The bureau also makes chemical examinations of milk, water, food, and drugs.

The Bureau of Hospitals, in charge of Dr. Robert J. Wilson, who entered the employ of the Health Department in 1896, has charge of the hospital care of all patients in the city's institutions, including patients ill with contagious diseases and tuberculosis.

The heads of all the bureaus, with the exception of Dr. Knause and Dr. Park, receive $5,000 each annually, and the two mentioned receive $6,000 a year.

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Broadway at Warren Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

APRIL SHOWERS PUT BASEBALL TO ROUT

Weather Adheres to Custom in Preventing Preliminary Fray at Ebbets Field.

HUGGINS LAUDS YANKEES

New Manager Handicapped by Loss of Shawkey, but Plans to Bolster Pitching Staff.

All traditions connected with the opening of the baseball season at Ebbets Field were observed yesterday and the Yankees and the Dodgers were unable to gambol on the Flatbush greensward for various reasons. Four of the best reasons were rain, hail, snow, and mud. Nothing less than a flood of warm sunlight will dry out Ebbets Field enough to permit the clubs to play today, but if it should clear off and the park is dried out the Dodgers and Yanks will cavort for the fans' edification at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The weather was behaving well enough until the baseball clubs aproached New York and then came the blizzard which so often greets these early baseball openings. The baseball men may be so deeply impressed with the weather which was at large yesterday that they will remember it next year when they are making up the schedules and delay the return from the South until well along toward May 1. But the probabilities are that they will again do everything they can to encourage April blizzards by starting the season early.

Both Managers Huggins and Robinson were keenly disappointed over yesterday's storm, because they wanted to get their players out to become acclimated to the northern atmosphere before the opening of the season next week.

Manager Huggins has come to the conclusion after watching his players in the South for a month that he has a pretty fair ball club. He realizes that his pitching staff is not as strong as it might be, but he hopes to strengthen this department of his club as soon as possible. Huggins said yesterday in discussing the club:

"I was pretty well pleased with the showing of the players in the South and the club will be able to hold its own as far as batting and fielding is concerned. Much, of course, depends on the pitching, and it was a hard blow to the pitching department to lose Shawkey. I plan to strengthen our pitching by getting another pitcher in the near future.

"Bodie was a surprise to me. I had been told that he was slow in the field and on the bases, but while he is not a speed marvel he moves around pretty fast and is a good fielder. His batting should be a big help to the Yankees. It is too early, of course, to pass judgment on the pitching, but I think our boxmen will round out in good shape.

"Marsans has sent us word that he will report next week, and he should be a big help to the outfield. We will know definitely about Plank in a day or two, but I have strong hopes that the veteran will play through the season with us."

MANAGERS ARE APPOINTED.

New International League Proceeds with Its Organization.

Although the club owners of the new International League received the news that the Sunday baseball measure at Albany had been defeated during their meeting at the Biltmore yesterday afternoon, they decided to start the season anyway, and showed that they mean business by appointing several new managers for the coming season.

George Wiltse, the old Giants' southpaw, was named manager of the Buffalo club by Owner Joseph J. Lannin, the former owner of the Boston Red Sox. As soon as Wiltse was appointed he immediately got busy and started to sign players for the coming season. Dan Howley, who has been manager of Montreal for several seasons, was appointed by Owner Jim McCaffery to manage the Toronto Club.

Pat Donovan, who for years was a major league manager and last season managed the Buffalo club, will run the Syracuse club this year, while Arthur Irwin will be at the head of the Rochester club.

The club owners are now arranging the schedule for the season, and plan to start on May 8 and finish on Sept. 15. The schedule will call for 140 games. Newark is pretty sure to be represented in the circuit, and dates are being allotted to that city, although no announcement has been made about who will back the club. It was stated that the owners would not be Newark men, as President John H. Farrell has interested outside capital in the venture. The club owners will meet again today and complete the schedule.

ALEXANDER NOT DRAFTED.

Howard County Board Says Star Pitcher Is Not Yet Called.

LINCOLN, Neb., April 12.—A statement tonight from K. D. Bahensky, Clerk of the Howard County Exemption Board, says that Grover Cleveland Alexander, star Cub pitcher, has not been notified he must enter the service of the Government for war under the second draft.

"The Howard County Exemption Board does not itself yet know whether Alexander will be called, or for that matter, who will be called," he said.

GIANTS TAKE TWO GAMES.

Regulars Down Cleveland, While Recruits Beat Chattanooga.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 12.—The Giants first and second teams played a doubleheader here today, the regulars defeating the Cleveland Indians in the first game by a score of 5 to 1, with Tesreau and Jess Barnes doing the pitching. They were both effective and held Fohl's batsmen to two hits. The New York team had no trouble in finding the pitching of Wilkinson and Enzman, the Indians' flingers.

In the other game the Giants second team, including all the recruits, had an easy time defeating the Chattanooga Club of the Southern Association by a score of 6 to 1. This game gave Ferdie Schupp a chance to exercise his valuable arm, and after a time he was relieved by George Smith. Jack Enright, a former Yankee pitcher, was on the mound for Chattanooga.

The tour of the Giants and the Cleveland Clubs will end tomorrow in Lexington, after which McGraw's club will return to New York.

GENERAL TO DO HONORS.

William A. Mann Will Throw Out First Ball at Polo Grounds.

General William A. Mann will throw out the first ball at the opening game of the National League season at the Polo Grounds next Tuesday. The game will begin at 3 o'clock. A large number of soldiers have been invited to attend, and they will parade across the field accompanied by Conway's Band before the game.

Lieutenant Marty McHale of the Twenty-second Engineers will be in charge of the parade to boost Liberty bonds, and he will be assisted by all the Giants and Brooklyn players, who will carry banners in a patriotic demonstration. The Giants will return from their Southern training trip on Sunday night and on Monday they will play an exhibition double-header at the Polo Grounds, the opposing teams being the Interborough and the In-er-seals.

COLD WELCOME FOR RED SOX

Barrow Team's Homecoming Greeted with Driving Storm.

BOSTON, Mass., April 12.—The Boston American League team arrived here today in the midst of a driving snowstorm after a training trip of two months in the South. Manager Barrow was disappointed to see snow on the diamond at Fenway Park, as unfavorable weather for the last week has retarded the team's development, but he has ordered the players to report at the grounds tomorrow.

When the train stopped yesterday at Columbus, Ohio, the home of "Hank" Gowdy, former catcher of the Boston Nationals and now somewhere in France with the National Guard, the players, headed by Johnny Evers, Gowdy's old team mate, stood up and gave the world's series hero a silent toast.

SUNDAY BASEBALL DOOMED.

Assembly's Action Virtually Kills Lawson Bill at Albany.

ALBANY, April 12.—Without taking a formal vote the Assembly Rules Committee today decided not to report the Lawson bill, which would permit professional baseball games on Sunday afternoons.

This action virtually means the death of the measure, which previously had passed the Senate.

OTHER EXHIBITION GAMES.

AT GUTHRIE, OKLA.

	R.	H.	E.
Chicago Nationals	1	3	1
University of Oklahoma	0	3	5

Batteries—Hendrix and Daly; Meadows and Gentry.

AT MEMPHIS, TENN.

Detroit Americans	8	16	1
Cincinnati Nationals	2	2	1

Batteries—Mitchell, Erickson, and Stanage; Eller and Allen.

AT ST. LOUIS, MO.

St. Louis Americans	6	9	4
St. Louis Nationals	3	8	2

Batteries—Shocker, Sothron, Davenport, and Nunamaker; Meadows, Sherdell, Packard, May, Howard, and Gonsales.

AT KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Pittsburgh Nationals	15	16	2
University of Tennessee	0	4	7

Batteries—Cooper, Harmon, Hamilton, and Shaw; Week, Crumbliss, and Massengale.

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Chicago Americans, (second team)	16	19	2
Hutchinson, (Western League)	4	7	10

Batteries—Tedeschi and Lynn; Bentley and Danner.

COCHRAN MAINTAINS LEAD AT BILLIARDS

Schaefer Goes to Fore in Afternoon, but Falls Behind Again at Night.

Continuing a display of balkline billiards such as has not been seen in New York since Willie Hoppe won his last handicap tournament, Welker Cochran and Young Jake Schaefer completed the second night's play of their 1,800-point match at Daly's Seventh Avenue Academy last night, with Cochran leading 1,200 to 1,146. As was the case in the first night of the match, Schaefer got away to a flying start in the afternoon session by consistent billiards which brought him 384 points in eleven innings.

In the afternoon game Schaefer displayed a close line nurse which was marveled at by the large crowd. In his third inning he garnered a cluster of 51 points, keeping the ivories together for almost every point. Starting with his fifth inning he got 78, 43, 39, 9, and 68 in successive runs which smacked of brilliance. Cochran was overshadowed in the afternoon, being outpointed 384 to 196.

It was different in the night contest. This time Cochran ascended to brilliant heights, recorded an average of 40 4-10, and got back the advantage he held after the first day's play. Twice during the evening game Cochran made runs of better than 100, and he had one cluster of 70 besides. When the evening session began Schaefer opened up with a run of 108, which made it appear as if Cochran had at last met his master, but when Schaefer missed on a difficult massé Cochran began, and in just ten innings he had caught and passed his rival. The brand of billiards exhibited by the two young experts kept the crowd deeply interested.

The last 600 points of the match will be played in two sessions today.

The summaries:

Afternoon Game.

Schaefer—4 1 51 5 78 43 79 39 9 68 7. Total, 384. Average, 34 7-11. High run, 79.
Cochran—0 68 5 33 29 2 0 1 0 56 2. Total, 196. Average, 17 9-11. High run, 68.

Evening Game.

Cochran—7 0 3 70 20 19 116 114 40 15. Total, 404. Average, 40 4-10. High run, 116.
Schaefer—108 1 1 4 115 15 2 1 0 0. Total, 246. Average, 24 6-10. High run, 115.
Grand total: Cochran, 1,200; Schaefer, 1,146.

INJUNCTION IS DENIED.

Judge Garesche Refuses Order Restraining Jack Dempsey.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 12.—Holding that the contract existing between John Reisler of New York, a manager of fighters, and Jack Dempsey, heavyweight boxer, is not enforceable because it is against the laws of the State of Missouri to indulge in prizefighting, Judge V. W. Garesche of the Circuit Court today denied an injunction to Reisler by which the latter sought to prevent Dempsey from boxing under the management of any man other than himself.

Judge Garesche also dissolved the restraining order he previously had issued and which prevented Dempsey from completing his engagement at a local theatre here this week.

McClosky Wins Bout on Foul.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP DIX, WRIGHTSTOWN, N. J., April 12.—In the bitterest ring fight that boxing enthusiasts have witnessed here, Al McClosky of Company H, 34th Engineers, formerly of Elizabeth, won the Camp Dix heavyweight championship on a foul by his opponent, Sam Nolan of Battery C, 303th Field Artillery, when the latter sent in a terrific blow below the belt. The foul was committed in the third round when both fighters were striving for a knockout.

Weiner Wins at Balkline.

David Weiner won his second game in the metropolitan balkline billiard championship tournament of the American Amateur Billiard Association last night when he defeated John E. Lewis, at Thum's Academy, by 200 to 178. Weiner had a high run of 28 and an average of 5 10-38, as against a high run of 17 for Lewis and an average of 4.

Coleman Wins Billiard Match.

Hal B. Coleman, representing the Jefferson Billiard Academy, defeated William Gershel of Daly's Academy last night in the metropolitan 18.2 balkline billiard championship tournament, by the score of 200 to 93. The match was played in the Jefferson Academy. Coleman made high runs of 34 and 28 and averaged 7 4-28. Gershel's best run showed 17 and 14 and he had an average of 3 9-28.

NEW MARK IN TANK FOR MISS GALLIGAN

Titleholder Swims to Victory in 220-Yard Title Event in 3:03 4-5.

Miss Claire Galligan, women's national middle-distance swimming champion and 500-yard record holder, last night added the national 220-yard championship title to her collection in the pool of the Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn, when she defeated a field of three rivals for the honor. Miss Galligan swam one of her best races of recent years, and, despite the comparatively slow pool, was timed in 3:03 4-5 for the distance. Inasmuch as this is the first time that an event over this distance has been contested in a seventy-five-foot pool, Miss Galligan gets credit for an American record.

With Miss Galligan in the race for the title were Miss Charlotte Boyle, another local swimmer and champion of the local district at the shorter distances; Miss Elizabeth Ryan of the First Regiment pool, Philadelphia, and Miss Gertrude Artelt of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde. Miss Olga Dorfner, also of Philadelphia, did not enter to defend her title.

Getting away with the crack of the gun, Miss Ryan went to the front, and for the first two lengths of the pool held the lead. In the third stretch of the race the Misses Boyle and Galligan drew up on even terms with the diminutive Philadelphia mermaid, and starting on the fourth lap Miss Boyle went to the front with a long, powerful stroke.

Thereafter the race resolved itself into a test between the Misses Boyle and Galligan. The Philadelphia mermaids, as the local swimmers increased their pace, gradually fell behind, until they were practically eliminated in a battle for third laurels. Miss Boyle showed the way to the sixth lap, but there her pace fell off and Miss Galligan went to the front and held the lead to the end. The champion won by a margin of about one yard.

In the junior national 100-yard swim for men Clark Leach of the Hamilton Club, Chicago, furnished a surprise, with his victory over Leo Giebel and Leeming Jelliffe, the two local schoolboy champions. Leach won by a touch from Giebel, while Jelliffe had to be content with third place. The Chicagoan's time was 1:00 2-5.

The plunge for distance for the senior Metropolitan Association A. A. U. championship went to Cyril Carroll, unattached, with an effort of 75 feet, the length of the pool, in 57 seconds. The summaries:

200-Yard Relay Swim, (Metropolitan Y. M. C. A. championship.)—Won by Central Y. M. C. A., (C. Ross, A. Steen, K. Sutherland, J. Burrill;) West Side Y. M. C. A., (A. M. Polk, F. C. Burrows, H. Knecht, and H. Revoir,) second; East Side Y. M. C. A., (W. Howard, H. Eberhardt, E. Eberhardt, and L. Du Bull,) third. Time—1:50 3-5.

Plunge for Distance. (Senior Metropolitan Association A. A. U. championship.)—Won by Cyril Carroll, unattached, with 75 feet, in 0:57; John E. Remmey, U. S. Navy, with 70 feet, second; Adolph Ham, Rutgers Prep School, with 69 feet, third.

220-Yard Swim, (Women's National A. A. U. championship.)—Won by Miss Claire Galligan, unattached; Miss Charlotte Boyle, unattached, second; Miss Gertrude Artelt, Philadelphia Turngemeinde, third. Time—3:03 4-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by William Katz, Boys' Club; A. Lewis, unattached, second; R. R. Mabie, Jr., Columbia University, third. Time—0:28 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, (Junior National A. A. U. championship.)—Won by Clark Leach, Hamilton Club, Chicago; Leo Giebel, unattached, second; Leeming Jelliffe, unattached, third. Time—1:00 2-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Martial Van Schelle, Princeton Prep, (0:10;) Paul Genthner, New York A. C. (0:08,) second; Pierson Gould, Central Y. M. C. A., (0:11,) third. Time—1:02.

Fancy Diving Contest, Handicap.—Won by Clayton Parker, New York A. C., (6 points,) with 86.9 points; T. V. Carney, Columbia University, (10 points,) with 85.7 points, second; Tom Hirschfield, City A. C., (10 points,) with 77 points, third.

Iowa Athlete Victor.

With eighteen points the Fourth Class of the U. S. Navy Electrical School won the school's annual athletic meet in the Fourteenth Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night. Classes Six and Eight tied for second, with sixteen points each. Marion M. Kenneally, the former all-around champion of Iowa University, furnished the stellar individual performance by winning the 70-yard dash and the 220-yard dash. In the 70-yard event Kenneally was clocked in 0:08, and his time for the furlong sprint was 0:26.

Soccer Semi-Final Is Postponed.

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 12.—The semi-final soccer football match for the National Challenge Cup between the Fall River Rovers and the West Hudson team of Harrison, N. J., scheduled for tomorrow, was postponed today until April 20 on account of the weather.

GOLF TO AID RED CROSS.

Play for Championship Medal to Overshadow Other Tourneys.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—American golfers will compete this season for a Red Cross championship medal in a series of exhibition matches for the benefit of the American Red Cross to be played over the leading courses of the country and participated in by the best-known golfers. Arrangements for the series were announced here tonight, with the statement that the champion golf players had agreed to play only in Red Cross benefit matches.

None of the golf associations will hold their usual championships this season, it is said, in order that the Red Cross series may be made the great event. It is expected to turn over not less than $1,000,000 to the Red Cross.

Among the players who have entered for the medal are J. M. Barnes of Broadmoor, Colorado Springs, Col., professional champion; Chick Evans, Edgewater, Chicago; Gil Nichols, former metropolitan open champion; Walter Hagen, former open champion; Jock Hutchinson of Chicago, and many others of note.

Under the scoring rules an eligible will receive 5 points credit for winning from another eligible, the loser sustaining 5 points loss. For winning from a non-eligible an eligible will receive 1 point, and 3 points will be given for beating a course record if held by an eligible.

Evans and Hutchinson will play Barnes and Nichols at Louisville, Ky., April 17, and at French Lick on April 20.

HARRIERS TO RACE TODAY.

Junior Tittle Run to be Held Despite Weather Conditions.

The sixty-six cross-country runners who will strive for the junior championship title of the local association of the A. A. U. at Van Cortlandt Park this afternoon will be put to severe test unless the weather conditions improve. Fred A. Niles, one of the officials of the race, stated yesterday that weather conditions would not cause a postponement of the event. Although there will be none of the strength-sapping hill climbs of former years, nevertheless the six-mile course, with the treacherous footing conditions, will furnish a stiff test for the harriers.

Six clubs registered with the Metropolitan Association have entered their teams, and in addition eight harriers will start under the colors of the 102d Engineers, stationed at Camp Humphries, Va. The clubs are the Morningside A. C., Glencoe A. C., Paulist A. C., St. Christopher Club, Brooklyn A. A. and St. Anselm's A. C. The individual entries include Joe Giorgio and Al Hulsebosch, Paulist A. C.; P. Trivoulidas, unattached; Otto Laakso Kaleva A. C.; J. W. Bjork and Viano Noppa, Finnish-American A. C.; A. J. Teber, Hungarian-American A. C.; H. Jameson, Camp Humphries; L. C. Spencer, Haven Boys' Club, and H. B. Rettig, Central Y. M. C. A., Brooklyn.

LUM TO COACH WESLEYAN.

Former Penn State Distance Star to Handle Track Team.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 12.—The Wesleyan Athletic Council has secured Hermann A. Lum of Madison, N. J., a former Penn State College long distance runner, to coach the track men. Lum was captain of the 1913 track team at Penn State, and established a new college record in the mile run that year. He will start work with the squad at once.

Yale Crews to Meet Penn.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 12.—It was announced tonight by Yale athletic authorities that the 'Varsity crew and the Freshman crew would race like crews of the University of Pennsylvania on the Schuylkill on May 11. The 'Varsity race will be two miles and the Freshman a mile.

Crew to Choose New Leader.

Columbia oarsmen, informed yesterday by Coast Rice that they would have to elect a Captain for the 'Varsity shell before they went to Princeton, on May 4 for the Child Cup race, have decided to hold an election soon to chose a leader in place of Bob O'Loughlin, the Captain-elect, who is now serving overseas.

Quimet to Lead Camp Team.

AYER, Mass., April 12.—Sergeant Francis Quimet, Western amateur champion, will head the Camp Devens golf team, the makeup of which was announced today by Lieutenant Robert C. Deming, division Athletic Director. Other members of the team are Lieutenants Gorton, Herbert Jacques and Robert V. Bean, Sergeants Christopher Dunphy, A. R. McIntyre, B. P. Merriman and Frank McNamara, and Corporal J. F. Reid.

BOWIE FIRE'S TOLL SEVENTEEN HORSES

Thoroughbreds Valued at $50,000 Destroyed at Maryland Course—Races Suffer.

BOWIE, Md., April 12.—A fire in the stables, which destroyed seventeen thoroughbreds valued at more than $50,000, cast a feeling of gloom over the horsemen here today which was not dispelled during the running of the seven races which made up the card of the next to the last day of the annual Spring meeting.

As it was, the Calumet Stable lost heavily. Among its promising animals burned to death were George W. Avery, a three-year-old which won its brackets only a few days ago in a most impressive race; Moosehead, Caljar, Fellowship, all good campaigners, and four untried two-year-olds. G. C. Winfrey bemoaned the loss of Woodward, Jem, and Eagle, three of the best campaigners in the country, and Walter House lost Fragonard, a stake possibility which House valued at more than $15,000, besides Vallory Club and a pony. Track officials insist that the fire was caused by the explosion of a lamp, but many assert that the series of fires which have visited Bowie in the last two years should be the subject of investigations.

The sloppy track and continued rain made the races uninteresting. Tiger Rose, a two-year-old maiden belonging to the Brighton Stable, broke into the winners' class after covering herself with mud over the half-mile journey. Baby Sister and Silk Bird were popular victors.

The summaries:

FIRST RACE.—For 2-year-olds, selling, one-half mile. Tiger Rose, 107 pounds, (McAtee,) $4.90, $2.80, $2.10, won; Weston, 112, (Troxler,) $2.50, $2.40, second; Hitchy Koo, 102, (Ericson,) $2.70, third. Time—0:52. John Powers, Manoeuvre, and Callao also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, five and a half furlongs. Scarpia 2d, 112 pounds, (Doyle,) $9.60, $3.30, $2.50, won; Viley, 114, (Rice,) $2.60, $2.30, second; Hops, 114, (McAtee,) $2.40, third. Time—1:11. Twenty-seven and Lady London also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile. Sorcerer 2d, 115 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $9.70, $5.40, $5.10, won; Dublin Mary, 101, (Doyle,) $5.70, $4.70, second; Rough Weather, 96, (Denys,) $5.90, third. Time—1:49 2-5. Margotstar, Matoaka, Postage Stamp, Ponzio, and Thamar also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For 4-year-olds and upward, handicap, rails and an eighth. Baby Sister, 107 pounds, (McAtee,) $5.60, $4, $2.60, won; Huda's Brother, 107, (Rodriguez,) $4.10, $3.40, second; Rosewater, 102, (Kummer,) $3.30, third. Time—2:02. Jabot, Brando, Dr. Charcot, and Stir Up also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile, Silk Bird, 107 pounds, (Kummer,) $7.90, $3.90, $3.10, won; Garish Sun, 105, (Rodriguez,) $3.70, $3.30, second; Prince Philsthorpe, 115, (Rice,) $6.20, third. Time—1:40. Amphion, Redpost, and Last Spark also ran.

SIXTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, mile and a sixteenth. Comacho, 101 pounds, (Rodriguez,) $9.30, $3.70, $3, won; The Busybody, 106, (Stirling,) $6.30, $3.90, second; Harwood, 108, (Doyle,) $5.50, third. Time—1:56 1-5. Kilmer and Flora Finch also ran.

SEVENTH RACE.—For 3-year-olds and upward, claiming, one mile. Lord Herbert, 99 pounds, (Stalker,) $9.10, $4, $3.40, won; Petelus, 108, (Rice,) $3.20, $2.60, second; Chas. Cannell, 108, (Stirling,) $3.70, third. Time—1:49. Belshazzar, Golden Bantam, and C. M. Johnson also ran.

Weather drizzling rain; track sloppy.

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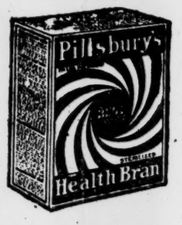

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Exquisite music; revolving dance floor.

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Luncheon, 70c; Table d'Hote Dinner, $1.50. Service a la Carte.

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Convenient to All Shops and Theatres.

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For Either One or Two Persons

Room & Private Bath, $3 to $4 Per Day

Parlor, Bedroom, Bath, $4 to $7.50 Per Day

Special Rates, Week, Season or Year.

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Restaurant, Best Service & Food Obtainable

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Open All Year.

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Rooms, single or en suite. With private bath, $2 up.

Hotel Lenox 149 West 44th St.

Heart of shopping & theatrical district.

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14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

REFUSES TO ALTER DRAFT QUOTA BASIS

House Rejects Shallenberger's Plan to Fix It on Number of Men Liable.

WILSON OPPOSES CHANGE

Kahn Pleads for the Sacrifice of Sectional Interests in the National Emergency.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—After a spirited debate on a resolution to permit the President to modify the selective draft law in respect to the calling of men from certain classes—action on which has been delayed for weeks—the House today rejected an amendment offered by Representative A. C. Shallenberger of Nebraska to fix the quota on the number of men actually liable to military service rather than on the population of the several States.

The adoption of this amendment, it was contended by proponents of the draft law, would have destroyed the essential features of the system. By a vote of 244 to 118 the amendment was defeated, but another amendment offered by Mr. Shallenberger defining how the credits for men in service should be given each State, was adopted by a vote of 292 to 63. This amendment reads:

> Credit shall be given on its quotas to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or sub-divisions thereof, for the number of persons who have entered the military or naval service of the United States from any such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or any sub-division thereof, since April 1, 1917, including the numbers of the National Guards who were in Federal service.

Inasmuch as this system is virtually now in effect by a regulation, but is not mandatory by statute, there was no serious objection to its acceptance as an amendment to the draft law.

Representative Thomas Harrison of Virginia offered an amendment to exempt those engaged in agricultural pursuits from selective military service. While there is not sufficient strength in the House to force through this exemption, sentiment for such a law exists in Southern States where there has been a shortage of labor resulting from the draft.

Adjournment Halts Action.

As the hour was late, Representative W. J. Fields of Kentucky, in charge of the bill, moved that the House adjourn before final action could be had on this amendment and the bill. Members of the Military Affairs Committee declared that the Harrison amendment will be rejected by a decisive vote.

Before the House began consideration of the resolution Representative S. H. Dent, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, gave out a letter written him by President Wilson which in effect showed the President opposed to the change in obtaining the quota, but favored the credit argument advanced by Representative Shallenberger. The letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. Dent:

"After my brief conference the other day with you and two of your colleagues of the Military Affairs Committee I laid the matter we then discussed before the Secretary of War and he has sent me the inclosed memorandum. I must frankly say that I find the arguments contained in this memorandum very hard to answer. The whole thing is very complex, but on the whole, I think the weight of the debate lies on the side of the contention of the War Department.

"It may be, as they say, that in giving credits for voluntary enlistments under the draft no 'useful purpose' would be served, but I think, nevertheless, that it would be perfectly proper to include such allowance in the new law. Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

Representative Julius Kahn of California, who was in charge of the enactment of the Draft bill and other war measures in the last legislative session, because of the unsympathetic attitude of Chairman Dent, made the chief speech in support of the bill. Representatives Shallenberger, William Gordon of Ohio, E. W. Saunders of Virginia, and Carl Hayden of Arizona spoke in favor of the amendment offered by the Nebraska member.

Representative Martin Madden, who got behind Mr. Kahn in his fight, said that the men insisting on the amendments were "pacifists, and the same men who were opposed to war and originally opposed to the draft and have been more or less opposed to every measure intended for the vigorous prosecution of the war."

Situation Grave, Says Kahn.

In his speech Mr. Kahn dealt with the seriousness of the war situation and impressed upon the country the necessity for strengthening the military service by legislation recommended by the War Department.

"No one can read the speech of the English Premier delivered in the House of Commons last Tuesday without becoming impressed with the seriousness of the European war situation and the magnitude of the task that lies before us," said Mr. Kahn. "Personally I have tried, since the country entered the war, not to minimize our difficulties. At times I may have seemed pessimistic in discussing the matter with my colleagues, but I think I understand the psychology of the German people. I know that they must be defeated for the sake of our own peace and the contentment of the American people on this Western Hemisphere.

"It was inevitable that the first draft, based upon population figures, could not be anything like correct. No census had been taken since 1910. The Census Bureau had to guess at the population in many of the rapidly growing manufacturing cities of the country. There will be no census taken in this country until 1920 under the Constitution. So the population figures have been misleading in numerous instances. But the classification figures form a safe basis from which to draw quotas.

"The Provost Marshal General has sent a message to all the Governors of the States asking them to check up the work of the various district and local boards. Where it appears upon the face of the returns that a local board might have been too lenient or too rigorous, the work of that board is even now being inspected by agents of the Government. If wrongs have been committed, an effort will be made to right them.

"But after all, to my mind the great consideration involved in this legislation is that we are fighting as a nation, not as forty-eight States or 435 Congressional districts. Even if slight inequalities occur in some Congressional districts or some of the States, that fact ought not to be considered when the very life of the nation is involved in this struggle.

"For me the cause of the Union in this crisis is paramount, and the legislation for which we are called upon to vote today will enable us to furnish an army of men who will do the least possible injury to our economic and social relations."

DRAFT LAW IS URGED TO INCLUDE MEN OF 40

Crowder Also Would Call Those Between 31 and 45 for Industrial Service.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Legislation is now being considered to increase the industrial man power for war activities and for an extension of the selective draft law to include men 40 years old.

Major General Crowder, Provost Marshal General, has recommended to President Wilson that the age limit of those who are subject to military service under the draft law shall be 45 years and that men between the ages of 31 and 45 years shall be called to such industrial service, under military law, as shall seem necessary to the authorities.

Such recommendation has been before President Wilson several weeks. In the absence of Secretary of War Baker the Administration has given no indication of its position on the proposed extension of the selective draft law to bring older men into military service for industrial purposes.

Opposition has developed among the labor organizations to the proposition advanced by General Crowder. These leaders say that the proposed system would prevent strikes and workmen would have no opportunity of protecting themselves from unsatisfactory labor conditions. They have expressed themselves, however, in favor of the proposed amendment of the selective draft law if industry is commandeered, as, they say, labor would be by the enactment of such a law.

Representative A. C. Shallenberger of Nebraska, while not considering the matter from an industrial phase, has prepared an amendment to the Selective Draft law to fix the age limit as 45 years instead of 31 as at present. He said that he would offer his amendment to a bill which has passed the Senate, bringing under military service all those who have reached the age of 21 years since the last draft.

"I think that I will be able to induce the House to accept such amendment, although I am not certain that the House will consent to go as high as 45 years," Mr. Shallenberger said tonight. "I think that I can get an amendment to the bill fixing the age limit at 40 years. You remember the House passed the Draft bill fixing the age limit at 40 years. The Senate's bill set the limit at 25 years and the limit of 31 years was arrived at in conference as a compromise."

The serious situation on the western front has brought about a condition in Congress where such legislation can be enacted without much objection. In the opinion of leaders in the House the proposition advanced by Mr. Shallenberger is likely to be favorably considered, and provision is likely to be made in the draft law which will cover the suggestions offered by General Crowder.

WOOD TELLS OF NEW NEED.

General Declares 40,000 More Officers Must Be Provided.

KANSAS CITY, April 12.—Forty thousand more officers for drafts yet to come were needed urgently, Major General Leonard Wood, commander of the 89th Division, National Army, Camp Funston, Kan., declared here today. General Wood passed through the city en route to Camp Funston.

"We must have officers," General Wood said. "I am in favor of opening new officers' training camps at once and making the course one of six months instead of three. Then, too, we must have older men, say from 35 to 40, for our officer material."

571 NEW ARMY RECRUITS.

Voluntary Enlistments Since April 1, 1917, Now Total 405,512.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The regular army yesterday obtained 571 recruits, bringing the total obtained since April 1, 1917, up to 405,512. The showing for New York and neighboring States follows:

	Obtained Apr. 11.	Total to Apr. 11.		Obtained Apr. 11.	Total to Apr. 11.
Conn.	25	5,042	N. Jersey	14	10,206
Delaware	1	809	N. York	79	44,587
Maine	6	2,515	Penn.	46	45,956
Maryland	6	4,050	R. Island	1	2,502
Mass.	10	19,348	Vermont	2	649
N. Hamp.		1,365			

ALIEN BILL IN SENATE.

It Would Naturalize 123,000 Men in Our Army and Navy.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—House legislation designed to protect 123,000 unnaturalized Germans and Austrians serving in America's army and navy and also to permit naturalization of aliens whose citizenship applications were pending when the United States entered the war was reported favorably to the Senate today.

Chairman Hardwick of the Immigration Committee said the legislation was urgent because unnaturalized aliens in the American military forces, if captured, might be subject to treatment as traitors. Of 123,000 such men in the army and navy, he said, only 46,000 had their first papers.

Numerous amendments were added to the House bill by the committee. One provides for a $400,000 appropriation to be used for admitting quickly to citizenship loyal American soldiers of foreign birth, while another authorized the President to exempt from time to time, by proclamation or otherwise, any individual or class of individuals who are by our laws declared to be alien enemies.

The bill automatically restores to citizenship all Americans who enlisted in the allied armies before the United States entered the war, and extends citizenship to native-born Filipinos and other aliens who have either enlisted or have been honorably discharged from our military service.

Another provision would enable the Bureau of Naturalization assisting the public schools to conduct night schools to teach citizenship responsibilities to foreigners.

Superintendents of Schools in 1,796 communities have agreed to organize these night classes.

STAMP SALES AT HIGH MARK

Total Receipts of $4,317,000 in One Day Throughout the Country.

The New York War Savings Committee was informed from Washington yesterday that Thursday's receipts from the sale of war savings stamps amounted to $4,317,000 for the entire country. This is the largest daily total so far reported, and bears out Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo's prediction that the Liberty Loan campaign would stimulate interest in the stamps.

The Thursday sales in New York City amounted to $110,000, making the total receipts $9,148,141 since the campaign began. Today a military and naval parade for the joint cause of Liberty bonds and war savings stamps will leave Sixth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street at 11 o'clock for a circuit of the centre of the city by way of Eighth and Fifth Avenues. There will be about 4,000 persons in line, headed by a squad of mounted police. A series of decorated floats has been contributed by the Hippodrome.

Postmaster Thomas G. Patten, Augustus Thomas, and W. Bourke Cockran made patriotic speeches to the audience at the performance of "Her Country" at the Harris Theatre last night, and more than $2,000 war savings stamps were sold between the acts by the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense.

COL. SIMONS FOUND DEAD.

Bullet Wound in Head of Officer at Camp Gordon.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 12.—Colonel William H. Simons, commanding the 327th Infantry Regiment, National Army, was found dead with a bullet wound in his head today in his quarters at Camp Gordon. No further statement regarding his death was obtainable at divisional headquarters.

Colonel Simons, a regular army Lieutenant Colonel, was a native of South Carolina. He was appointed Second Lieutenant in 1891 after graduation from the South Carolina Military Academy.

SAND BAGS SAVE TUBE FROM FLOOD

Unusually High Tide Drives Water to Station Entrances in Jersey City.

WRECKS ALONG THE COAST

Homes at Sea Bright Inundated—$50,000 Damage at Sea Gate.

The high east wind and the unusually high tide yesterday caused great damage all along the Atlantic Coast. From the Weather Bureau point of view the most remarkable thing about the storm was not the high wind and the snow and rain, but its duration. New York and the Middle Atlantic States have experienced four days of storm. This was because the storm centre, which was off the Middle Atlantic States, was hedged in by unusual high pressure areas to the north and could not move.

On the waterfront the water piled up by the wind flooded streets, undermined houses, interfered with ferry traffic, and caused discomfort to thousands of persons. In New Jersey the water came up so high that it flooded the waiting rooms of the railroad stations and interfered with the handling of freight in the Erie and Pennsylvania railroad yards.

When the tide came up water began to run down the steps of the entrance to the Hudson tunnel in the Lackawanna station in Hoboken. It soon became so bad that the entrance had to be closed to the public, and a barricade of boards was hastily raised to stop the water from flooding into the tube and interfering with the traffic. As the tide came higher the water rose in the ferry houses and more poured into the tunnel. The boards were unable to stop the flood, and there was danger that the water in the tube at this point might gain on the pumps that had been keeping the roadbed clear. A rescue crew was called on and the board barricade was reinforced with bags of sand. These bags were piled up close together to a depth of several feet and so high that the water could not run over them. In the Erie station it was also necessary to employ sandbags to stop the flow of water.

In the Jersey City stockyards the water reached such a height that slaughtering had to be stopped. Some of the hogpens were removed to save the animals from drowning. In the Wells Fargo Express Company's station at the north pier of the Erie station the employes used rafts to load and unload merchandise. The flood receded in the afternoon.

Wind and tide wrought destruction along the shore from Long Beach to Sea Gate. At Coney Island, Brighton, and Sea Gate the police last night estimated the damage at $50,000. Along Surf Avenue, from Twenty-third Street to Norton's Point, the water came up so high that the cars could not run to the Sea Gate entrance. Scores of small buildings were flooded, and many of the small Summer houses were undermined and made unsafe. Many persons became frightened when the water routed them out of their beds.

Damage to railroad property, bulkheads, houses, and streets at Seabright, N. J., was estimated by Mayor C. Hall Packer at $150,000 or more. Two New York trains due in Seabright on Thursday night were stalled a mile from the station by sand blown across the tracks and the passengers had to be removed in automobiles. In the same vicinity the garages of Buchanan Coffer and Neilson Jacobson were washed away. The cars were rescued. The home of Stephen Johnson, the Chief of the Fire Department, was swept into the ocean. The boardwalk in front of the Beach Club was torn to pieces. Fifty buildings, mostly boat houses, were washed away from Monmouth Beach to Seabright.

The Atlantic Highlands were hard hit by the storm, and reports came in slowly because wire communication was interfered with, and between Keansburg and East Long Beach communication was impossible. An airplane factory had to close down because the men could not reach the plant. Important work at Fort Hancock and Sandy Hook was also halted because civilian workmen could not reach the fort.

In the district around Far Rockaway streets were flooded, small buildings carried away, and larger ones damaged. Train and trolley service was practically stopped. Near Howard Beach parts of the Long Island Railroad tracks were covered by water. Families, fearing the water would rise above their living quarters, sought refuge in the upper stories. Finucan's Hotel, facing the sea, was so undermined by water that it was feared it would collapse. The boulevard at Edgemere was covered with water and several bungalows were washed away.

While nearly all of the beaches along Staten Island had tons of debris washed ashore, little material damage was done in that vicinity. In the entire section, from Great Kills to Fort Wadsworth, taking in Woodland, Midland, and South Beaches, nearly 100 small bungalows were washed away. Several contained furniture, but the majority were empty and untenanted.

At the Quarantine Station, the Quarantine tug Governor Flower was battered against the bulkhead until one of the port lights was smashed and the boat sunk at its moorings.

Much damage was done on the water by the wind. Scores of boats broke away from their moorings along the Long Island shore and men were kept busy retrieving them. Thirty motor boats and other craft in Sheepshead Bay were damaged. Some were overturned and others dashed against bulkheads.

A message was received at the office of the Gulf Refining Company, 21 State Street, yesterday announcing that the tank steamship Currier had gone on a reef near Nantucket. She was bound from Boston to Bayonne. A Government cutter was sent to her aid.

The greatest velocity of the wind yesterday was 48 miles. The continuance of snow and rain made conditions under foot very bad. According to the city gauge at Pier A, North River, at 10 o'clock Thursday night the card registered a height of water of eight and fifteen-hundredths feet above mean low water. This is the highest tide since the records were established in 1886.

Work in the Submarine Boat Corporation's shipyard at Port Newark terminal was hampered by the storm yesterday. All work on the ways was stopped and most outdoor work was abandoned. Newark Bay rose several feet and flooded the meadows adjacent to the shipyards and some low spots in the yards. A Central Railroad train was stalled from 9 Thursday till noon yesterday on the Newark meadows south of the shipyards. Bound Creek, a stream that flows beside the track, went over its banks and washed away some of the roadbed. Thirty persons slept in the train all night, and early yesterday waded across the washout. The Passaic River overflowed its banks at a half dozen places in Newark and caused a partial suspension of work in several factories.

SEA FLOODS ATLANTIC CITY.

All Electric Lights Out, and Much Property Damaged.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., April 12.—A record tide did much damage along the sea front today. For the first time in years the sea flooded the lawns of the big hotels, smashed doors and flooded cellars, drowning out fires in some of the apartment houses and causing loss of property in storerooms. The water put the plant of the electric company out of service, and the entire city was in darkness last night. A single telephone wire was the only means of communication between Margate City and Longport on the lower end of the island. Property loss has been heavy, for the water has undermined the foundations of some of the handsome cottages along the Chelsea and Ventnor Beaches. The water covered the meadows to such a depth that train service was demoralized.

Along the beach there is much damage. Platforms used by bathers were splintered by the bombardment of the sea.

NO WORD OF OUR MARINES.

News of Landing at Vladivostok Lacks Official Confirmation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Secretaries Lansing and Daniels both stated positively late this afternoon that no word of the reported landing of American marines at Vladivostok had been officially received. The marines were reported in press dispatches to have landed on April 5.

The Navy Department has heard from Admiral Knight, commanding the Asiatic Fleet, in dispatches dated later than April 5, and these contained no suggestion of the landing of American marines or sailors at Vladivostok. It was added that Admiral Knight could not land American marines there except to protect life and property. It was not denied that instructions had been sent to the fleet commander on the subject, but their nature was not disclosed.

ACTORS' THEATRE PLANNED.

Players and Dramatists Discuss Their Project at a Meeting.

Plans for a co-operative Actors' and Authors' Theatre in New York, an institution which a number of prominent people of the theatre have had in view for some time, were discussed yesterday afternoon at a meeting of players and playwrights at the Hotel Plaza. The aim of those who have the enterprise in hand will be to establish a theatre in which players may be reasonably certain of finding employment between other and more profitable engagements, and where they will receive a small guarantee and a pro rata share of the profits. Negotiations for a theatre, it is understood, are now under way.

Edwin Milton Royle presided at yesterday's meeting, and the speakers included Augustus Thomas, Louis K. Anspacher, Cosmo Hamilton, Virginia Fox Brooks, Mrs. Thomas A. Wise, Mme. Yorska, Howard Kyle, and W. Herbert Adams. Two playwrights, Messrs. Anspacher and Hamilton, offered the prospective theatre the use of any of their plays without royalty.

A meeting to decide definitely on the question will be held soon, and in the meantime stock in the new enterprise is to be offered to non-professionals.

HAMPDEN ACTS HAMLET.

Beatrice Terry the Ophelia of Shakespeare Playhouse Production.

The week-end Shakespearean performances instituted by the Shakespeare Playhouse at the Cort Theatre were continued yesterday afternoon with the production of "Hamlet." The play was staged with the effective simplicity which has been in evidence in the other productions of the series, and it was, therefore, possible for the audience to devote a major portion of its attention to the text. This latter, for the most part, was well spoken. Walter Hampden, making his first appearance in this country as Hamlet, was excellent, although perhaps a trifle more settled than the character is commonly interpreted. Beatrice Terry, a niece of Ellen Terry, was a satisfactory Ophelia, and the other parts were handled with varying degrees of efficiency.

The audience contained a considerably smaller percentage of children than has been in evidence at the previous performances—which, perhaps, is no more than is to be expected when "Hamlet" is played. The performance will be repeated at 10:30 o'clock this morning.

ACT CHINESE MELODRAMA.

Henderson Players Give "The Dragon's Claws" in Revised Program.

The omission of the piece de resistance detracted somewhat from a program given last night at the Bramhall Playhouse by the Henderson Players, a semi-professional body of performers under the leadership of Alfred E. Henderson. The premiere of a two-act play entitled "The Return to Mutton," by James N. Rosenberg, was announced to have been postponed to April 20 and in its place was some rather amateurish pantomime work by a young woman named Agda Granberg.

The principal event on the revised program was a Chinese melodrama called "The Dragon's Claws," the work of Grant Carpenter, which although a trifle crude, nevertheless managed to hold the spectators. Some good acting was done in this piece by Marjorie Baruch, who also appeared in another one-act play, "The Proposal," by Vernon Radcliffe.

'Romance' to End Long London Run

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 12.—Doris Keane's long engagement here in "Romance," Edward Sheldon's drama, is announced to close on April 27. Miss Keane has been playing in "Romance" at the Lyric Theatre for nearly three years, and the run of about 1,100 unbroken performances is among the longest ever recorded here. Miss Keane will reappear in London in September in Avery Hopwood's comedy, "Roxanna," played in New York under the title of "Nobody's Widow."

Mayo Wadler Makes His Debut.

Mayo Wadler, a young violinist of serious aim and foreign schooling under Willy Hess, made his bow at Aeolian Hall last evening, playing with Bertha Klemen a suite by Goldmark, an air of Debussy, and several novelties. He was also assisted by a string quintet in Bach's concerto in A minor, the added players including Isidore Moskowitz, Harry Levey, Frank Gurowitsch, Isaac Sear, and Richard Cherkasky.

Mme. Alda's Farewell in "Marouf."

Rabaud's "Marouf" was performed for the sixth and last time at the Metropolitan last evening. It was a farewell for Mme. Alda, and the stagehands, in honor of their director's wife, filled her dressing room table and mirror as well as her shoes with flowers. Mr. De Luca and Miss Howard sang, with Messrs. Rothier, de Segurola, Bada and others, and Mr. Monteux conducted.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Members of the Mayor's Committee of Women on National Defense, headed by Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, the Chairman, and Mrs. Thomas G. Patten, wife of Postmaster Patten, occupied boxes at the Harris Theatre last night. War Savings Stamps were sold by members of the committee in the lobby of the theatre. Augustus Thomas, the playwright, addressed the audience in the interest of the W. S. S. campaign, during the intermission.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. MAT. TODAY. Prices 50c to $2, except Sat. Night, $2.50. KLAW & ERLANGER'S RADIANT MUSICAL COMEDY. The Rainbow Girl

ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC ATOP NEW AMSTERDAM THEA. NIGHTLY 11:30. APR. 25th—FOLLIES BALL—Seats Now.

EMPIRE B'way, 40th St. Evs. at 8:15. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:15. SMARTEST AND BEST ACTED COMEDY OF THE YEAR. ETHEL BARRYMORE in The Off Chance

HUDSON THEATRE, W. 44 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. NANCY LEE. By Eugene Walter & H. Crownin Wilson.

GEO. COHAN Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:30. Matinee Today, 2:30. LAST TIMES. THIS AFTERNOON. TONIGHT. TOOT-TOOT. NEW MUSICAL COMEDY. MONDAY, APRIL 15—Seats Now. MRS. FISKE in a New Play "SERVICE." Preceded by "A Night at an Inn."

GAIETY BROADWAY & 46 ST. Evs. 8:20. Matinee Today & Wed., 2:30. SICK-A-BED. Biggest LAUGH-maker in town.

Henry Miller's THEATRE, 43d St., East of Broadway. "The Distinctive, Beautiful Playhouse." Bryant 7410. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs. The Fountain of Youth. "Sprays Brilliants of Wit."—TIMES. HENRY MILLER and NOTABLE CAST.

CRITERION B'way, 44 St. TONIGHT 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. Laurette Taylor in a new comedy by J. Hartley Manners. "HAPPINESS"

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. GOING UP. The Talk of the Town. The Aviation Musical Comedy Sensation.

HARRIS Theatre, 42d, West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. MAT. TODAY 2:30. ROSA LYND (LADY CHETWYND) in the Patriotic Play. Her Country. With ALEXANDER ONSLOW. The Play You Can't Afford to Miss

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents POLLY WITH A PAST

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Evs. & Today Mat., 50c to $1.50. LOVE'S LIGHTNING. A Comedy by ADA PATTERSON & ROBERT EDESON. NEXT MON. OLCOTT "Once Upon a Time."—Seats Thurs. CHAUNCEY

VANDERBILT, W. 48 St. Tel. Bry. 134. Evgs. 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. OH LOOK! with HARRY FOX. Melody, mirth, chic, comely chorus.

ELTINGE W. 42d St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Prices Mats. Wed. BUSINESS BEFORE PLEASURE. With Barney Bernard & Alexander Carr.

COHAN & HARRIS W. 42 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. A FUNNIEST AMERICAN COMEDY OF RECENT YEARS. Tailor-Made Man. with GRANT MITCHELL

LYCEUM W. 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. DAVID BELASCO Presents TIGER ROSE

REPUBLIC W. 42 St. Tonight 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 2:30. Pop. Price Mats. Wed. PARLOR BEDROOM and BATH with Florence Moore

PARK Thea., Cols. Circle. Evenings 8:20. Matinee Today 2:30. Military-Naval Melodrama of Today. 7 DAYS LEAVE. Prices 25c, 50c, 75c, $1, $1.50

FRED STONE "JACK O' LANTERN" | GLOBE Mats. Today and Wed.

LEXINGTON THEATRE — 51st Street and Lexington Ave. Evs., 8:30. Mats. Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 2:30. The MOST UNIQUE PRODUCTION of the YEAR. You Know Me, AL! A Three-Act Musical Farce. PLAYED BY 40 SOLDIERS. Selected from 25,000 Men of the 27th Div., U. S. Army. "THE NEW YORK DIVISION." Entire cast composed of actors now in the service. ORCHESTRA OF 45 PIECES. Only 10 days—Opening Thur. Evg., Apr. 11th. Seats 50c to $2. Proceeds exclusively to purchase portable theatre to be used behind the lines in France. Seats on sale at the Lexington Theatre and 731 Fifth Avenue.

CASINO, BROADWAY and 39TH ST. Monday, April 15th, 3 P. M., BENEFIT. Fatherless Children of France, Jewell Day Nursery, New York City. PRIZMA, INC. Motion Pictures Photographed in Color. (All Expenses Donated.) Seats, 50c. to $3.00, for Sale by Mrs. A. M. Dodge, 563 Park Ave., & the THEATRE

New York Salon. Modern French Paintings. Vanderbilt Residence. 677 Fifth Avenue. For the Relief of Disabled French Soldiers. Daily, 11 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 50c.

Loew's American Roof 42d St., W. B'way. Every Eve. at 8:15. MIDNIGHT ROLLICKERS, Barnes & Smythe, Pisano & Bingham, and Six Other Acts. All Seats Reserved 25, 35, 50

YORKVILLE THEATRE, 86th St., nr. Lex. Av. Tel. Lenox 8888. Ev. Evg. 8:15. Today Mat. 2:15. ADOLF PHILIPP'S Musical Review

COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. | Twice Daily 2:15 & 8:15. | Popular Prices. Reserved. Maids of America with Al K. Hall.

5 P. M. TODAY. Want advertisements, to insure publication in tomorrow's (Sunday) Times, must be in The Times Building before 5 P. M. today.—Adv.

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WINTER GARDEN Evgs. 8. Mats. Today, Tues. & Thurs., 2. AL JOLSON in "SINBAD." Sunday Night Concert. ANOTHER KNOCKOUT BILL OF FAVORITES

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Theatre VIEUX COLOMBIER 65 W. 35th. Greley 1522. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today&Thur. 2:20. Edith Wynne Matthison in The Army With Banners. By Charles Rann Kennedy

Broadhurst Thea., 44th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2. Lee and J. J. Shubert's Modal Musical Production. MAYTIME. Charles Purcell, Peggy Wood & Wm. Norris.

44th ST. THEATRE ROOF THEATRE. W. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today&Wed., 2:45. Ph. Bryant 61. "Politely audacious; witty, startling."—Herald. A PAIR OF PETTICOATS. Comedy by Cyril Harcourt, with Norman Trevor—Laura Hope Crews.

BIJOU 45th St., W. of B'way. Evgs. 8:30. Matinee Today & Wed., 2:30. THE SQUAB FARM. Comedy by Frederic and Fanny Hatton.

39TH ST. Theatre, near B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. WM. HODGE in His Best Comedy, A CURE FOR CURABLES

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. B'way. Today & Wed., 2:30. EYES of YOUTH. With JANE GREY and Original Cast.

CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. at 8:20. Matinees Today & Wed., 2:20. A. H. WOODS Presents AN AMERICAN ACE. By Lincoln J. Carter. A BIG PATRIOTIC MELODRAMA AT PATRIOTIC PRICES—30c TO $1.50.

Wm. A. Brady's PLAYHOUSE W. 48 St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. The LITTLE TEACHER. By Harry James Smith, with MARY RYAN. Greatest Comedy-Drama Since "The Music Master."

44th, W. of B'way. SHUBERT Theatre. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:15. LIONEL BARRYMORE in "A GALLI-CURCI TRIUMPH."—Mail. THE Copperhead

A Comedy of Universal Appeal.—Herald. The Stuart Walker Co. in Tarkington's SEVENTEEN. BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:30.

48TH ST. THEA., E. of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:15. THE MAN WHO STAYED AT HOME. "Will stay home at this theatre for a long time."—Herald.

PRINCESS 39th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed., 2:20. "A Musical Comedy Masterpiece," OH, LADY! LADY!!

Comedy, 41st, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Thurs., 2:30. MARY SHAW & WASHINGTON SQ. PLAYERS. MRS. WARREN'S PROFESSION. By G. BERNARD SHAW. LAST 10 TIMES. APR. 22—Oscar Wilde's SALOME. For 2 Weeks Only. Seats on Sale.

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CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed., 2:20. FLO-FLO. THE SEASON'S SENSATIONAL MUSICAL HIT

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The New York Times

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1918.

AUSTRIA'S CONFESSION OF GUILT.

Plain internal evidence warrants the belief that the letter of the Emperor of Austria-Hungary addressed to his brother-in-law to be laid before President POINCARE of France was the sincere outpouring of a distressed soul, and not an attempt, in collusion and understanding with Germany, to separate France from her allies. It was an autograph letter, its text has been published by the French Government, its authenticity cannot be assailed. In this letter to "My Dear SIXTUS," Emperor CHARLES expresses the hope that his "keen sympathy for France, "joined to that which prevails in the "whole monarchy, will forever avoid "a return of the state of war, for "which no responsibility can fall on "me." To that very direct and terrible blow aimed at his own august person, his Imperial Majesty of Germany could never have given assent, not even for the purpose of tricking the Allies and dividing them. The responsibility for bringing on the war may be the German Kaiser's, it may be placed at the door of my predecessor on the throne, FRANCIS JOSEPH, it is not mine—that is the plain import of Emperor CHARLES'S astonishing words. It has been often hinted that he personally was not an ardent advocate and supporter of the war into which Austria's act and Germany's set purpose plunged the world in 1914. It had never been supposed that he would thus frankly state his position by disclaiming responsibility.

Nor could the German Emperor have given his assent and approval to the Austrian Emperor's assurance to President POINCARE that "I will support "by every means, and by exerting "all my personal influence with my "allies, France's just claim regarding "Alsace and Lorraine." No German speaking with responsibility has ever admitted that the question of Alsace-Lorraine could even be discussed. The provinces are Germany's, they will remain Germany's. By this declaration Emperor CHARLES put himself squarely in opposition to his ally upon a question of war policy and of territory that Germany has made fundamental. It is by far the boldest outgiving of the Austrian Government since the war began and plainly is the best of soil for the sprouting of recriminations, distrust, and disagreement between Austria and Germany. The plain natural meaning of CHARLES'S words is that of assent to and support for "France's just claim for Alsace and Lorraine"; that is, an acknowledgment that her claim to the restoration of the provinces is just. There is another possible construction, that if France is able to advance a just claim to the provinces, he will support it. But the first interpretation is the more direct and natural. President POINCARE would have been justified in accepting the assurance in that most gratifying sense.

Again, the German Government would never have assented to Emperor CHARLES'S declarations in respect to Serbia. Assent would have been fatal to Germany, as these expressions of a policy of good-will to Serbia are fatal to Austria, for they are a confession from the very fountainhead of offending that the war was not necessary and should never have been begun. Emperor CHARLES would permit the re-establishment of Serbia in her sovereignty, he would accord to her an equitable access to the Adriatic, and wide economic concessions in Austria-Hungary. He demands only that Serbia shall suppress every association or group whose political object is the disintegration of the Dual Monarchy, particularly "the Serbian political society, Narodni Ochrana," and that Serbia shall prevent political agitation within her borders against the Austrian interests. But all these things were specifically promised by Serbia in her reply of July 27, 1914, to the Austrian note, although it is notorious that much of this agitation was instigated by Vienna to create pretexts for hostile action. Much more was promised. The Serbian Government would try and on proof of guilt remove from the military service all persons engaged in these intrigues, she would admit Austrian collaboration, and she undertook to punish any Serbians found to be implicated in the assassination of the Grand Duke. Thus, after two and one-half years of war, the Emperor CHARLES of Austria-Hungary voluntarily admitted that the Serbian note should have been accepted by the Government of which FRANCIS JOSEPH was then the head, that war should neither have been declared nor begun. It is a confession of positive guilt in the perpetration of the greatest crime in all history, the guilt of his Government and of Germany. Certainly Emperor WILLIAM II. would never have assented to the inclusion of such dangerous matter in any peace overture to the President of the French Republic.

We may, therefore, unhesitatingly accept this letter as a sincere prayer for peace, not as one of those familiar efforts of Vienna, of which there have been so many during the last year, to sow the seeds of discord in the councils of the Allies. The time and the circumstances in which the letter was written confirm belief in its sincerity. The Russian revolution had overthrown the Czar less than a month earlier. Emperor CHARLES must have been well aware of the forces of treason at work among the Ministers of the Czar to bring about a separate peace with Russia. The revolution put an end to all that. The Allies certainly believed, the Central Powers may well have believed, that from that time on Russia would fight with renewed determination, loyally, without the handicap of Ministers removing Generals and directing military operations in the German interest. In the west HINDENBURG had been forced back to his celebrated "line." The United States had broken off relations with Germany, and our entry into the war, then visibly imminent, was, in fact, only a matter of days. In the military sense, the outlook for the Central Powers was dark. And the never-ending troubles of the Austrian Government with the discontented races under its sway were at an acute stage. Austria was no longer solvent, Germany was not solvent, among the peoples of both empires there was much distress and suffering; in Austria particularly the outcries of the people for food and for relief from the horrors of war were pitiful. These conditions explain why Emperor CHARLES wrote to his brother-in-law, SIXTUS, asking him to say to President POINCARE that he should have the support of Austria in his just claim for France to Alsace-Lorraine; that Serbia should have justice, and that he, the Austro-Hungarian Emperor, was not responsible for the war.

We may be very sure that the French Government has it in its power to make other interesting disclosures concerning these negotiations. At the proper time it will doubtless tell the world why this overture for peace from Emperor CHARLES was not accepted in the spirit in which it was sent and then followed up. France, of course, knew that without the counter-signature of Germany, without proof of Germany's assent, the letter was of little value, and in itself held forth small promise of successful negotiations for peace. For that reason, it may be, although we may confidently assume that the English Government was apprised of the receipt of the letter, no formal answer was transmitted to the Austrian Emperor. There is no hint that any such answer was sent. But only by haste and baseless conjecture can blame be put upon the French Government for not availing itself of the Emperor's letter as the opening of the way to peace. Emperor CHARLES could not have made peace without Germany, it is practically certain that he would have withdrawn from any negotiations as soon as Germany manifested its disapproval. Without Germany that letter gave no promise of peace.

The publication of this remarkable letter puts Emperor CHARLES in a position from which any high personage might well pray to be delivered, a position in which the heads of great States rarely find themselves. The haste he shows in assuring the Kaiser that he is still a faithful ally and his brazen repudiation of sentiments his own letter proves he entertained show that he feels his position to be dangerous. He was plainly acting without the knowledge of the Government of his ally, and acting in a way which that Government will pretty certainly regard as an attempted betrayal of its interests. The disclosures will make Germany gravely distrustful of Austria from this time forth, and in the past there has been no little evidence of distrust. CHARLES was weary of the great war a year ago; in view of the disappointing results of peace with Russia, he may soon be at the point of exhaustion.

FARMER STATES.

Oregon is the first State officially to report that its Liberty Loan quota has been oversubscribed. Iowa put in a claim before Oregon to the same honor, but hasn't set forth officially her titles to the Flag.

Iowa, which the East used to regard, not so long ago, in 1916 for example, as a hearth of pacifism, pro-Germanism! Oregon, Senator CHAMBERLAIN'S Oregon, to be sure, but the home of all new-fangled political and economic notions and nostrums, desolated with real and amateur socialism, and greatly overrun with I. W. W.!

Farming States; and hasn't it been impressed upon the country that in preceding loans the farmers were "slackers"? Haven't we read of the money they have made and spent on automobiles? Not so long ago weren't we afraid that the farmers weren't interested enough in the war?

Well, if Oregon and Iowa are true spokesmen of the farmers, they have done more than their part in this Liberty Loan. They are one, as we believe and have believed, with the rest of us, substantially. All Americans, from agriculturist to zoologist, are one in the resolution to smash Germany and save freedom.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT BATTLE

In taking Merville on Thursday night the German "drive" carried a part of the line ten miles west of Neuve Eglise, further north, where the Germans and British were at grips. There is a danger to the Hindenburg strategy in an advance that is pushed far forward at any one point while the British defensive is holding elsewhere, as is the case ten miles northeast of Merville. The distance is probably greater. A desperate game is being played by the German high command. Men are sacrificed by thousands to push on, as if there were a surplus of human material that could never be exhausted.

The object of the thrust at Merville and beyond is clear enough. Seven miles to the northwest of that place is the railroad that runs from Ypres southwest to Lillers, and then east to Bethune. For the transportation of reinforcements it is of great value to the British. The Forest of Nieppe lies between Merville and the railroad, and the forest skirts a wagon road to Thiennes on the south. It may be assumed that the British will not neglect the opportunity to mass reserves to contest the advance of the Germans west of Merville, and the latter are likely to find themselves confronted by a "stone wall" in that direction.

The "furthest west" of the Germans in this part of the far-flung battle line exposes them to flank attacks. Both north and south they are held or making slow progress, and their losses are enormous. There must soon come a breathing spell. In the balance against the capture of Merville must be placed local British successes in counterattacks near Festubert and between Loisne and the Lawe River. According to the German press, the strategy of the offensive is still unrevealed. What, however, appears plain is that the risks of the assault on a front of almost 100 miles increase. In their violent onslaughts the Germans are in a fair way to overreach themselves. Some parts of the advance are getting out of touch with others. The counteroffensive will come when FOCH thinks the time is ripe. The army of manoeuvre has been organized. It struck at the battle of the Marne. It will strike again. Field Marshal HAIG'S special order of the day issued yesterday to the British troops, while it certainly reveals a most critical phase of the battle, does recall that first exhortation to the French in the battle of the Marne which nerved them to their glorious triumph. And he says the French are coming to help the British.

WHIP AND BRAKE.

Senator LEWIS of Illinois, one of the most amiable of men and Conscript Fathers, means better than well, but he is too subject to exudations of exuberance. Lauding the Overman bill, he emitted this pontifical assertion:

> Any who are against any measure that the President demands as necessary to run the war are against the President.

In the Name of the Prophet, figs! Wise as Mr. WILSON is, deserved and strong as is public confidence in him, he would be the last to subscribe to this doctrine. He uses his judgment. So should members of Congress and other folks; and not to be persuaded always by him is far enough from being against him.

Mr. LEWIS is much heard of as "the Democratic whip." The Democratic whip occasionally or oftener needs the brake.

THE CITY'S DOCK POLICY.

When the city is in funds and times are hard the city builds docks for the encouragement of trade, and cheerfully loses money on them. When the city is low in funds and trade is embarrassed for facilities the city raises the rent of the docks regardless of the effect upon trade. Diligent search of the city's accounts shows that it has outstanding $122,673,891 of dock bonds, but fails to show in any one place a ledger account of debits and credits concerning this particular municipal undertaking. The receipts are stated in one place at about seven millions, against which there must be put interest and budget expenses of about an equal total.

The accounts of a private corporation would be kept in a manner to show profit and loss, but public accounts are kept with a view of concealing such results. First, it is unnecessary, as expenses are paid from taxes, and, secondly, if the accounts disclosed deficits there might be trouble in executing the intentions of those in executive position, but without responsibility for financial results. The change of administration has produced a report from a new Controller which weighs pounds, and is a marvel of industry and accuracy. Everything which could possibly be wanted for information must be in it, but it gives up information with reluctance on such points as this, although bursting with information of interest to officials.

Without such information it is difficult to form an opinion about the case in which dock privileges have been taken from an old tenant because he has been overbid by a new concern about which little is known, and what is known gives no hint of the use to be made of the dock. The conflict between the city's need to raise the rent and the service to commerce is evident, but no attention is paid to it, although the service to trade is paramount at present. Surely it is right to ask all the rent that the dock traffic will bear, having due regard of the use made of the dock. But why should the city refuse the higher offer? There can be no opinion on this point until it is possible to compare the old and new use of the dock. The mystery about the new bidder is so far balanced by his bid that there is something of a presumption that the increase would not be paid unless the dock were to be used enough to earn the increase.

TAMMANY AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Just what is Tammany driving at in this "investigation" of the Health Department? We know the Tammany rage against "experts." In its pretended zeal to "reorganize" the Health Department, will the department be divested of its bureaus and special modern apparatus and methods? Does Tammany really believe that it can afford to play politics with the city's health, go back to the careless, ancient, medico-political ways of administration?

Here is the Bureau of Child Hygiene, for example. Is Tammany serious in threatening to abolish it? Does Tammany imagine that the work carried on so fruitfully by this bureau, its reduction of infant mortality, can be reckoned among the fantasies and freaks, the "frills" so repulsive to the Spartans of East Fourteenth Street?

The resolution of the Pediatric Section of the Academy of Medicine, condemning the proposed abolition, is indicative of the general opinion of the medical profession not only as to that particular bureau but as to this whole outburst of fictitious zeal for "economy."

Ostensibly the investigation is to settle a painful anxiety in the Tammany bosom. Are the seven bureaus of the Health Department legally authorized by the charter? Do their heads hold office legally? The Municipal Civil Service Commission and the Corporation Counsel are to attack those questions.

Back of all this solemn feinting lies, presumably, the immortal Tammany doubt: Is it legal for anybody not a Tammany devotee to hold office under the City Charter? These proceedings in restraint of the public health will bear and receive keen-eyed watching.

KULTUR DISBANDING.

The New York Legislature revokes the charter of the German-American Alliance in this State; the National German-American Alliance disbands, protesting that it is not responsible for the blatant sedition of State organizations affiliated with it. It makes no difference whether it is or is not. People are too busy to form themselves into an investigating committee for the purpose of discovering which German-American organizations are openly anti-American, which are merely furtively disloyal, which are only neutral, and which are loyally American. There is no room any longer in this country for any association, whether loyal or disloyal, whose object is to extend Kultur to the United States. Before the war that seemed to some a debatable idea. It is debatable no longer. We don't want this country Kulturized even in a nonmilitary way.

"It is the beautiful and profitable task of German-Americans," said Professor KARL JOHANN HEINRICH VOSS of the University of Wisconsin a year and a half ago, "to prepare the way "in this country for the German spirit "and the German conception of life." We have traveled far and learned much in the eighteen months that have passed since he said that. We have learned that "the German spirit and the German conception of life" are in virulent opposition to everything in our spirit and our conception of life, and that unless we mean to abandon the one we must yield nothing whatever to the other.

"The delusion that the Western "world must be under the absolute "rule of Anglo-Saxon thought is com-"ing to an end," said Professor EUGEN KUEHNEMANN to this very German-American Alliance in November, 1915. Well, that may or may not be; but if the Anglo-Saxon conception of what this country is for must give way to some other conception, it at least must not give way to the German conception. The Anglo-Saxon idea may have to pack up and move, and WASHINGTON and ADAMS and FRANKLIN may have to be stored away in the attic; but whoever takes their place it will not be BLUECHER or FREDERICK the Great. We are not only at war with Germany, but we are at war with the German idea; and we will no more permit ourselves to be dominated by "the German spirit and the German conception of life" than by HINDENBURG'S armies. Organizations formed for that purpose are not wanted here, because we have found that they are irreconcilably adverse to everything that America, the real America, stands for. Organizations that work for the success of the German arms we shall suppress; but organizations that only work for the domination of Kultur, for its substitution for Americanism, are no longer welcome and had better disband.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Abilities Still Rewarded.

People who think, as many seemingly do, judging from what they say, that in these latter days the possibility of attaining great success by individual exertion of any sort is less than it was in the supposedly simpler times when our grandfathers were young, need only to look about them to have their conviction weakened, if not altogether overturned. In art as in business there is still the opportunity for what by the accepted standards passes for high achievement, and as a contemporaneous illustration of that truth one has only to observe the case of MARY PICKFORD, her triumphs having been called to mind by the obviously deep and sincere interest taken in her by the assorted denizens of Wall Street when she went down there this week to urge the buying of Liberty bonds.

Cautiously passing over the question whether the welcome she received tells the more about her claims to fame than about Wall Street's taste, safe ground can be reached on coming to the unquestionable fact that this amiable and pleasing young woman's earning power is enormous, and while opinions might, probably do, differ as to the elevation of the art of which she is the most brilliant exponent, there's no doubt that it really is art of its kind, and to measure it, in its kind, by the reward it has received is entirely reasonable. Everybody knows that—none better than those who sniff at such a measurement when its units are dollars.

Concerning the magnitude of Miss PICKFORD'S annual earnings there is not the uncertainty that veils the proclaimed recompense of many other luminaries of the stage. That she is not paid in stage money is proved, among other ways, by a suit recently brought against her for a percentage of more than a million, received in a single year—a million that assuredly was earned or it wouldn't have been paid by the thoroughly practical persons who exploited her phenomenal talent for charming the movie-mad public. There be critics who deny that Miss PICKFORD is the ablest exponent of camera histrionism, but obviously she gives something or other that her rivals do not, and the something is what has leveled her fortune with those of industry's greater, if not greatest, captains.

Royalty's Terrible Experience.

Sad, and sad indeed, is the tale told of Russia's Dowager Empress and her noble relatives, living down in the Crimea on a few miserable thousands of rubles a year, and some of them actually forced to do their own washing for lack of money to pay the laundress!

This revelation, naturally, has started diplomatic machinery in action for the relief of a situation so cruel, and yet, if one chose to ask why it is worse for these people, who once had much, now to have little than it is for the great majority of the world's inhabitants to be in circumstances equally or more straitened, the question might not receive instant answer.

The first reply that suggests itself is that, while it may not be worse, it certainly is harder. It is the contrast between past and present that counts—the breaking of established habits. The dispatches say that now the Dowager Empress has only five servants. Only!

SOCIALISTS FOR THE WAR.

Now See That Force Alone Can Free the World from Prussianism.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the old days, a great many Socialists, among whom I was one, saw in "militarism" an evil to be combated. We did not then realize, and perhaps some do not realize even today, that a far greater evil was impending, and that Prussianism, if successful, will not only put an end to democracy, but will make the world a place unfit for any free man to live in. Only by and through militarism can Prussianism be stamped out. Words, phrases, and philosophies will not avail, as witness Russia. Force, and force alone, can liberate the world. This is a naked fact, and he who denies it is either a coward or a fool.

Nothing can be more criminally futile than theorizings in this time of peril. When the ship is sinking, who will indulge in idle speculations? When the house is afire, who will theorize? Nothing remains to do but take quick, effective measures. Militarism, the power of the armed fist, is the only effective measure to crush Prussianism. Therefore, I count myself among those Socialists who have seen the light and have changed their policy. Their names are familiar. Most, if not all, have become the targets of vituperation from their erstwhile "comrades." Such vituperation is a compliment of the highest order. If it be my lot to share such, well and good. Charles Edward Russell has voiced the situation so finely that I can do no better than quote his words: "If I cannot be a Socialist and an American, then I will be an American."

We are all in the same boat. A common defeat or a common victory awaits us all. It is a man's part to suspend criticism, to forget partisanship, and to stand solidly back of the Government. If this war be lost, all is lost. It must not be lost; it will not be lost. I have supreme faith and confidence that this evil thing, Prussianism, cannot and shall not conquer the free peoples of the world. But, in order that it may the sooner be defeated, we must all stand shoulder to shoulder, each of us doing his bit as best he can. In thought, word, and deed, loyalty should be every true American's only watchword. And if any man who reads these words feels that his unqualified loyalty is not given to the cause of Americanism as against Prussianism, then to him should be denied the title of American.

The liberation of the world waits on the issue. Once realizing that, who can be so base as to be disloyal?

GEORGE ALLAN ENGLAND.
New York, April 11, 1918.

WORK IN FRANCE SHOWING.

Impressive Scenes at a Great Port Where Americans Toil.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I arrived yesterday from New York, landing in one of the principal seaports of France, which I left just two years ago; and during the last twenty-four hours I have been wandering about the city, observing and classing my impressions. If I were to give you these impressions in detail, they would fill a page of your paper. What follows are these impressions, generalized and condensed, as far as they have to do with things American:

As our ship came into port we ran very close to one shore, where we saw under construction one of our biggest bases in France. Long wharfs extended out into the bay, the material having all been brought from the United States. The workmen are all Americans. "The whole thing will be completed within ten days," said one of them to me, later. A special American railway is also being rapidly finished. It will go right up to the front. The naval band on our ship played martial and patriotic airs as we sailed by, which called down to the shore hundreds of our soldiers and workmen, who cheered and welcomed to France the some 1,500 soldiers and sailors whom we had on board.

The streets of this city are as full of American officers and soldiers as they are of French officers and soldiers. Not even the small boy turns to look at them, so habituated is he to the American uniform. At the shoeshining stand was a soldier from Chicago, just back from the front. "All is going on nicely there. We are well fed and enthusiastic."

At the telegraphic office was a youth in uniform who had been two years in the French Foreign Legion. He was sending a cable home to say that he was coming over on a leave of absence. "We will finish them up by next August." Three American officers, the perfect picture of health and energy, came into my hotel restaurant. "Yes, our men mean business." In the hospital quarter of the city I noticed three American noncommissioned officers standing in the door of an abandoned bakery. The sign over the door told this. "We are converting this shop into an annex to our military hospital."

There is an important United States Military Post Office in this city. I inspected it. "We have a half dozen post office clerks, all of whom have had at least six years' experience in postal work. If complaints are made from this side that letters do not come or are late, the fault is on the other side." Great motor drays, with "U. S." painted conspicuously on them, and manned by American soldiers, are continually seen in the streets, busy at their work. One of these was numbered 11197, which doesn't mean that we haven't a larger number in France. At dinner I sat at a table next to two American officers. "We came down from Limoges last night." I found it hard to get a room in my favorite hotel. "The American officers and their orderlies have taken all our extra accommodations." At the big central railway station are two representatives of the American "military police," the reason given being "because so many of our boys come this way."

In a word, our soldiers and sailors have taken possession of one of the largest and richest seaports of France.

Since we entered the war last April, I had been in the United States. Though I read carefully during that time both Paris and American journals, I had no idea of the activity and extent of our work over here. The last twenty-four hours have been a most agreeable surprise to me, and lead me to ask why you, in America, are not given less military and political news from this side and told more of the splendid work which we are doing back of the firing line.

THEODORE STANTON.
A French Seaport, March 20, 1918.

Milwaukee's War Effort.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of the unfavorable comments on Milwaukee's status as an American city, recently made in the public press of the country, it may prove both timely and interesting on the part of a publication like your own to look us over at a closer range and tell the whole truth.

We are confident that such an inquiry would not only be in the interest of American fair play but also serve the great cause in which the nation is now engaged. As a preliminary we present the following:

MILWAUKEE WAR AID SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Allotment.	Subscr'd.
First Liberty Loan.....	$14,000,000	$17,000,000
Second Liberty Loan...	25,000,000	33,000,000
Red Cross war fund....	500,000	780,000
Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. war funds.....	165,000	187,000
Red Cross memberships.	100,000	162,000
Knights of Columbus...	100,000	183,000
Total	$39,865,000	$51,262,000

These figures speak more eloquently and convincingly than a volume of explanations.
Milwaukee is a generous city, a loyal city, and to the core an American city.

WILLIAM GEORGE BRUCE,
General Secretary Milwaukee Association of Commerce.
Milwaukee, April 10, 1918.

An Irishman's Viewpoint.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Yesterday morning on an early train out of town I took a seat by the side of an Irish laboring man and asked him about his ideas on the subject of Irish conscription. I cannot transfer his brogue or all of his remarks in reply, but the gist of it all was this:

"I have been in this country twenty years. If I were in the old country now I would be fighting England, and I am still of the same mind. This is a special question now, however. It means military control of Ireland by England or by Germany, and between the two I would take the side of England and allow myself to be conscripted. If Americans stood for conscription the Irish should do the same thing. If the Irish stand for England now I believe that England would give the Irish almost everything they wanted, or could give in such a complicated matter. There will be a great deal of strong talk on both sides, but the talkers don't affect men like me, because we Irish know ourselves. Almost every man knows what is really right and what is really wrong, and most people will do what they know is right most of the time."

ROBERT T. MORRIS.
New York, April 11, 1918.

GRATITUDE.

"Over there" are murdered babes,
mute evidence of work
Sanctioned by the German God, through
Prussian and through Turk.
I give thanks, all reverently, that, perfectly at rest,
My little son can sleep, his hand upon my breast.

"Over there" are men who worship at a nobler shrine,
Fighting hard to make the world more safe for babes like mine.
May he be a man like these! But now, secure from harm,
My little son can sleep, his head upon my arm.

All the thoughts and all the prayers that fill my grateful heart,
Travel with each soldier lad who sails to do his part
Where the country that I love her faith with mankind keeps,
And fights her fight, the while my little baby sleeps.

BEATRICE BARRY.

THE STAND OF THE GERMAN-AMERICANS.

A Statement of Unqualified Loyalty to America Called Forth by Professor Francke's Letter.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the article, "Where Do You Stand?" written by my classmate, Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, and today I am reading an answer to that article by my former teacher, Mr. Kuno Francke. Perhaps a few words from me will be acceptable, for I, too, am of pure German blood.

My own mother is Prussian, and so from infancy I have learned to have a profound regard for Prussian method and Prussian procedure. But from infancy I have also learned to have a profound regard for things American. I have known since I was 5 years old that this great war was coming. It was the first bit of conversation that I remember of hearing, and it came from my grandfather. And we were taught, as were other German families, (and there were many of them in Hazleton, Penn.,) that our sympathies would be with the United States. I never dreamed that I would see a disloyal citizen of German blood until one day in Pittsburgh in 1916 I actually did see one, and I heard his poisonous talk; and since then I am afraid I have gradually been growing more and more extreme in my tolerance of methods of dealing with American citizens of German blood who cannot give positive and unmistakable proof of 100 per cent. American citizenship.

I hold Dr. Kuno Francke in highest esteem, like the members of that noble army of patriots in Cambridge, his coworkers. No one doubts his loyalty; but I wish he would put a stiff punch into it. I am proud of my German blood; and I am proud that I am proud. I cannot help that any more than I can help the contour of my face. But I am prouder still of my American training.

Germany has made a mistake, the most prodigious mistake in human history, and she must be punished until she admits that she has made a mistake and until she promises to mend her ways; which means, I am afraid, that Germany must be punished almost to extermination. Let us proceed to do that. Let us whip Germany to her knees, even if in doing so we wipe from the face of the earth all traces of Teutonic civilization forever. If our "fanatics who make it their business to inflame the people indiscriminately against Germany and everything German" are contributing to ultimate victory, then more power to them!—that is the proper war spirit; a just and wholesome public opinion will see to it that the condemnations and sufferings of the innocent are not carried to excess. And we can show best our "sympathy with the German progressive parties," and help them most in winning "their fight against the reactionaries" by administering to all Germany a defeat that is overwhelming in its completeness, and commensurate with the bestial dishonor and depraved cruelty of that arch criminal across the Atlantic.

These sentiments are subscribed to by my father, by my mother, by my four sisters, who are working to the limit of their endurance for the cause of their country, and by my four brothers, who are already in the trenches of France, and who have already received their baptism of fire, and who will shortly be joined, please God, by

Yours very sincerely,
KARL FRIEDRICH BRILL.
Baltimore, April 10, 1918.

Reflects on Our Allies.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter of Professor Kuno Francke to Mr. Hermann Hagedorn, which is republished in your issue of the 10th instant, must give every true American food for serious thought. It is so hemmed in by qualifications and allowances, it is so guarded by restrictions and restraints as to make it quite valueless as an expression of American sentiment at a moment like the present.

It seems that Professor Francke has only "now come to believe"—i. e., after we have been in a state of war with Germany for more than a year—that our participation "will eventually make for a peace more democratic, equitable, and permanent than would otherwise have been the case."

This attempted slur upon our valiant Allies is one that every true American will dismiss with the contempt that it deserves. The slur is carried over into the following sentence, in which Professor Francke writes as if he condescended to lend his support to the country in which he is a citizen "in upholding the Government in its policy of forcing Germany" to accept a certain peace. Here, also, with a meticulous ingenuity an imputation is suggested by the addition of the words "and for that matter all the belligerents." It is evident that no word of complaint is to be uttered against the "Fatherland" without it includes some traducement of the Allies.

Nor is this all. What kind of American citizenship can this be that "recognizes," with our present knowledge of the German system, the achievements of the German Government, and that has words of praise for the "training of the German people." After the recent revelations of Lichnowsky, confirmed as they are by the statement of von Jagow, it requires a large measure of assurance to couple a profession of American citizenship—I was about to write "patriotism," but I see the word is not used by Professor Francke—with a eulogy of the "personal worth and attainment" of the very Germans who have perpetrated the horrors that, in the future, must cling to the German name. There are some Americans who believe—and I gladly range myself among them—that all the worth and attainment acquired by the German people, and that whatsoever they have accomplished in letters, arts, and the sciences, count for naught when weighed in the balance with the untold evil occasioned by the German Government, together with the German people, in bringing on this war.

Our fellow-citizens of German birth will need a great deal more training if they are to rise—as they should rise—above the level upon which Professor Francke now places himself.

RICHARD GOTTHEIL,
Member of Local Exemption Board No. 135.
Columbia University, April 11, 1918.

Found Wanting.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Professor Francke says he has "come to believe" that our participation in the war will "eventually" lead to a peace "more democratic, equitable, and permanent than would otherwise have been the case." How otherwise? Sadly he accepts the fact that Germany, "for the time being," is his country's enemy, and is determined to uphold our Government in forcing not Germany alone but all the belligerents to accept a peace which will indeed make the world safe for democracy. Now, it may seem carping to say that this suggestion is offensive and unfair, but let us go further. Professor Francke is very decided in his denunciation of fanatics who make it their business to inflame the people indiscriminately against Germany and everything German. Why this righteous indignation against anti-German fanatics when for three long years no voice was raised against anti-American fanatics, plotters, and propagandists whose name is legion?

German-Americans have themselves to blame if the "stand" that they take, at the last minute, and under what looks something like unwelcome compulsion, impresses us as something like a straddle.

We are not interested in Professor Francke's appreciation of the German Government's excellent qualities in the training of the German people in good citizenship and service. In fact, the expression of this appreciation under present conditions, the tacit ignoring of the arrogance, brutality, and ruthlessness of that Government in its relations with the rest of the world are an insult to real American intelligence and feeling.

P. H. F.
New York, April 11, 1918.

As a Tribute to America.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What a tremendously significant letter from Professor Kuno Francke to Mr. Hagedorn in your issue of yesterday! What more perfect tribute could we ask to the genius of America and the cause of freedom, coming, as it did, from the mind and heart of so able an exponent of the highest German attainment? His article, "The True Germany," in one of last year's Atlantics, was to me the only convincing analysis of German character I had seen. Like General Wood, Professor Francke knows the power of German purpose, hence the famous victory for us in his acceptance of the cause of America and democracy.

L. D. HAYES.
Elizabeth, N. J., April 11, 1918.

BROOKLYN JEWISH RELIEF.

Federation of Charities Asks the Help of Manhattan in Its Drive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We fully agree that the Liberty Loan is first and foremost now in our communal life; we are, however, using two slogans, i. e., "Help your Government!" and "Help your Poor!" Brooklyn has an estimated population of between 400,000 and 500,000 Jews. Of these a large percentage are workers employed in factories in Manhattan. Brooklyn is largely a wage-earning community. If a working man becomes ill while working in a Manhattan factory, it is the Brooklyn institution that will have to care for him and his dependents.

It has been the policy of Manhattan to draw a line between the dependent of Manhattan and the dependent of Brooklyn. Manhattan, with a population of about 800,000 Jews, has four times as many institutions as Brooklyn. The reason for this is that 95 per cent. of the wealthy population of Greater New York live in Manhattan and feel obligated only to their strictly local charities. Most Manhattan residents will not consider Brooklyn at all. Brooklyn is considered the "bedroom for the Manhattan business man." Even those doing business in Manhattan, and sleeping in Brooklyn, when called upon to help Manhattan, often claim that they do their share in Brooklyn, and hence, dodge both obligations to the charities. This and similar conditions should and must be changed at once. The East River should not be the dividing line for one's charitable benefactions.

It is hoped that all Manhattan Jews should feel that they ought to help the Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities and its affiliated organizations. They must not only subscribe their money liberally, but they must insist on getting new subscribers to Brooklyn.

Permit me to quote from a recent letter from Julius Rosenwald:

> This is the only city in the United States in which I, as an outsider, have taken a special interest, because I have long felt that Brooklyn was the most unfortunately situated of any city. It has an altogether disproportionate amount of wealthier Jews as compared with the great number who need help in that community; and New York has treated Brooklyn worse than a step-child, and has shirked the responsibility which it would not have been able to do were it not for the river which divides the two cities which are really one.

The Brooklyn Federation contributes toward the support of the following constituent organizations: The United Jewish Aid Societies of Brooklyn, Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, the Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn, Women's Auxiliary of the Brooklyn Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Women's Auxiliary of the Jewish Hospital of Brooklyn, the Council of Jewish Women, Brooklyn section; East New York Dispensary, Council Home for Jewish Girls, (Amalie Seidner Memorial;) Training School for Nurses of the Jewish Hospital, Young Men's Hebrew Association, Ninth Street; Young Men's Hebrew Association of Bath Beach.

MAX ABELMAN,
Executive Director Brooklyn Federation of Jewish Charities.
Brooklyn, April 8, 1918.

Red Cross and Anti-Vivisectionists.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I express to you my very hearty thanks for the timely and vigorous editorial comment relative to action taken by the Red Cross in deciding not to use for "animal experimentation" funds which had been specifically appropriated for that purpose?

Our army sorely needs the efforts of an efficient Red Cross, but the Red Cross equally sorely needs nation-wide support. How such a monumental blunder could be made at this time, with all its prospects of alienating valuable support, is incomprehensible.

Doubtless some plausible and flabby explanation will be offered; but why, oh, why did the Red Cross permit itself to make a declaration in favor of "vicious ignorance" as against "common sense"?

That our medical scientists who are at this time striving their utmost to master the various diseases from which our soldiers, both at home and abroad, have been suffering should be hampered by the ravings of the anti-vivisectionists is little short of monstrous. Publicity has cured many pernicious things. Let us hope that this latest outburst will be thoroughly ventilated and that popular wrath will put anti-vivisectionists where they can at least do no harm until the war is over.

HARRY P. ROBBINS.
New York, April 11, 1918.

Mr. Creel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mr. George Creel's expression of his pride in America's unpreparedness is simply the utterance of one of our "International Intellectuals." Can it be [illeg

SHAKEUP AT HAND IN AIRCRAFT WORK

Marshall Committee's Report Reaches President and Action Is Expected at Once.

URGES ONE-MAN CONTROL

Findings Said to Agree in the Main with Those of Senate Military Committee.

COULD OFFERS REFORM BILL

New York Representative Presents Measure Providing for an Aircraft Administrator.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The committee, under the chairmanship of H. Snowden Marshall, which was appointed by President Wilson to investigate deficiencies in the Aircraft Administration submitted its report to Benedict Crowell, Acting Secretary of War, tonight and the document was sent to the President at once. It contains features that the President and his advisers may hesitate to disclose to the country, and it is problematical as to how much of it will be made public.

The Marshall committee's conclusions as to the causes of failure are in the main those of the Senate Military Affairs Committee. As the two committees agree that there should be a reorganization of the entire Aircraft Administration, it is certain that the President will undertake the reorganization as soon as he has digested the report.

It was said tonight that if the committee's suggestions were followed new life would be given to the aircraft program and the aircraft production and operation machinery would be moving in perfect order within a month. Apparently those acquainted with the conclusions of the Marshall committee are confident that a plan for reform is recommended that cannot fail to bring success.

Favors One-Man Control.

The main recommendations of the Marshall Committee are understood to be:

One-man control of aircraft production instead of the present hydra-headed administration, with half a dozen different bureaus and boards comprising it, and accentuating the lack of co-ordination.

The divorce of the Signal Corps of the army from aircraft production and intrusting it solely with the military operation of aircraft, including the selection and training of aviators.

Legislation that will place the making of contracts for aircraft in the hands of another body than the Signal Corps, which has general statutory authority at present over aircraft purchases for the army.

It is said that the committee will suggest that persons connected with concerns engaged in producing aircraft for the Government should not be employed in official capacities having to do with contracts for aircraft, but there has been no official confirmation of this.

The Marshall Committee is credited with having included in its report an explanation that the Liberty motor was never intended to be used in fast battle or scouting planes, but for planes employed in training, photographing, and bombing, which are protected from attack by scouting planes. In this it differs from the report of the Senate committee which asserted that it was of the impression that the motor was designed to do the most advanced war work in competition with the fastest planes of the enemy.

The Marshall Committee is said to share the view that the aircraft administration injured its cause by creating the impression through statements to the press that the program was being carried out on an immense scale, and that everything was rosy for completing an exceedingly ambitious scheme of production.

The interest of Congress in the disclosures of failure in the aircraft production program is intense, and there is every evidence that many men in both Senate and House will insist on reforms. An indication of this interest was given today when Representative Norman J. Gould of New York introduced a bill to create the office of Aircraft Administrator. The measure showed that it was the result of study and careful preparation.

Under the bill the Aircraft Administrator would have entire charge of aircraft production for the army and navy. In presenting it Mr Gould said he was inspired to do so by the failures of the Government in building air machines as revealed by the reports of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs.

Text of the Bill.

Mr. Gould's bill, outlining the scope of the proposed department, reads:

Section 1.—Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that there is hereby created the office of Aircraft Administrator to be in charge of an Aircraft Administrator who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary at the rate of $7,500 per annum.

There shall be in such office a Vice Aircraft Administrator who who shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and who shall receive a salary at the rate of $5,000 per annum.

There shall be in such office four Assistant Administrators, each of whom shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and shall receive a salary at the rate of $4,500 per annum. One of the Assistant Administrators shall have charge of aircraft research and experimentation; one shall have charge of the manufacture and production of machinery, equipment, and ordnance; one shall have charge of the manufacture and production of aircraft, exclusive of machinery, equipment, and ordnance; one shall have charge of securing the necessary materials for machinery, equipment, and ordnance, and aircraft, and for the efficient performance of his duties shall co-operate with the War Industries Board; one shall have charge of distribution.

The Aircraft Administrator shall have full authority to lease, purchase, or construct all necessary office space or office equipment for the conduct of the business of this office.

There shall also be in such office such experts, attorneys, clerks, and other employes as may be necessary and as may be from time to time provided for by Congress.

Section 2. That it shall be the province and duty of the Aircraft Administrator to encourage aircraft production and to develop the science of flying, and he shall be vested with full control over the Governmental activities dealing with aeronautics.

There are hereby transferred to the office of the Aircraft Administrator, the Aeronautic Section of the Signal Corps, of the War Department and the office of Naval Aeronautics of the Navy Department, together with all that pertains thereto, and the President shall, from time to time, as he thinks best, transfer to the office of Aircraft Administrator the whole or any part of any bureau, division, or other branch of the Government engaged in work pertaining to aeronautics, and shall assign to such office any military or naval officer or enlisted man that he may deem necessary.

All unexpended balances of appropriations available for the use of any transferred bureau, division, or other branch of the Government, or which may become available thereafter, shall be available for the office of Aircraft Administrator.

Section 3. That there is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the sum of $25,000,000 to be available immediately for the office of Aircraft Administrator for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act.

The Aircraft Production Board is hereby abolished, and the unexpended appropriation, if any, available for such board is hereby made available for the office of Aircraft Administrator.

Gould Explains Bill.

Explaining the bill, Mr. Gould said:

"Since last September I have been following with particular interest the progress made by the Aircraft Production Board in its effort to comply with the duty of producing airplanes for our army and navy, and the delay in accomplishing results now confirmed by the report of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs confirms the opinion that I, as a business man and a manufacturer of machinery, had formed.

"The present organization in charge of what is conceded to be one of the most important branches of our fighting program has failed to produce the goods, and there is no need of my discussing the details, which have already been made public, and, therefore, I have today introduced a bill outlining a form of organization based on lines that have proved successful in manufacturing industries.

"The scope is wide and President Wilson would be enabled to select an aircraft administrator with sufficient assistants to properly supervise and hasten to completion the production of aircraft for the army and navy.

"There is only one way to win the war, and all of us intend and desire to support and aid our Commander in Chief. To attain that end I feel that suggestions of constructive nature are welcome and have endeavored to outline an organization and plan that should prove successful."

LICENSES FOR AIR FLIGHTS.

Gen. Squier Heads Board That Will Deal with Civilian Airmen.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The board which will grant licenses to civilians to operate aircraft was announced today. Major Gen. George O. Squier, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, is Chairman, and the other members are Colonel H. H. Arnold, Signal Corps; Lieut. Col. Claude E. Brigham, Coast Artillery, and Captain Noble E. Irwin, Captain T. R. Y. Blakeley, and Captain F. H. Clark to represent the navy.

All aviators except officers of the army and navy must obtain licenses from this board for the operation of balloons, airplanes, or seaplanes. The board has established its office at 1,607 H Street, Northwest, in this city. Applications for licenses must state the name of the operator, the machine to be used, the names of the passengers to be carried, and the identifying markings on the machine.

MISS JEANNE KING A BRIDE.

Sister of Col. Van R. C. King Weds Lieut. Charles de Rham, Jr.

The wedding of Miss Jeanne King, daughter of the late David J. King, Jr., to Lieutenant Charles de Rham, Jr., of the 305th Infantry, now stationed at Camp Upton, took place yesterday at the Long Island Hotel, Riverhead, L. I. Chaplain Duncan H. Brown of the 305th performed the ceremony and only the necessary witnesses were present. Owing to the war the wedding was arranged hurriedly and there will be no honeymoon trip.

The engagement was announced last week by the bride's brother, Colonel Van Rensselaer C. King, U. S. A., who at the same time made known his engagement to Mrs. Sewell Minturn. Colonel King and Mrs. Minturn were married in Paris on April 6.

Mrs. de Rham is one of four children of the late David J. King, Jr., who became famous as a builder.

Gillies-Terry Wedding Today.

Miss Edith M. Terry of THE NEW YORK TIMES staff, daughter of Mrs. Eva R. Terry of East Brookfield, Mass., and Charles Gillies of the Quartermaster Corps, U. S. A., son of Mr. and Mrs. John S. Gillies of Arlington, N. J., will be married at noon today in the rectory of the Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, Newark, N. J., where Miss Terry is at present residing.

Carpenter-Hill Wedding April 23.

The marriage of Miss Eleanor Houston Hill, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Z. Hill of Evanston, Ill., and Rhys Carpenter, son of Provost William H. Carpenter of Columbia University, will take place in Calvary Church, Germantown, Philadelphia, on Tuesday, April 23. A reception will follow at the home of the bride's grandmother, Mrs. Stephen Greene, in Germantown.

Mr. Carpenter is a graduate of Balliol College, Oxford, England, and a Professor of Classical Archaeology at Bryn Mawr College. At present he is a member of the Officers' Training School at Camp Meade.

Graham-Twells.

The marriage is announced of Mrs. Josephine Reardon Twells, widow of Rutherford C. Twells, of Baltimore, N. Y. to Basil Marmaduke Graham of this city, on Thursday. Mr. Graham is to enter the camp of the Naval Reserves at Pelham, N. Y.

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TAMMANY HAS PLAN TO FINANCE CITY

Wagner Offers a Bill Which Would Do Away with the Pay-as-You-Go Policy.

HAS HYLAN'S INDORSEMENT

Authorizes Bond Issues of $15,000,000 Annually for Expenditures—Measure Will Pass Both Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Tammany has found a way of getting around the pay-as-you-go policy which was established by law for the protection of the city's credit during the Mitchel administration. Under the terms of a bill introduced by Minority Leader Wagner of the Senate on Wednesday, and which appeared in printed form today, the present Tammany administration would be authorized to issue bonds not to exceed $15,000,000 per annum for the period of the war and one year after, and use the proceeds for expenditures which, under the pay-as-you-go policy, should be defrayed out of current revenues.

The bill is scheduled to pass both houses tomorrow with the aid of Republican votes. Mayor Hylan favors the plan. He, his fellow-members of the Board of Estimate, and the Tammany lawmakers have been brooding over the scheme since the Legislature first convened, and have been able to reach their understanding with the Republican leaders for its consummation only in the closing moments of the session.

It was upon the earnest representations of a group of financiers who came to the aid of the city on the liquidation of debts incurred abroad on short term notes at the outbreak of the European war that the pay-as-you-go policy was inaugurated to observe the most rigid economy for the financial rehabilitation of the city.

From the very beginning the spokesmen for Tammany Hall in the Legislature have urged that the pay-as-you-go plan should be rescinded, or at least relaxed to the end that the taxpayer's burden should be less heavy during the war. Senator Cromwell of Richmond, Chairman of the Senate Committee on New York City Affairs, said tonight that New York bankers favored the plan.

The Wagner bill provides for the issue of serial bonds or corporate stock for purposes enumerated in the measure and classified as to the length of time for which the security issued is to run. It is retroactive to Jan. 1, this year. It is stipulated in the bill that none of the proceeds from the sale of such securities shall be used for the acquisition of any public utility or property used in connection with a public utility. Serial bonds must mature in equal annual installments, the first installment to mature not more than two years from the date of issue of the bonds.

In a general way it is provided that no bond issue shall run for any period longer than the improvement for which it has been issued. Under this general provision, however, ten-year bonds may be issued for almost any purpose.

Despite Mayor Hylan's protest, the Assembly, as well as the Senate, has devoted its energies to the enactment of measures which will impose added burdens on the long-suffering taxpayers of New York City. Half a dozen pension bills affecting city employes which were sent to the Assembly for concurrence from the Senate passed through the House mill without a murmur of protest from the Tammany members. The Mayor will have an opportunity to veto some of the bills.

Wagner's Hunter's College pension bill, Burlingame's pension bill for municipal court employes, Walker's general pension bill for city employes, the Wells-Lawson pension bill for employes of the Kings County courts, the bill introduced by A. E. Smith providing a pension system for employes of the Surrogates' Courts, and the bill introduced by Senator Walters of Onondaga, creating a number of new jobs in the department of the Commissioner of Records in the Borough of the Bronx, and the Farrenkopf bill, creating a pension fund for the employes of the Street Cleaning Department in the Borough of Queens, are among measures passed by the Senate and Assembly.

When the Farrenkopf bill came over to the Assembly for concurrence today it passed on a rapid roll call. After Speaker Sweet had declared the bill "duly passed," Assemblyman Meyer, Republican, of New York, with a glance across the aisle toward the Tammany seats, asked: "Mr. Speaker, do I understand that despite Mayor Hylan's protests against this sort of legislation, the Farrenkopf bill passed without objection?"

"There was no objection," said the Speaker, curtly.

The Lawson-Wells bill, which has become known as the "three per cent. bill," came back to the Senate from the Assembly, at the session this evening, with amendments. Its author moved that the amendments be concurred in. This was done and the bill passed and made ready for the Governor. Upon closer examination, however, Senator Lawson found that his bill was no longer the "three per cent. bill." In the Assembly the provision levying 3 per cent. of their salary on employes of the Kings County courts to maintain the proposed pension fund, had been changed so as to decrease their contribution to 1 per cent., which would bankrupt the fund and shift the larger share of its maintenance to the taxpayers. Upon this discovery Senator Lawson moved that his bill be sent to the Committee on Revision.

That the Republicans were trying "to put the Mayor in a hole" was charged by Minority Leader Wagner in the Senate today when the bill introduced by Senator Lockwood of Kings providing for the suspension of rapid transit construction contracts in New York City came up for final passage. The bill was reported by the Committee on War Measures.

The Lockwood bill provides that the Board of Estimate and the Public Service Commission shall have joint jurisdiction in the matter and authorizes an examination of contractors' books, not only for the last year, but from the time work was begun, where a release is asked for, with a view of ascertaining whether they are able to carry out their contracts without loss.

A similar bill introduced by Senator Walters of Syracuse and already passed applies to all public contracts, permits examination of books only for the period this country has been a belligerent, and eliminates the Public Service Commission as a factor, leaving the determination wholly to the city authorities. Senator Wagner said he thought the Senate ought to stand on its action on the Walters bill.

"This bill has the additional advantage that it will be submitted to the Mayor of New York for approval," said Senate Leader Brown.

"You are trying to put the Mayor in a hole. I do not regard that as statesmanlike, but rather small," said Minority Leader Wagner.

The bill was passed by a vote of 43 to 6.

Silver Tea in Aid of Blue Anchor.

Mrs. Thomas W. Edgar will give a silver tea this afternoon at her residence, 766 West End Avenue, for the benefit of The Blue Anchor. The Blue Anchor was organized in the eighties by Mrs. William Astor, Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. John A. Kennedy, Mrs. Gilbert Kent, Mrs. Robert J. Livingston, Mrs. Benjamin Lord, Mrs. Stephen Cutting, Mrs. J. S. Thacher, Mrs. George F. Baker, Mrs. E. S. Bourne, Mrs. Arthur L. Cort, and other well known women. In 1909 it was incorporated, and Mrs. Edgar is the Secretary. The work of the society is the sending of clothes and supplies to the U. S. Life Guard stations and to foreign stations.

THE UNWILLING VESTAL

By Edward Lucas White

Author of "EL SUPREMO"

JUST PUBLISHED.

R. BLANKENBURG DIES; THE REFORM MAYOR

Philadelphian, Famous for His Administration of 1912-16, Succumbs at 75 Years.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., April 12.—Rudolph Blankenburg, former Mayor of Philadelphia, one of its most patriotic adopted citizens and known as the "Old War Horse of Reform," died this morning at his home in Germantown. He was 75 years old. He was always active for reform in politics and fought all bosses, including Penrose and Quay, for forty years. His election to the Mayoralty in 1911 was the climax of one of the greatest reform campaigns ever fought in this country. He immediately stopped assessments of the police and other officeholders by ward leaders, wiped out the old Civil Service Commission, reorganizing that department so that merit would be the basis of appointment. He brought about needed reforms in the city financial management, started the comprehensive transit plans, and gave impetus to port improvements.

In addition to his activities in behalf of good government, Mr. Blankenburg also aided in many local charities. He went to Russia in 1892 with a shipload of flour which Philadelphians sent to starving subjects of that empire, and was Chairman of the Permanent Relief Committee for many years.

Although born in Germany, Mr. Blankenburg was a real American, and did much toward increasing the loyalty of the German-Americans in the United States.

Mr. Blankenburg was the first reform Mayor Philadelphia has had since the Bullitt Charter went into effect in 1887. He was elected Mayor in November, 1911, for a term of four years.

One of the real monuments of his administration is the passage by the Legislature of acts enabling the city to build subways and elevated railways for leasing purposes.

Mr. Blankenburg was born in Hillentrup, Lippe-Detmold, near Hanover, Germany, on Feb. 16, 1843. He came to this country in 1865, and shortly afterward came to this city. He engaged in the importing and manufacturing business for many years. He was an unalterable Republican in national politics.

SENATOR BROUSSARD OF LOUISIANA DEAD

Democrat Who Had First Served 18 Years in House Dies at His New Iberia Home.

NEW IBERIA, La., April 12.—Robert F. Broussard, Jr., United States Senator from Louisiana, died at his home here tonight after an illness of several weeks from a complication of diseases.

The death of Senator Broussard will make it necessary for Louisiana to elect two United States Senators in the general election next November. Senator Ransdell's term expires March 4 next, and a successor will have to be chosen to fill out the term of Senator Broussard, which expires March 4, 1921.

Robert F. Broussard, Democrat, was born Aug 17, 1864, on his father's plantation near New Iberia, La. He was educated at Georgetown University at Washington, and was graduated from the Law School of Tulane University in 1889. He practiced law in New Iberia after his graduation and was twice elected District Attorney of his district, resigning the office to enter Congress. He had been a member of the Democratic State Central Committee of Louisiana for twenty-five years, and had served in the House of Representatives for eighteen years, from the Fifty-fifth to the Sixty-third Congresses, inclusive. Senator Broussard was nominated for the United States Senate at the Democratic State primary in January, 1912, and the nomination was confirmed by the Legislature of Louisiana by his election to the Senate in May, 1912, for the term beginning March 4, 1915. Senator Broussard was popular in Louisiana, and was one of the few members of Congress who could make political speeches in French. During political campaigns it was his custom to make speeches in cities where there were many French Canadians.

REPUBLICANS MAKE READY.

National Committee Leases Floor for Sub-Headquarters Here.

The Republican National Committee is to have sub-headquarters in New York City, having yesterday leased the entire third floor of the Knox Building at the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Fortieth Street. Similar headquarters will be established in Washington, Chicago, and San Francisco.

James B. Reynolds, Secretary of the committee, will have charge of the Washington headquarters, which will be the real headquarters of the committee, but will spend most of his time in New York during a Presidential campaign. National Chairman Will Hays will also spent much time here. The lease of the Knox Building floor is for three years, from May 1, at a rental of $6,500 a year.

ASKS STUDENTS TO ENROLL.

Professor McKibben Urges Them to Aid in Building Ships.

Professor F. P. McKibben, formerly of Lehigh University and now a representative of the United States Shipping Board and Emergency Fleet Corporation, speaking at Columbia last night, urged Columbia students to enroll for work in shipyards in the Summer. He has just completed a tour of the colleges, and said he had enrolled 2,400 men for the work.

Professor McKibben, who spoke before the Institute of Arts and Sciences, said that the air fleet which the United States was building could never be available unless there were ships to take the planes to France when they had been built.

Today's Weddings.

Miss Katherine Clark Culver, a granddaughter of ex-Senator W. A. Clark of Montana and this city, and the daughter of Mrs. Charles P. Kling, and Ensign Rodney Williams, U. S. N., of Baltimore, will be married in the Chantry of St. Thomas's Church, with a reception afterward at the bride's home, 7 East Fifty-first Street.

In Dobbs Ferry the marriage of Miss Phyllis W. Brown, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Q. Brown, and Leigh Hill French, Jr., of the Ordnance Department, Washington, D. C., will take place in Zion Episcopal Church, and the reception will be held at Springhurst, the home of the bride's parents.

Miss Caroline McAllister, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. McAllister of Gouverneur, N. Y., will become the bride of Ensign Foster Gunnison, U. S. N., this morning at 9 o'clock, at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Autographed Books Prizes at Benefit

Autographed books will be given as prizes this afternoon at the benefit bridge which the Barnard Club Unit of the Duryea War Relief will hold at the Hotel Plaza. Dr. Henry van Dyke has written in one of his donated books: "Inscribed with sincere wishes for the success of every one who helps the good cause of justice, liberty, and humanity, now, against the Prussian barbarism." William Dean Howells, former Ambassador James W. Gerard, Hamlin Garland, and Amelia Barr are among others who have contributed.

BUSINESS PLEDGES FULL LIMIT FOR WAR

Chamber of Commerce Declares All Interests Must Centre on Crushing Prussianism.

STRIKES AT PROFITEERING

Calls on War Trade Board to Decide What Industries Are Essential—Wheeler Elected President.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—A ringing declaration that American business men are squarely behind the Government in the vigorous prosecution of the war "until Prussianism is utterly destroyed," was the keynote of the resolution adopted today at the closing meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The organization, representing more than 500,000 business men, followed it up with an avowal that every disloyalist, traitor, and pro-German plotter should be punished to the full limit of the law.

"We urge all branches of the Government," said the resolution, "by tireless vigilance, relentless pursuit and prosecution, and severe penalties, to visit to the full limit stern and prompt punishment upon all persons found guilty of hostile acts, whether they be alien enemies abusing hospitality or traitors abusing their citizenship."

The Chamber of Commerce unanimously elected Harry A. Wheeler of Chicago as President. He is Food Administrator of Illinois. Joseph H. De Frees of Chicago was re-elected by the Directors as Vice President from the Northern Central Division. The three honorary Vice Presidents were also re-elected—Charles Nagel of St. Louis, A. B. Farquhar of York, Pa., and John H. Fahey of Boston.

R. Goowwyn Rhett of Charleston, S. C., retiring President, was made an honorary Vice President, and John Joy Edson of Washington, D. C., was re-elected Treasurer. Election of the three other Vice Presidents was postponed until the next meeting of the Directors.

The resolutions declared for universay military training, and on the subject of the Liberty Loan said, "Winning the war is the most important business of every business man."

The convention declared it to be the duty of every business in the country to do all in its power to speed up shipbuilding. It recommended that local organizations take steps to see that sipyards have the first call upon the best labor and executive ability available. It indorsed the recommendation just made to Congress by the Emergency Fleet Corporation that $50,000,000 be appropriated for the construction of concrete ships.

As to Government control the resolutions urged close scrutiny on the part of Congress of all proposals having for the object the control of industries. The platform declared for amendment or revision to put the Sherman and Clayton acts on a war economics basis.

On undertakings not essential to the war the resolutions recommended that "all new undertakings not essential to and not contributing either directly or indirectly toward aiding the war, which involve the utilization of labor, materials, and capital required in the production, supply, or distribution of direct or indirect war needs, will be discouraged."

It called on the War Industries Board to designate as soon as possible what industries are essential for the conduct of the war.

It recommended and urged the passage of a law providing for the payment of income, excess, and other special war taxes in installments.

Government control of prices was dealt with by a declaration that the fixing of prices and excess profits by taxation go hand in hand and that the present tax laws should be amended if they prove inadequate to prevent abnormal and unreasonable profits as a result of the war. The anti-profiteering plank read:

"Since the fixing of prices and control of excess profits go hand in hand, it is our belief that present tax laws should be amended so far as necessary if they prove inadequate to prevent abnormal and unreasonable profits as a result of the war."

The central control of Government war buying was dealt with in a resolution which favors prompt action by Congress conferring upon the President power to bring about for the period of the war such reassignment of functions and readjustment of relations among the various departments and special bureaus actively engaged in war work, as well as the new power to create new agencies as may from time to time prove necessary, to the end that adequate control over the operation of such agencies may be secured.

Lieut. Q. S. Greene Killed in France.

A cable message received in this city yesterday announced the death in action in the great battle in France of Lieutenant Quincy Shaw Greene of the 3d Battalion, Coldstream Guards. Lieutenant Greene attended Harvard with the class of 1913, and in the Spring of 1915, after a period of training in England, was commissioned a Second Lieutenant in the pioneer battalion of the Coldstream Guards. He was promoted to be First Lieutenant, and at the time of his death was Acting Captain. Lieutenant Greene was the son of the late William Batchelder Greene and Sarah Austin Greene of Boston. He was born July 19, 1891.

Interned German Captain Dies.

RIO JANEIRO, April 12.—Captain Berchtold of the interned German gunboat Eber died in the Marine Hospital.

The German gunboat Eber was lying in the Port of Bahia when Brazil entered the war against Germany. The boat was sunk by her crew, which was interned.

Lewis Emory Harker.

Lewis Emory Harker, a retired broker of this city and member of the New York Stock Exchange for thirty years, died on Thursday night in the Essex County Homeopathic Hospital, Newark, following an operation. Mr. Harker was born in this city. For the last twenty-seven years he had made his home at 90 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J.

William Poillon.

William Poillon, a member of one of the oldest New York families, died yesterday at his home, 301 West 106th Street, in his seventy-fourth year. He was born here in 1844. Mr. Poillon was a curator of the American Numismatic Society and was a veteran of the 7th Regiment.

Harry C. Hallenbeck.

Harry C. Hallenbeck, owner of Meadowbrook Farm, Shrewsbury, N. J., died suddenly at his home on Thursday night in his sixty-seventh year. His horses were well known on Eastern tracks. Mr. Hallenbeck was the Secretary of the Hungerford Realty Company, 80 Lafayette Street.

General Ignacio Bravo.

EL PASO, Texas, April 12.—General Ignacio Bravo, military commander of Mexico City during the Huerta régime, died here last night. General Bravo, who was 81 years old, served in the Mexican Army from boyhood and commanded artillery in the campaign that ended with the overthrow of Emperor Maximilian, 1864-67.

Marriage and death notices, intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Married.

ARNOLD—WEEKS.—On April 12, 1918, Katherine Seabury, daughter of Edwin Carnes and Emily Smedberg Weeks, to Duncan Cameron Arnold.

DE RHAM—KING.—On April 12, at Riverhead, L. I., by Chaplain Duncan H. Brown, 305th Infantry, Jeanne, daughter of the late David H. King, Jr., to Lieutenant Charles De Rham, Jr.

GAISER—MARTIN.—At the Church of St. Bartholomew, Brooklyn, N. Y., April 10, 1918, by the Rev. F. M. Townley, Margaret Annette Martin, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis G. Martin of Rockville Centre, to Mr. Jake Harmon Gaiser.

WOODRUFF—VOLLMER.—On April 11, 1918, in New York City, Mrs. Susan Homans Vollmer to Albert Martin Woodruff.

Died.

AMY.—At Camp Greene, North Carolina, on Friday, April 12, of pneumonia, James C., son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest J. H. Amy, in his twenty-fourth year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

AYERS.—At Westwood, N. J., on April 11, 1918, Robert Ayers, in his 74th year. Funeral services at his late residence, Lake St., Westwood, N. J., on Sunday, April 14, at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves Jersey City, Erie Railroad, at 2 P. M. London papers please copy.

BECHERT.—Carl, on April 11, 1918, in his 61st year, beloved husband of Augusta and father of Eugene, Flora, Clara, Stella, Blanche. Funeral from Temple Beth-Elohim, 310 East 72d St., Sunday, at 2 P. M.

BECK.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, April 10, 1918, Caroline Beck. Services from the residence, 98 Fenimore St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, 1 P. M.

BENSON.—On Thursday, April 11, 1918, Jane A., widow of Arthur Benson, in her 82d year. Funeral from her late residence, 69 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, at 8 P. M., Saturday.

BINGHAM.—James M., at his residence, 112 West 77th St., on Friday, April 12. Notice of funeral later.

BLUME.—Minnie. Services, THE FUNERAL CHURCH, Broadway, 66th St., (Frank E. Campbell's,) Saturday, 10 A. M.

BLUMENTHAL.—On April 12, Aaron, in his 58th year, at his residence, 606 West 115th St. Services "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," B'way, 66th St., (Campbell Bldg.,) Sunday afternoon, 3 o'clock. Interment private.

BOLGER.—Catherine M., widow of the late Thomas Bolger, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George A. Hannigan, 60 North Columbus Av., Mount Vernon. Funeral notice later.

BOSTWICK.—At his home, Douglaston, Long Island, on Friday, April 12, Arthur Covell Bostwick, in his 39th year. Funeral services at 4:30 Sunday afternoon, April 14. Train leaves Pennsylvania Station at 3:22 P. M.

BRADSHAW.—Suddenly, at home, on Wednesday, April 10, William Dixon Bradshaw, in his 57th year. Funeral from his late home, 557 West 124th St., Saturday, April 13, at 2 P. M. Interment St. Michael's Cemetery. Newark papers please copy.

CAREY.—At Army and Navy Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., Rev. Patrick P. Carey, Chaplain, U. S. A., late pastor of Church of St. Gregory, Harrison, N. Y. Funeral from St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York City, on Monday, April 15; divine office at 10 o'clock, solemn mass of requiem at 10:30 o'clock. Interment at Waterville, N. Y.

CARSON.—Suddenly, on Thursday, April 11, William W. Carson. Funeral services at his late residence, 2,637 Creston Av., Borough of the Bronx, Sunday, April 14, 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

CAUCHOIS.—In New York City, on April 11th, Frederic Augustus Cauchois, in his 63d year. Services will be held at St. James's Chapel, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., Saturday, April 13th, 10 A. M. Interment private. Please omit flowers.

CAUCHOIS.—The Society of Restaurateurs of New York regrets to announce the death of Active Member Frederick Augustus Cauchois. Members will please attend services which will be held at St. James's Chapel, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Amsterdam Av. and 112th St., Saturday, April 13, at 10 A. M.

JOHN J. CAVANAGH, President.

HOWARD E. TAYLOR, Secretary.

CHAPMAN.—On April 11, 1918, Charles Augustus Chapman, husband of Anna Elmendorf Loomis. Relatives and friends invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, 109 South Broadway, Nyack, N. Y., on Sunday, 14th inst., at 4:30 P. M. Interment Sommerville, N. J.

CHILD.—On Wednesday evening, April 10, after an illness lasting five years, Edward de Forest, aged 71, beloved husband of Adelaide C. Child of Atlantic City, N. J.; father of Ellen M. Child of Atlantic City and Henry T. Child of 383 St. John's Place, Brooklyn. Funeral private.

CLEARY.—On Thursday, April 11, Timothy, beloved husband of Minnie, nee Cunningham, in his 41st year, after a lingering illness. Funeral will take place on Sunday at 2 P. M. from 223 6th Av., Brooklyn.

COLES.—At Park Avenue Hotel, New York City, Nathaniel Butler Coles, in his 47th year. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway, at 10th St., Monday, April 15, at 10:30 A. M.

CUNNINGHAM.—Elizabeth, beloved daughter of Frank and Mary Cunningham. Funeral from Dargeon's Funeral Church, 1071st and Amsterdam Av., Saturday morning, requiem mass Corpus Christi Church, 10 o'clock.

DATER.—At her residence, 117 West 58th St., New York, on April 12, May Louise Ball, wife of John Grant Dater and daughter of the late John Clark Foote of Boston, Mass. Notice of funeral hereafter.

FRANCIS.—On April 11, 1918, Eugene Stanley Francis, in his 39th year, at his late residence, 315 West 79th St. Funeral Saturday morning, April 13, 9:30 o'clock; thence to Holy Trinity Church, 82d St., near Broadway, where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul at 10 o'clock. Interment Syracuse.

FRUNZI.—At her home, 191 Hudson St., April 10, Angelina, beloved wife of Michael Frunzi. Services to be held Saturday morning, April 13, at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29 Mott St. Interment at Calvary Cemetery.

GOODMAN.—At Far Rockaway on April 11, David, beloved husband of Pauline Dasher, father of Lillian, Beatrice Dryfoos, and Sophie Carvalho. Funeral from his late residence, Bessemund Av., Far Rockaway, Sunday, April 14, 10:30 A. M. Interment Mapleton Cemetery.

GOODMAN.—Temple Israel Sisterhood: Members are respectfully requested to attend the funeral of our esteemed Patron, David Goodman, husband of our esteemed Past President, Mrs. D. Goodman, at Far Rockaway, Sunday, 10:30 A. M. Mrs. BERNARD WHITLOCK, President.

GOODMAN.—The members of Congregation Temple Israel of Far Rockaway are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services of their late member and Trustee, David Goodman, to be held at his late residence on Bessemund Av., Far Rockaway, on Sunday, April 14, at 10:30 A. M.

JOSEPH FRIED, President.

E. LOUIS JACOBS, Honorary Secretary.

GRUENING.—After a long illness, Phebe, wife of the late Dr. Emil Gruening, on Thursday, April 11, at her home, 324 West 103d. Funeral private. Please omit flowers. Boston papers please copy.

HALEY.—Seabury N. Haley, suddenly, at Washington, D. C. Funeral services Saturday, April 13, 8 P. M., at his late residence, 126 Fort Greene Place, Brooklyn. Interment Sunday, Mystic, Conn.

HALL.—On April 11, 1918, Emily A. Hall, aged 75 years. Funeral from her son's residence, 1,561 White Plains Av., Bronx, on Sunday, April 14, at 2 P. M., thence to St. Peter's Church, Westchester, at 3 P. M. Interment St. Peter's Cemetery. Greensboro, N. C., papers please copy.

HALLENBECK.—On April 11, 1918, Harry C. Hallenbeck, husband of Lizzie Clark Hallenbeck. Funeral services at his late home, Meadow Brook Farm, Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday, April 14, at 4 P. M., interment at convenience of family. Kindly omit flowers.

HARKER.—On Thursday, April 11, 1918, Lewis Emory, husband of Ella Lewis Harker. Funeral services Saturday evening, April 13, at the residence of Mr. William D. Held, 90 Evergreen Place, East Orange, N. J., at 8 o'clock.

HORGAN.—On Tuesday, April 9, Mary, widow of James Horgan, beloved mother of Sister Anna Gerard, James A., Mary F., and Katherine U. Funeral from her late residence, 547 68th St., Brooklyn, on Saturday, April 13, at 9:30 A. M.; thence to the Church of Our Lady of Angels, 4th Av. and 74th St., where a solemn mass of requiem will be celebrated. Kindly omit flowers.

HOYT.—At Bronxville, N. Y., on Friday, April 12, 1918, Florence Sarah, beloved wife of Frederick A. Hoyt. Interment at Woodlawn, private.

HULL.—On April 12, 1918, William Clayton Hull, in his 54th year. Funeral services at his late residence, South Salem, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 16, at 2:30 P. M. Conveyances at Katonah, N. Y., for train leaving Grand Central at 11 A. M.

HURLEY.—At his residence, Passaic, N. J., Sir Edmund G. Hurley, in his 68th year, beloved husband of Jennie Hurley, (nee Doyle,) organist and Professor of Music of the Paulist Fathers Church for 40 years. Vespers for the dead on Sunday, April 14, at 8 P. M. Solemn requiem mass Monday, April 15, at 10 A. M., at the Paulist Fathers Church, 60th St. and Columbus Av.

HYAMS.—Tillie, beloved wife of Joseph Hyams, April 11, suddenly. Funeral Sunday, 10 A. M., 127 West 111th St.

Died.

KING.—On April 9, Dr. Cyrus B. King. Funeral was held at his late residence, 844 Ridge Av., North Side, Pittsburgh, Penn., on April 11.

KORBER.—Passed away, suddenly, at Havana, Cuba, on April 9, 1918, Albert Korber of 1,312 Caton Av., Brooklyn.

KRAUSE.—Daniel, beloved husband of the late Flora Krause, and devoted father of Rufka Schoen and Herbert Krause, died in Chicago April 10. Funeral at Salem Field, Cypress Hills Cemetery, Sunday, at 2:30 P. M.

LANDON.—A memorial service for Mary Grinnell, wife of Edward H. Landon, and their daughters Lucy Landon Speed, wife of Captain Ralph Speed, British Army, and Ruth Landon, who died in Paris on the 29th of March, 1918, will be held in the Chapel of St. Martin of Tours, Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Sunday afternoon, April 14, at 3 o'clock.

LEVY.—On Friday, April 12, Morris Lev

GARFIELD MILL ALIEN PALMER REAFFIRMS

Custodian Finds Little to Differentiate It from Other German Properties.

GOVERNMENT IN CONTROL

Statement Grows Out of Denial of Enemy Ownership by Corporation's Attorney.

The Associated Press sent out the following last night:

A denial was issued in this city today of the statement made in Washington a fortnight ago by the Alien Property Custodian that the Garfield Worsted Mills of Garfield, N. J., had been taken over by the Government because they were owned by Germans, and that a Governing Board had been appointed to conduct the company's business.

The statement of the company was given out by an accredited representative. It set forth specifically that the management of the Garfield Mills is made up entirely of Americans; that it has no connection with the Woolen Cartel of the German Government; that it is not owned by Germans; that it has not been seized and that there is no reason to suspect it, and that its business is not being conducted by the Alien Property Custodian. It is true that considerable stock of the company is owned by alien enemies, the statement continues, but these persons are not in this country, do not control the mill, and have no part in its management.

The statement sent out from Washington came from The Associated Press, and was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES. The following correspondence then ensued:

New York, April 1, 1918.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Esq., Alien Property Custodian, Sixteenth and P Streets, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir: I feel that I should bring to your attention that the article published in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the 30th inst., purporting to be an announcement by you, is particularly unfair in relation to the Garfield Worsted Mills.

To begin with, I do not believe that the statement was made by you. The fact must be, however, that somebody in your department has undertaken to advertise it to the very great detriment of others, a result which I am certain you will agree with me is undignified, unnecessary, and unfair.

The full facts were given you in relation to the Garfield Mills, and you, yourself, stated that its situation was entirely different from the others. It is true that 47 per cent. of its stock is owned by an alien enemy, (who has been in prison in France since August, 1914;) he cannot possibly benefit from it or in any way influence the situation. It is also true that the balance of the stock is owned by American citizens who have placed every fact before your department in connection with their ownership and offered to co-operate with your department in any way necessary to carry out its proper ends.

A large percentage of the output of the mill is Government work which it is making practically at cost. It is plain to any one that the actual position of this corporation does not warrant its being placed in the category of concerns which have been operating to the benefit of Germany, or which are controlled by German interests.

On Thursday last the counsel for this corporation appeared at the New York office of your department, and not only give full facts, but proof of the facts to which I have referred, inviting the fullest investigation and answered satisfactorily every question that was propounded by your representatives, and whoever gave out the information to the newspapers could not have been informed of that meeting and its results, otherwise they would not have made the statement that the Directors mentioned in the article had been elected to the board of the Garfield Mills.

The resentment by the management of this mill of the false position in which it has been placed is not a matter of caprice but one of very grave consequences, as the fact that it is alleged to be a German concern is bound to injure the corporation's standing and business.

There is every reason for protecting the property of alien enemies, and there is every reason for this country to guard against German interference of every kind; but in this instance, there is no occasion for injuring the American stockholders of 51 per cent. of a company by anouncements which are not facts, for the apparent purpose of protecting the stock ownership in a corporation by an alien enemy.

In view of the foregoing facts, I must respectfully suggest that you will give this matter your personal attention and see to it that whoever has undertaken to advertise the activities of your bureau in the newspapers will kindly stick to the facts and not do so hereafter to the detriment of American citizens.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) HENRY M. EARLE.

Washington, April 4, 1918.

Henry M. Earle, Esq.,
Attorney at Law,
24 Broad Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir: We have received and noted your letter of the 1st instant wherein you complain that the statement in THE NEW YORK TIMES on the 30th ultimo, concerning the Passaic Worsted Mills and purporting to have been made by the Alien Property Custodian, is particularly unfair to the Garfield Worsted Mills.

This announcement was not made personally by the Alien Property Custodian, but it contained substantially a fair statement of the facts concerning the situation in Passaic. It was not an advertisement, as you suggest, but a statement of facts to which the public is entitled.

Although your records show that only 47 per cent. of the stock is now enemy-owned, nevertheless those same records show that as late as 1917 about 74 per cent. of the stock was owned by alien enemies. Therefore, the situation of the Garfield Worsted Mills differs only from the other mills in percentage of enemy ownership.

We might further call your attention to the fact that although your Treasurer, Anton Schmid, originally reported that none of the certificates representing the enemy stock are in this country, he afterward, on March 29, 1918, transmitted to this office two certificates, representing 260 shares belonging to enemies, and stated that they had just been found in the company's files. He at the same time stated that another of the enemies had safe deposit boxes in the company's safe, which the company had not heretofore reported.

All of the foregoing facts may be susceptible of explanation, but under the circumstances they would certainly not influence us in placing the Garfield Worsted Mills in any different category from the other worsted mills of Passaic. Very truly yours,

Assistant Director, Bureau of Trusts.

After the statement by the Garfield Worsted Mills had been read to him over the telephone at Stroudsburg, Penn., last night, A. Mitchel Palmer, the Alien Property Custodian, said:

"The fact is that 47 per cent. of the stock of the Garfield Worsted Mills is owned by Germans. I have taken possession of that stock and my representative, in control of that stock, is represented in the management of the company.

"Before and during part of 1915 a very large percentage of the company's stock was owned in Germany, but in 1915 some of the stock held by Germans was purchased in this country, leaving a little over 47 per cent. of the stock in the hands of Germans. The difference between the Garfield Worsted Mills and other woolen mills at Passaic in which Germans are interested is only one of degree."

TO SAVE LIVES OF MOTHERS.

Maternity Centre Committee Will Open Branches Here.

To reduce the loss of life among mothers, which its members say is startling, and to save the lives of children who die from neglect of the mothers at birth, a Maternity Centre Committee, headed by well-known obstetricians, with a large co-operating committee of women, has been formed to start centres in every district in the city. A centre has already been at work under the auspices of the Women's City Club for the last year, and three others, organized by the new committee, are practically ready.

This is regarded partially a war work to save at the source the life which the country would now so seriously need. Members of the committee are Dr. Edwin B. Cragin, Dr. Herbert B. Wilcox, Dr. J. Clifton Edgar, Dr. Ralph W. Lobenstine, and Stephen Williams, with a large number of prominent city women. Mrs. John S. Rogers is Chairman. Among the women members are Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Mrs. Henry Delafield, Mrs. John C. Breckinridge, Mrs. Samuel W. Lambert, Mrs. Seth M. Milliken, and Mrs. Reginald Auchincloss. The committee will hold a meeting on Monday at the home of Mrs. Rogers, 53 East Seventy-ninth Street, at which Dr. Grace L. Meigs of the National Children's Bureau, Washington; Miss Frances Perkins, and Dr. Lobenstine will speak.

EDWARDS HOST TO WORKERS

Collector Entertains Staff at Reception and Dance.

Collector William H. Edwards of the Wall Street Revenue District entertained 500 employes and guests last night at a patriotic reception and dance at the Hotel Ansonia, as an appreciation of the work just completed by the office in collecting income tax returns.

William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury, sent this telegram:

"My sincere regrets that work on the Third Liberty Loan in the South prevents my being with you. My heartiest and best congratulations and thanks to your efficient force for loyal service not only on the income tax drive, but at all times."

Internal Revenue Commissioner Roper sent a telegram that assured the tax workers that, while Mr. Roper could not be with them, he was "always with you in spirit in the faithful service which you and your co-workers are rendering for the country at this time."

Augustus Thomas, the playwright, made a patriotic speech, and Thomas Healy, the restaurateur, gave a surprise at 10 o'clock by sending over his cabaret show.

One of the most interesting guests was Colonel Elisha C. Hibbard, 79 years old, who has been in the revenue service twenty years. The Colonel is not new at collecting money to help a war, as he raised $50,000 in the civil war and commanded a regiment under General Sheridan.

3,330,000 HENS SAVED.

In Consequence the Ban on Fresh Fowl Is Soon to be Lifted.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Food Administration announced today that the restrictions against the sale of fresh fowl would be lifted on April 20, as it was believed that the desired conservation measures would then be accomplished.

The restrictions went into effect on Feb. 23, and it is estimated that in the New York, Chicago, and Boston markets alone at least 3,330,000 hens, capable of producing eggs and increasing the country's flocks, have been saved.

In lifting the restrictions the Food Administration appealed to the farmers not to begin rushing their hens to market, but to send them gradually, in order to avoid the danger of loss from spoilage.

MRS. FAIRBANKS SPEAKS OUT

Says She Is Separated from Actor Despite His Denial.

Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks, wife of the motion-picture actor, said last night that she had been greatly surprised to read that her husband, who is now in Chicago, had denied that they had separated. She said:

"We have separated. There is no question about it. I do not understand why Mr. Fairbanks should continue to deny it. If they continue to cast doubt upon my truthfulness, I shall take steps to prove what I have said. An actress has told all my friends, some of my relatives, and my representatives that she is in love with Mr. Fairbanks, and I do not understand why she should deny it publicly. I have not any intention of suing for divorce, but I will not allow them to keep on with their denials."

CLUB TO FLY ALLIED FLAGS.

National Democratic's President Denies This Follows Controversy.

A report was current in this city last night that the National Democratic Club, 617 Fifth Avenue, had been asked to fly the colors of the allied nations in front of the clubhouse in future, and when asked about it John M. Riehle, the club's President, said that it had been decided to fly the flags of all the Allies, including the emblem of Portugal, hereafter.

"It is not true, however," said Mr. Riehle, "that there was any controversy over this matter. This report has also been going the rounds. The flags of all the Allies have been flown when occasion demanded since our entrance into the war. Yesterday it was decided to keeps the flags before the club until further notice."

TO BAR PICRIC FUMES.

Officers of Butterworth Company Guilty of Maintaining a Nuisance.

A jury in the Hudson County Court in Jersey City yesterday returned a verdict of guilty upon the charge of maintaining a public nuisance, against William A. Bradford, President; George A. McIntosh, Vice President, and Joel I. Dye and Sheldon S. Yates, Directors, of the Butterworth-Judson Company of Jersey City. The prosecution contended that fumes from the picric acid plant of the company on the west bank of the Passaic River, in Essex County, menaced public health.

John W. Griggs, counsel for the company, said the nuisance had been mitigated and that the plant could not be closed because of the need of picric acid in making munitions. He gave notice of an appeal. The maximum penalty is three years' imprisonment for each of the officials, $1,000 fine for the individuals and for the corporation, or both.

Friends Defend Dr. Hirsch.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 12.—Friends of Dr. Emil G. Hirsch, Rabbi of Sinai Temple, declared today that the attacks on him and his attitude toward the war had collapsed and would be heard of no more. They were the more certain of this in view of the announcement that he would deliver a thoroughly patriotic sermon next Sunday.

Letters to The Times on Various Subjects

COLLEGES IN THE WAR

Heavy Contributions to the Country Have Left Them Serious Problems.

By ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
Chancellor New York University.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let no one think that our universities are burdened and complaining. Their loyalty is not of that lukewarm quality. They have been enriched beyond measure in their spiritual life by the demands that war has made upon them, and instead of bemoaning their losses they rejoice in the consciousness of inestimable gains.

Cambridge and Oxford are lonesome places today, and a great part of the young life that thronged their halls and colleges is gone forever, but they have taken on a dignity and distinction surpassing all that the past had left in their keeping. Read that little volume which tells in the fewest and simplest words what the whole group of British universities has done in this war, from the oldest foundations to the most recent of provincial establishments, and you will be overborne with a sense not only of the losses they have suffered but of the new greatness which they have achieved.

Here in our own land, the same destiny has laid its claim upon our institutions of learning, and already, at the very beginning, we have gained by what we have lost. Our greatest universities and all of their kindred institutions, large and small, have entered upon the new conditions and employments, rejoicing "as a strong man to run a race." That is the spirit of university men at the front. They are begging to be sent to the line of greatest need and danger. And they should know, and our people at home should know, that the same spirit is in the institutions from which these men have gone. The colleges say to their sons and to all the world: "We are alive and strong today. We are abounding in wealth such as we never knew before. We are glad for that which we are called to give; and the more we give the more we become the thing that we have always sought and striven to be."

How great is the call that has come to them and how generous their response can be only imperfectly shown at this time. Institutions are so occupied with the work in hand that a request for information regarding their performance seems almost an impertinence. But so much as this we can say even now:

Sixty of our American colleges and universities show a loss of twenty thousand students as compared with their attendance a year ago. The loss in the whole number of institutions of this grade throughout the country will probably run to twice this number and more. College football men are in demand in the aviation corps. Young engineers by thousands have been required in the war zone and related industries, and they have answered the call regardless of conscription. In spite of advice from the general Government that technical students continue at their studies the engineering schools of the country have already lost 18 per cent. of their student registration. So many of the instructors in these schools have been called away that it is difficult to man even these depleted classes. Of all departments of the higher education medicine alone shows a small increase in student registration. It is well that this is so, for the shortage of physicians is already felt in this country. In some medical schools the members of senior classes have crowded a semester of regular work into what would have been their Summer vacation and are now ready for their State examinations. The Faculties of medical, dental, and veterinary colleges have been cut down by voluntary enlistments, and those instructors who remain with their classes are put to the severest strain to carry additional labor which falls to their part. The schools of other professions are under similar stress. Our law schools, the country over, have lost 31 per cent. of their students and many members of their Faculties. One might think that the colleges of liberal arts had been placed at this time in the pathetic situation of standing empty of any specific contribution that they can offer, while their sister schools of the professions and the technical arts are giving with liberal hand what the nation sorely needs. But their case is altogether different. It is men that are now chiefly needed—men of capacity and vision—and it is evident that the colleges have not failed in their professed endeavor to send forth men of this character. The art colleges have lost 11 per cent. of their students and great numbers of their instructors. The quota of young officers in our training camps includes an impressive proportion of these college men.

All over the land university laboratories and laboratory teachers are now in the service of the Government, their occupation in many instances being of such confidential character that even that part of the public which lies nearest to their doors can have little conception of what is going on.

As the war continues and the need of men specially trained in many directions becomes obvious and acute, our Government, in order to meet this need with sufficient promptitude, turns to educational institutions which are already "going concerns," instead of building new schools from the very foundation. So it happens that men in khaki and civilians only one remove from actual military service appear upon the campus of more than one institution, filling workshops and lecture rooms, drilling on athletic fields, and fitting themselves for service as aviators, marine engineers, electricians, wireless operators, and signal men. If the war shall be long continued, we shall find many an academic establishment shaken from its long-time self-absorption and repose, and chiefly given over to these employments.

When we come to the higher departments of our Governmental activity, we are still more deeply impressed with the part which is played by men from the higher institutions of learning. A university President and professor is at the head of our Federal Government. Our forces in France are commanded by a graduate of a normal school—he is a West Point graduate as well. Special commissioners in positions of the highest responsibility, and the membership of advisory boards whose advice is authoritative, have been largely recruited from the ranks of our colleges and universities. Nor is this simply an idiosyncrasy of the present Administration. It is to be doubted if the proportion of university men drafted into high emergency services would have been less if a like emergency had arisen under any one of our twentieth century Administrations. This is not to say that men of university training and they alone are fitted to serve their country in a supreme crisis. But it is clearly the case that men who have the requisite native endowment to begin with are more and more going to college; and that in college and university they are receiving an education which heightens their ability to serve their country in the time of bitterest need.

It is in such sons, in such an opportunity, in the record of a public crisis squarely met, in casualty lists which show the finest human promise thrown without reserve upon the altar, in citations for clearheaded courage in the face of grim disaster—it is in these things that our colleges and universities are rich today, rich beyond their brightest expectations of earlier days.

It is in their treasury accounts that they are poor; and their poverty, too, must not be forgotten, lest they fall after all when spiritually they are at their best. Their good things are not their own, but their country's, and it is for the general good that they must be maintained at their best estate.

How poor they are as regards financial need becomes more manifest every day. They are facing deficits of one hundred, two hundred, three hundred thousand dollars on a single year's operations of single institutions.

The difficulties are intensified by the increased demands upon our scientific laboratories. These are normally the most costly part of a university's equipment, but now the scientific trend of modern warfare is increasing the demand upon them, with every likelihood that that demand will be multiplied fourfold, and it may well be twenty-fold, by the new demands of modern industries when the claims of war shall be withdrawn.

More insistently than ever, then, institutions of higher education must now call aloud for financial help. But they do not ask for help as mendicants, whose miserable condition may arouse pity, but as those honored by a call to high and necessary employment, who are glad of their opportunity, would lay hands on the tools and implements that shall enable them to render their employment worthy of the occasion and in full measure serviceable.

ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN.
New York University, April 6, 1918.

WHO WAS "ME, TOO"?

Some Memories of the Famous Senate Controversy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your recent editorial article in regard to the petty and petulant resignation of Senators Conkling and Platt in 1881 in the fight with Garfield, over an implied affront to Senatorial dignity, by the appointment of Robertson as Collector of the Port of New York, prompts me to tell a little story of that event, which has never before been printed, but it does not establish the identity of "Me, too."

When I was publishing The Berkshire County Eagle in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1887-9, I enjoyed and appreciated the cordial acquaintance and friendship of Senator Henry L. Dawes, in his home town, and he was a man of great ability and profound judgment in most important matters, and his opinion was always held in high esteem in all public affairs. One day, by a little encouragement, Senator Dawes fell into a little reminiscent talk, and told about an incident concerning the Conkling controversy with Garfield. I must rely upon my memory, but as it has been used for about sixty-four years in newspaper practice, it works quite as perfectly as less matured faculties of the kind, and at that time The Eagle had some voice in public affairs.

Mr. Dawes said that on the Saturday before the Monday when Conkling and Platt resigned, he was walking along Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, carrying an umbrella, when Senator Conkling was passing along in a carriage, and, seeing Mr. Dawes, he stopped and came to the sidewalk, to ask Mr. Dawes's opinion and advice in regard to the controversy, which had become a subject of nation-wide interest. Mr. Dawes said they stood there for more than an hour discussing the subject, and he said that, as Mr. Conkling had asked for his advice, he concluded to give it with frank sincerity. The business of Congress, and of the country, in fact, had been deadlocked by Conkling's unyielding opposition to the confirmation of Robertson's appointment, and I think it had lasted for six or eight weeks, and the tension was increasing. Mr. Dawes said that he told Senator Conkling that if he would go into the Senate on Monday and declare that for the welfare of the country he would overlook established Senatorial privileges and yield the Senatorial prerogative, and move to proceed to business, thus ending the long deadlock, he would instantly win the commendation and good-will of the entire country, and his name and fame would ring from Maine to California, and that in 1884 his name would command attention. Mr. Dawes said that he showed how the country had been impressed and affected by the lingering and wavering controversy, was not in sympathy with the obstructionists, and there was a most inviting opportunity to win or recover the favor of the people, and even that of the Administration.

Mr. Dawes said that Mr. Conkling seemed to be deeply impressed with the advice and the advantages of the suggested action, and when they parted after the long interview on the street Mr. Dawes said he felt very confident that Mr. Conkling would accept the advice, and that the harmful deadlock would be happily ended. In fact, Mr. Conkling had said that he believed it would be the wisest course to pursue. But, greatly to the astonishment of Mr. Dawes, the resignations of Conkling and Platt were sent to the Senate on Monday. Whether Mr. Platt changed the course of events may never be known, but the popular impression at the time was that Conkling led the retreat, and "Me, Too, T. Platt" obediently followed in his footsteps. But the act was as fatal to Conkling's political life as the big blizzard of 1888 was to his physical existence. MARCUS H. ROGERS.

Palatka, Fla., April 6, 1918.

ENEMY ARTISTS IN GERMANY

They Get No Such Consideration as Was Accorded Dr. Muck.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may be appropriate at this time, in connection with the arrest of Dr. Karl Muck, to recall the treatment accorded to artists of enemy citizenship by Germany during the war.

At the outbreak of the war, a great many foreign artists were resident or traveling in Germany. With few exceptions they were seized and placed in internment camps. Later they were concentrated in Ruhleben. These men were not seized for cause, but merely because they were citizens of countries against which Germany had declared war. Dr. Muck was arrested for cause nearly one year after declaration of war against Germany.

The writer surveyed the Ruhleben camp in 1916, and was never able to understand why the general conditions of this wretched camp did not arouse protest on the part of German artists against such treatment of fellow-artists. The Ruhleben internment camp is located in a race track to the west of Berlin. Here were thrown together painters, sculptors, musicians, singers, actors, university professors and a great many business men, to whom were gradually added the crews of merchant ships and trawlers captured at sea. Here were also gamblers, jockeys, and prize fighters; and criminals from England and France, who had found a haven in Germany before the war. These men were of all ages, from boys of 16 to men of over 65. The quarters were crowded, dirty, inadequately heated; the roofs leaked and were never repaired; all of the equipment was of the crudest and most primitive type; the men were literally herded in. Ambassador Gerard upon repeated occasions in diplomatic documents, and later in public, protested against the conditions, which were carefully surveyed and described in a report by the Boston lawyer, Ellis Loring Dresel, now attached to the American Legation in Berne. The food conditions were entirely inadequate, both from the standpoint of quality and quantity, although this made less difference with the men since most of the interned men were supplied with food from the outside. In the camp were hundreds of so-called pro-German Englishmen, whose fathers were British subjects who living in Germany had married German women, and the children born in Germany were technically British subjects, though most of them had never been outside of Germany and could not speak a word of English. These men were given relief from the conditions of their own camp through the aid of a fund raised by Prince Max of Baden. The camp was also liberally sprinkled with German spies.

The British organized the camp in the most energetic fashion, and made life as bearable as possible. George Ferguson, the well known vocal teacher, gave lessons to aspiring voices that he had discovered in the camp, and was one of the kitchen managers.

Most of these men were of no military value whatsoever. Nothing was gained to Germany by keeping them in Germany; no military gain could have come to the enemy by permitting their release. Practically speaking, every artist of enemy citizenship in Germany was interned, and interned under conditions that bespoke no consideration of his antecedents or qualities. With this must be contrasted the situation in the United States. Except when arrested for cause, German artists have been permitted freely to continue their normal lives in our midst. To what extent they have abused this very exceptional privilege, the writer is unable to state. To what extent Karl Muck has violated the trust reposed in his honor is for determination by competent authorities. When interned, alien enemies are assigned adequate, comfortable, and well-equipped quarters in agreeable and sanitary surroundings, and are provided with proper subsistence. The distinction in treatment of artists, simply on the basis of enemy citizenship, has certainly been striking enough to convince one, if that were still necessary, that the point of view of the military authorities in Germany and in the United States is as far apart as our respective conceptions of the rôle of war in its relation to civilization. A. E. TAYLOR.

Washington, April 8, 1918.

"When the Germans Take Arras—"

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The town of Arras being almost daily mentioned in the accounts from "over there," this little episode may not be quite out of place.

When the French took the town from the Spanish in 1640 they found the following inscription, which had been engraved by the Spaniards upon one of the gates of the town:

"Quand les Francais prendront Arras
Les souris mangeront les rats."
("When the French take Arras,
Mice will feed upon rats.")

A French soldier effaced the "p" of the fourth word, and the inscription was left standing, certifying thus to posterity that:

"When the French surrender Arras,
Mice will feed upon rats."

MME. M. MNICHEK.

New York, April 3, 1918.

Victory in Defeat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

An editorial note in THE TIMES of March 30 says: "What's the good of a nation when it lets itself be beaten and enslaved by barbarians?" Although this referred to ancient Athens, may it not be taken to apply also to modern Belgium, especially in view of the context of the editorial note? Is it not much more to the purpose to say:

"What is a man (or a nation) profited if he shall gain the whole world and lose his soul?"

Has any one any doubt that Belgium and the spirit of Belgium will live when Prussia and the Prussian spirit are but dim memories, the occasion or challenge of Belgium's greatness?

The soul of the little nation that dared to keep its faith will ever be alive, an inspiration to the entire world. It has lost much, but it has gained more. And that which it has lost is transient, but that which it has gained is imperishable. It is in the things of the spirit that a nation really finds its treasure. Can any one doubt that Cardinal Mercier is a more precious possession than Hindenburg or Tirpitz?

ANNIE NATHAN MEYER.

New York, April 1, 1918.

A French Officer's Opinion.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Perhaps you will like to publish this as encouragement to our men just starting overseas and, too, it should help their women they are leaving behind. It was in a letter I had from a Frenchwoman this morning:

"I dined with a French officer last evening who had been at the front by the side of your American men in their first battle. He said, 'They were splendid!' and that he was perfectly delighted with them.

"I knew it would be so. I have perfect faith in your men, so I was not surprised to hear this." G. DE HEREDIA.

New York, April 11, 1918.

SOLDIERS' PARCELS.

Difficulties of the New War Department Order.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A situation has developed which I think is due to a mistaken interpretation by the Post Office Department of the War Department's regulation with regard to shipments of packages to our boys on the other side. The War Department order, dated March 26, 1918, reads as follows:

In future, shipments of any articles to members of the American Expeditionary Forces abroad will be limited to those articles which have been requested by the individual to whom same are to be shipped, such request having been approved by his regimental or higher commander. Parcel post shipments will be accepted by the Post Office authorities and other shipments by express or freight companies only upon presentation of the above-approved request in each individual case.

The Post Office Department regulation reads:

Postmasters must secure the assurance of the sender in each case that all the articles contained in the parcel are sent at the addressee's approved written request, and that such request is inclosed in the parcel, by requiring the sender to place on the wrapper of the parcel under his name and address the following indorsement: "This parcel contains only articles sent at approved request of addressee, which is inclosed."

Now, it is obvious that all the War Department order actually says is that in each individual case the Post Office is entitled to see the request, duly approved, but it does not say that each individual shipment must be based upon a fresh request and that that request, being inclosed in the package, becomes functus and can no longer be used. If the War Department meant that, it imposes not only upon the soldiers and their parents, but upon the regimental commanders, an intolerable, vexatious detail burden.

It seems to me that the Post Office Department ought to interpret the War Department's order as indicating in the case of any individual soldier or officer that he may give to his father or friend a written request, duly countersigned as required, which could be pasted on a pasteboard card and presented when each parcel is sent to him, in order that the Post Office may satisfy itself there is nothing being sent over that is not covered by the request, although some weeks the parent might not care to comply with the entire request. For example, the boys want batteries for their trench lights, or they want cubes for their little heaters, or they want stated supplies of tobacco or chocolate. Judging from what has occurred heretofore, if the request must come from the other side and be actually inclosed in the parcel and not be capable of being used a second time, then the soldier or officer has to write his request, get a special O K on it from his regimental commander and trust it to the army mail, and it may be six weeks or more before the request can be satisfied.

I have four sons in the service, and it is obvious that there is no purpose of using the mail facilities unreasonably, but that I am interested in this proposition; and a fortnightly package to each one of the soldiers from his family on the basis suggested above would not be unreasonable. It might be perfectly fair for the Post Office Department to say that a head of a family, signing a recognizance not to send any articles other than those specified in the order, unless it should be at some time modified with similar formalities, would be permitted to send not oftener than once a fortnight a package to each of his sons, or members of his immediate family abroad, provided that each individual shipment did not exceed a smaller limit than the parcel post is now, say two or three pounds.

It seems to me that when the regulations as they are now framed come to be understood by the people, and the complaints begin to come in from the other side, the unfairness thereof will become manifest to the people generally, and it would be easier to change the plan now.

HENRY W. JESSUP.

New York, April 2, 1918.

War Bread.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In today's TIMES your correspondent "M. R. W." complains that the war bread she gets is unpalatable. You might print the following directions for making bread that my family like better than wheat bread; it is well to know that of all the wheat substitutes, oats contains the most gluten and consequently rises best: 2 large cups of rolled oats, 2 large cups of unsifted wheat flour, 2 cups of water, 2 tablespoons shortening, 1 saltspoon salt, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 cake compressed yeast, evaporated milk.

Soak the oats four or five hours in one and one-half cups of water. At bedtime dissolve the yeast for fifteen minutes in one-half cup of water. Add to the oats the yeast, salt, sugar, and melted shortening, and stir well. Then add the wheat flour and enough evaporated milk to make a stiff dough. Knead for five minutes and set in a moderate temperature all night. In the morning knead again for five minutes, form into rolls or loaves, and set in a warm place until it rises to twice its size, first greasing the top with lard or other shortening. Bake in a moderate oven. There is no mystery about breadmaking, and homemade bread is better and cheaper than bakery bread, and takes very little time and work.

Mrs. JAMES STEWART.

Buffalo, April 2, 1918.

A New Army.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the entrance of America into the world war it seemed as though the last great accession of resources for the Allies had been reached. Further contribution on a large scale could not be looked for. Yet within the last week a new army is being formed. If we count the members of political parties, when they throw off their separate endeavors and amalgamate for some paramount issue, a new party, with equal certainty we may consider the co-ordination of the allied armies on the western front under one command a new army. The vastness of the war is such that, large as the various armies were, each representing a nation's force, the arrangement was too parochial to meet the world-war need. Thus this new army which I venture to name the "Army of Civilization" has come into being. God speed the new army!

Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years,
Is hanging breathless on thy fate!

JETSON.

Washington, April 8, 1918.

THEIR IDEA OF PEACE

Something Militaristic in the Minds of German and Austrian Statesmen.

By DENYS P. MYERS,
Corresponding Secretary World Peace Foundation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Several quotations have recently come to my attention so aptly illustrating militarism as it is practiced in Germany that they deserve attention together. Peace negotiations are usually assumed to mean negotiations for a state of peace, but the German conception is apparently otherwise. Richard von Kühlmann, the Foreign Secretary, speaking at the sitting of the Main Committee of the Reichstag on Jan. 25, when the first negotiations at Brest-Litovsk were still under way, said:

I should like to say one word with regard to the representatives of the Supreme Army Command in the peace delegation. In the last two comparatively short wars of 1866 and 1870 the peace negotiations brought the responsible military authorities and the responsible statesmen into daily and hourly touch in one place, frequently even under one roof. The peace negotiations were short, and only had to be concluded with one opponent. In the present position it would be entirely impossible to conduct negotiations without the Supreme Army Command being represented by a plenipotentiary. I should like, too, unconditionally, to adhere to the view that the representative of the Supreme Army Command must retain the right to insist on the observance, to the extent now fixed by his Majesty, of the Chancellor's proposals.

The next day he made a second speech replying to questions raised in debate, a portion of which is thus summarized:

Baron von Camp asks whether the peace conditions for the East were discussed with the chief army authorities. The character (Gestaltung) of our aims in the East formed the object of very detailed deliberations, and, especially before the beginning of the negotiations, in very frequent exchanges of views between the political and chief military leaders. The intimate connection between the peace delegation and the chief army authorities is as perfect as is at all possible with the imperfection of human things.

Chancellor Hertling, speaking of Poland on Feb. 25, stated:

The announcement of the peace with the Ukraine at first caused unrest in Poland, (with respect to boundaries.) However, I hope that with good-will it will be possible, by taking ethnographical conditions into just consideration, to arrive at a compromise of all claims. The announced intention of making an earnest effort in this direction has already led to a marked feeling of quiet in Polish circles, a thing which I take satisfaction in noting. Germany will, when it comes to settling the boundary question, only demand that which is absolutely required by military considerations.

In the same speech he asserted an intention toward portions of Russia as being peaceful, and after explaining intervention in the Ukraine stated:

We do not intend to establish ourselves in Esthonia or Livonia. [Hear! Hear!—on the Left.] but merely entertain the desire to live after the war on friendly, neighborly terms with the political organizations which we find there. [Bravo!—Left.] Regarding Courland and Lithuania, I need say nothing today. It is a question of furnishing to the populations of those countries organs for their self-determination and self-administration, or to strengthen those already being built up. [Very correct.] We look with calmness toward their further development.

The reference to Courland and Lithuania can be profitably read in connection with a passage from the speech of the Austro-Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs before the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Austrian Delegation on Jan. 24. Citing a difference of opinion at Brest-Litovsk over self-determination for German-occupied territories of Russia, Count Czernin said:

"Russia demands that the plebiscite should take place after all German troops and administrative organs have vacated the occupied provinces, while Germany contends that by such evacuation, carried through to its extreme consequence, a vacuum would have been created, which undoubtedly would bring about irrevocably complete anarchy and the greatest misery. Here it must be explained that everything which today allows political life in the occupied provinces is German property. The railways, posts, telegraph, all industries and administrative parts of police and justice are in German hands."

DENYS P. MYERS.

Boston, April 10, 1918.

AMERICANIZING CHILDREN.

The Way to Influence the Foreign-Born Early in Their Lives.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The National Conference of School Superintendents at Atlantic City was largely taken up with the momentous problem of Americanization of the foreigners who live among us. A number of educators of nation-wide reputation spoke upon this subject and we came away with a feeling of disappointment because in some cases they failed to grasp the significance of the problem and in other cases confused the problem with issues that are quite distinct from Americanization in the usual interpretation of the term.

Wild statements were made concerning the menace of the foreign-born in our country from the standpoint of disease. These statements were not definite enough to show exactly what was in the mind of the speakers, but the impression was conveyed that every colony of foreign-born in this country is a positive menace to the health of the rest of the community.

I could not help thinking of our own children with whom we deal. During the epidemic of poliomyelitis, which occurred during the Summer of 1916, out of over 6,000 children who attended the nurseries, kindergartens, and schools of the Children's Aid Society, only three had the disease. Since we take the children into our nurseries when they are just able to walk, and most of our schools do not run above a 4A grade, you will see that we had many children who were of the ages afflicted by the disease. A year ago the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society, containing 1,200 children, was subjected to the Shick test for diphtheria. The report given at the conclusion of the tests was that only 15 per cent. of our children in that building were susceptible to diphtheria.

Incidents like these make one feel that either general statements relative to the menace of immigrants from the standpoint of health are dangerous to make, or that the type of work the Children's Aid Society is doing rapidly corrects this menace. My own experience seems to indicate that the foreign immigrant and first generation of children are enviably healthy. Of course, the continued living of the immigrant under the wretched conditions under which many of them now live would seem likely to bring about a health problem sooner or later. This is, however, a question of housing conditions which is wholly distinct from the question of Americanization.

Another phase of the problem seems to be the stress laid upon the ability of the foreigner to speak the English language. This may be a vital problem in some sections of our country, but it seems of less importance in the problem of Americanization in New York City, because our city schools are overcoming it rapidly in so far as the children are concerned.

One of the causes which tend to make the problem of Americanization an acute one at the present time is the fact that during this war there has been an element in our country which has failed to rally to the support of the Government, and in some cases there has been positive opposition to the Government, and even attempts to interfere with the Government's successful prosecution of the war. It seems, however, that where outbreaks have occurred and the perpetrators have been discovered, they have been found to belong to an element in our population which is able to meet all tests that might be applied, such as ability to speak the English language, or to meet educational requirements.

The problem of Americanization then simmers down to one of attitude to society. Recognizing the importance of the problem, I wish to point out that the solution lies in a cultivation of the social side of the foreigners.

When Mr. Butcher of our Newsboys' Lodging House places 2,623 volunteers of all nationalities, particularly of foreign parents, in the American Army and Navy it shows the problem of Americanization can be solved if we go about it in the proper way. Our Children's Aid Society schools are made up largely of Italians, Russians, and Bohemians, and a visit to those schools would convince the most unsympathetic observer that we are producing good American citizens. But we do not secure these results with a club, and any attempts to club these foreigners into becoming good Americans through such suggested plans as ability to pass a test in the English language, or through fixed educational requirements which single them out and make them attend special evening schools or continuation schools which are not intended to apply to all the population equally, will only result in alienating their sympathies. The first step in Americanizing the foreigner is to secure his confidence, and this cannot be forced.

The children in the schools of the Children's Aid Society, although almost wholly of foreign-born parentage, are, under our encouragement, purchasing Liberty bonds and thrift stamps, making sheets and bandages for hospitals, material of all kinds for the Red Cross, displaying Service Flags, singing patriotic and war songs, joining boy scouts and girl scouts, translating war menus into foreign languages, which they take home with them, learning to eat and like American food and cooking, through the daily lunches furnished them, and imbibing ideals of democracy exactly as other red-blooded American boys and girls. Even alien mothers are sewing in our mothers' clubs for our boys "over there."

An important phase of the difficulty of Americanizing the immigrants is the crowding in colonies of people from the same foreign country and the lack of mingling of these people with others with its resulting mutual respect and sympathy. The best method of attack here seems through extending and enlarging our present plan of sending our school children to the country or seashore for a vacation each Summer. This fresh-air movement throws together children of different nationalities all in a new and different environment, which is approached by each in the spirit of a new adventure. Each is thus in a receptive attitude, and under the wise direction of right leaders all barriers are broken down unconsciously.

In this way American standards of food and living are established. Those children work in school gardens, raise, help, prepare, and then eat the vegetables indigenous to this section of the country, and when they return at the end of their vacation they frequently carry home loads of the same vegetables. During the Summer the children meet at a community table, observe the same hours of retiring and rising, sleep under the same hygienic conditions, play the same games in the daytime, sing the same songs, salute the same flag, are under the influence of loyal American teachers, and return to their homes, believing that this country is the best place in the world, and determined to do their part to help keep it so.

May I therefore suggest that the solution of the problem of Americanizing the children of the aliens can best be approached through neighborhood centres similar to the Italian school of the Children's Aid Society, and by Summer activities like those of the society's fresh-air department. I suggest that the attention of all organizations interested in Americanization be directed to the efforts of the Children's Aid Society for accomplishing the aims toward which we are all striving.

Unfortunately these efforts only reach a limited number of the immigrants. We need financial help to enlarge and develop this vital effort to Americ

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 25788.—In Bankruptcy.—SAMUEL S. FRIEDMAN, individually and as a co-partner of the firm doing business as DYCKMAN HARDWARE CO., Bankrupt.

Samuel S. Friedman, individually and as a co-partner of the firm doing business as Dyckman Hardware Co., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 8, 1918. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, City of New York, on April 23, 1918, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

MAYOR IS ENJOINED IN PIER LEASE DEAL

Frank McGoey, a Friend of Hylan's Secretary, in Concern Which Won Bid.

HIS COMPANY NOT KNOWN

Bristol Line Says Its Offer of $30,000 for the Property Is a Matter of Record.

Mayor Hylan and other city officials who voted on Thursday at a meeting of the Sinking Fund Commission to lease Pier 69, North River, to the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation, at a yearly rental of $25,000, although the Bristol City Line, which is handling munitions for the British Government, bid $5,000 more, received notice yesterday that the latter company had obtained an injunction from Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss restraining the City of New York, Dock Commissioner Murray Hulbert, and the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation form leasing the pier to the Hudson concern. The injunction is returnable before Justice Hotchkiss next Tuesday.

Officials of the Bristol Company, which is a subsidiary of the Occident Dock Company, in affidavits filed with the court stated that as far back as March 22 they made an offer of $80,000 to Dock Commissioner Hulbert for the rental of the pier, although Mayor Hylan, Commissioner Hulbert and Controller Craig asserted that no such offer had been received until the last moment. James Arkell, President of the Occident Dock Company, in an affidavit directly accused Commissioner Hulbert of blocking the company's attempt to get a release of the pier, although they were willing to pay $5,000 more than the Hudson Dock concern. Both the Mayor and Controller Craig issued statements yesterday defending their course in voting to give the lease to the latter company. Commissioner Hulbert went to Washington yesterday.

Name McGoey in Concern.

Although the identity of the men behind the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation remained considerable of a mystery, despite the fact that George W. Field of Platt & Field, attorneys for the Bristol City Line, had started an investigation to find out just who is interested in the concern, it was learned that Frank McGoey of Far Rockaway, who is connected with the Columbia Oil Company of Bayonne, N. J., and mentioned as one of the organizers of the Hudson Company, is a close friend of Grover A. Whalen, secretary to Mayor Hylan; was one of the organizers of the Hylan Business Men's League, and contributed $500 to Mayor Hylan's campaign last Fall.

Secretary Whalen was asked if he knew anything of the report that Mr. McGoey was a friend of "Big Bill" Devery of Far Rockaway and that Mr. Devery was connected with the Hudson Dock concern.

"I do not know," he replied.

It was also learned yesterday that the Hudson Dock and Terminal Corporation was organized on Feb. 18, last, and that the names of three directors appeared as Daniel F. Murray of 372 Avenue C, Bayonne; John McCarthy of 750 Boulevard, Bayonne, and William H. Anthony of 241 West Fourteenth Street, New York City. The stockholders were given as Allan B. Moore of 37 Wall Street, owner of three shares, and S. C. T. Dodd of 2,225 Ditmas Avenue, Brooklyn, and F. H. Butehorn of 764 St. John's Park, Brooklyn, each owner of one share. The capital stock of the concern was given as $5,000, with the statement that it began business on $500. It was also learned that Moore, Dodd, and Butehorn were mere "dummies," having been named as stockholders when the concern was incorporated by the Corporation Company of 37 Wall Street, and that all three resigned and turned their stock over to Company. The officials of the Corpora-

Furnished Temporary Directors.

At the office of the Corporation Company it was said yesterday that that company only filed the papers for the Hudson concern; that it was not financially interested, and that, after it had furnished the necessary men to act as Directors until such time as the real Directors took the concern over, it had no further connection with the Hudson Company. The officials of the Corporation Company and Allan E. Moore, one of the "dummy" Directors, who is a clerk, 22 years of age, said they had no idea who the men back of the Hudson Company were.

Daniel F. Murray, one of the Directors of the Hudson Company, is an employe at the Columbia Oil Company's plant at Bayonne, which is said to have closed down. When investigators called at the Murray home yesterday and asked what connection Mr. Murray had with the Hudson Dock concern they were informed by a Mrs. Murray that they had "better see Mr. McGoey." Mrs. Murray went on:

"Whatever it is, Mr. McGoey is the boss and has put Mr. Murray in."

As disproving the statement of Dock Commissioner Hulbert that he did not know of the offer of the Bristol City Company to pay $30,000 rental for the pier until the last moment and too late to prevent the lease going to the Hudson concern, President Arkell of the Occident Dock Company in his affidavit filed first with the Sinking Fund Commission and later with Supreme Court Justice Hotchkiss stated that prior to April, 1913, the annual rental of Pier 69 was but $12,500, but since then it has been $15,000. On March 4 last he said he applied in person to Dock Commissioner Hulbert, in company with Ely J. Blair of counsel for the company, for a renewal of the lease, beginning May 1. He said the Dock Commissioner told him it was necessary to submit an offer and the Sinking Fund Commission would consider it. On March 21, he said, the Dock Commissioner's secretary wrote to Mr. Blair, wanting to know what determination had been reached next day, the affidavit goes on, Mr. Blair conferred with the Dock Commissioner, who advised Mr. Blair to submit an offer of $35,000. Mr. Blair, the affidavit states, wrote to the Commissioner that the company was willing to pay $80,000 for the lease, but received word that Commissioner Hulbert was out of the city, with the suggestion that Mr. Blair call later.

The Mayor's statement yesterday regarding the matter was as follows:

Mayor Says Hulbert Acted Wisely.

"In proposing to lease Pier 60, North River, at $25,000 a year, the Dock Commissioner acted wisely and well, notwithstanding the false impression that some newspapers have willingly accepted and eagerly sought to spread.

"The public must learn to read between the lines and not be misled by the specious arguments of those who have private axes to grind. The Dock Commissioner has increased the city's revenue not less than $10,000 a year, but there is no word of commendation for that.

"The situation as I see it is this: By special favor heretofore a private interest has been continuously permitted to use one of the city's docks for $15,000 a year, although there is no question that the privilege was worth at least $25,000 a year.

"Commissioner Hulbert tried to get the agents of the Bristol City Line to agree to a reasonable rental as a condition to a renewal of their privilege. Instead of meeting him fairly they shuffled around and evaded making definite offer.

"In the meantime the Commissioner accepted another offer of $25,000 a year. Then the Bristol City agents realizing that in their greed and cunning they had over-reached themselves, came forward and made a definite offer. It may be possible that they had come to regard their one-sided bargain as a vested right which gave them an especial claim for official consideration. They know differently now.

"Let the taxpayers remember that the vicious criticism that has been made in this case is not inspired by any regard for their welfare. The paid agents and attorneys of a private interest who would not have found any fault with a continuance of the old condition are professionally bitter at the idea of their clients losing the good thing they have so long enjoyed at the public expense.

"We may discover other instances where the city's interests have suffered in like manner and the example thus given may be regarded as a fair warning to any who may be inclined to pursue similar tactics in their dealings with this administration."

Controller Craig in his statement depicted the fact that the Occident Dock Company had held the lease on Pier 69 for several years, and said that it neglected to submit an offer to pay more money until April 10, when the Sinking Fund Commission received its offer of $30,000. He added:

"The innuendo so vigorously thrown out by the Occident Dock Company that political influence figured in the matter is without any justification whatever."

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BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25488.—Notice is given that HARRIE WEINSTEIN, also known as HARRY WEINSTEIN, and also known as HARRIS WEINSTEIN, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 13, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, April 12, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 25374.—Notice is given that SAMUEL SCHONWETTER, a bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 13, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated, New York, April 12, 1918.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New York.—Bankruptcy.—No. 24761.—Notice is given that BENJAMIN KWARTNER, bankrupt, has applied for a discharge from all his debts. Creditors and parties interested are ordered to attend before this Court, in Post Office Building, Manhattan, New York, on May 20, 1918, at 10:30 A. M., there to show cause why discharge should not be granted.
JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy

SUMMONSES.

COUNTY COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—PHILIP DE RONDE, Plaintiff, against ISABELLA C. ERICKSON, PETER S. SMITH and WELDINA SMITH, his wife, defendants.
To the above-named defendants and each of them:—
YOU ARE HEREBY SUMMONED to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated February 1, 1918.
PERCY MOELLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
Office and P. O. Address, 21 Park Row, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
To PETER S. SMITH and WELDINA SMITH:—
The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Norman S. Dike, County Judge of Kings County, dated the 13th day of March, 1918, and filed on the 19th day of March, 1918, with a copy of the complaint, in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at Borough Hall, in the Borough of Brooklyn, City of New York, County of Kings, State of New York, the original complaint having been filed in said office on the 19th day of February, 1918.
(Signed) PERCY MOELLER.

ANTI-PRIMARY BILL DROPPED AT ALBANY

Senator Brown and His Followers Give Up Fight to Restore Convention System.

VICTORY FOR WHITMAN

Governor's Friends Believe His Nomination for a Third Term Is Now Assured.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Elon R. Brown, President pro tempore of the Senate, and the group of lawmakers who stood with him for the restoration of the convention as an agency for the nomination of candidates for State and Judiciary offices, gave up their fight today. Senator Brown himself moved that the Direct Primary Repeal Bill, which was framed by a special committee appointed by him, be recommitted and killed.

"Despite the fact that a large majority of the Senators informed me in personal conversation that they thought the State Convention should be reestablished, I discovered that the bill would not pass the Senate, except through the exertion of personal influence on my part, and I therefore ceased to pursue it further, because I scorn on a question of this kind to secure votes through personal solicitation or through a desire on the part of Senators to gratify me personally," said the Senate leader.

Friends of Governor Whitman pronounced the action in the Senate today a personal triumph for him and tangible evidence of his strength within his own party. From the beginning he has opposed changing the method of making nominations, while many Republicans of undoubted influence and sincerity, among them prominent lawyers speaking for the Bar Association, had advocated the enactment of the measure. With the nominations for State offices this Fall made at the primaries the Governor's friends regard his renomination for a third term as good as assured.

Says Whitman Violated Pledges.

Senator Brown, speaking in support of his motion, declared that Governor Whitman violated solemn party pledges embodied in the platform on which he ran in 1914. The Senate leader advanced this as proof of the futility of "unofficial" conventions, the only kind authorized under the direct primary law. He declared that disorganization and lack of party principles had followed the abandonment of the official convention system.

"I have not agreed with the Governor upon this subject," said Senator Brown.

Senator Brown in his speech urged the pressing need of restoring the old system before the two leading parties held another National Convention.

"I was anxious that the legislation should be passed for several reasons," said Senator Brown. "One was that I had perceived that here had been great disorganization in relation to public issues in the State as we attempted to solve them through party government. I felt that we were growing more and more disorganized. There have not been in many years more important issues pending in this State than at present.

"I will illustrate to you by calling up the subject of municipal ownership and the great problem of taxation now remaining substantially unsolved. Upon these questions there is no party alignment. There has been no opportunity for the parties of the State to declare themselves upon these issues.

National Issues Mixed.

"In national issues the case is even more distressing. There was never a time in the history of this country when the issues pending before the country were more important than they are today, even limiting it to the issues that arise by reason of the present war. When that war closes there will be other and greater issues that the people will be determined shall be solved, and if we are to solve them under party government there must be a representative system of party government, so that the representatives of the different parties, when they sit in the legislative halls, shall know the policy of the party in power.

"It has been suggested that we should have unofficial conventions to express the will of the people. We have had a number of unofficial conventions in this State, and they have proved not only to be unofficial but to be unrepresentative and to be nullities and empty, and if such a convention is held this year by either party it will be recognized as an idle thing."

DEMANDS ROUNDUP OF "TAX SLACKERS"

Commissioner's Report Says It Is a Patriotic Duty to Expose Those Who Evade Levy.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—All taxpayers were called upon today by Internal Commissioner Roper to help round up "tax slackers" who have not made returns to revenue collectors. In a nation-wide drive against delinquents, the Commissioner expects to gather millions of dollars in taxes.

"All delinquents will be promptly and vigorously prosecuted," said the commissioner in a statement. "There is no difference between the slacker in military service and the slacker from tax duty. Both in effect are disloyal to their Government."

At the same time, the commissioner suggested that persons who neglected to file returns by April 1 and hasten to fulfill their duty now may avoid the usual penalties and danger of prosecution.

"The most important thing in taxation," he said, "is equity in distributing the tax burden. It is difficult to conceive that any one should endeavor to escape his share of the levy made for the prosecution of a war in defense of Christian civilization. It is the duty of every man who has paid his tax to cooperate with us in locating the tax slacker.

"If a taxpayer has reason to believe that any person known to him is a tax slacker, he should report his name to the collector of his district or to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This kind of co-operation constitutes real war service. It will make for the equalization of the tax burden."

To Determine Debt Limit Anew.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court granted yesterday the application by the present City Government for a new determination as to the city's debt limit on the ground that the earnings from the present subway should be computed in determining the sum which the city can borrow. The present debt limit was fixed before the city began to realize on the subway earnings.

TO COMBINE TICKET OFFICES

Plan for Joint Agencies to Cut Railroad Expenses.

Plans to comply with the recent request of Director General McAdoo for the closing of branch railroad ticket offices during the period of Government control of transportation lines in order to cut down expenses were discussed yesterday in the rooms of the Trunk Line Association, 143 Liberty Street, by a special committee representing the lines east of Chicago and St. Louis.

George A. Cullen, Passenger Traffic Manager of the Lackawanna Railroad, Chairman of the committee, presided over the meeting. He said: "The ticket-selling agencies will be run on what I may term the department store idea. Here in New York, for example, there will be two union ticket offices established—one in lower Broadway and the other along Broadway at, say, Twenty-eighth Street. The existing individual railroad ticket offices here will thus be merged into the two I have mentioned."

NEW YORK ALLIANCE QUITS.

Henry Weismann Says German-Americans Will Be Patriots.

The New York State Chapter of the National German-American Alliance has dissolved. Henry Weismann, President of the State organization, yesterday said:

"Letters will be sent tomorrow to all local branches urging them to go out of existence as German-American organizations and to become patriotic societies, working for the Liberty Loan and educating people to justice of America's cause. I was personally in favor of dissolving the organization and the Executive Committee was practically unanimous for it. We felt that the name of the organization laid it open to unjust charges that it lacked patriotism or favored our enemies. I believe that all other State organizations of the German-American Alliance will take similar steps."

STICKS TO $2.50 WHEAT.

Senate Favors the Increase, but House Prepares to Fight.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—In the controversy over increase of the Government minimum guarantee price for wheat to $2.50 per bushel, the Senate late today again recorded itself in favor of the increase. It adopted the conference report on the $26,000,000 Agricultural Appropriation bill, and by a viva voce vote insisted on retention of the amendment increasing the wheat guarantee. The wheat question now awaits the vote of the House.

Representative Lever of South Carolina, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, conferred with President Wilson late today, and said afterward the Senate amendment would be vigorously opposed in the House.

Jerome Av. Line Ordered Opened.

The Public Service Commission has directed the Interborough to put into operation at noon on Monday the last section of the Jerome Avenue elevated branch of the Lexington Avenue subway. Service over part of the line was begun on June 2. The new section will complete the service between Kingsbridge Road and Woodlawn Cemetery. Delay has been caused by difficulty in getting materials for sub-stations of the power houses

HOME DEFENSE MEN ATTACKED BY HYLAN

Says Those in Authority "Deserted" After Election Without Waiting for Relief.

Speaking at a review of the Police Reserves at the 18th Regiment Armory, Brooklyn, last night, Mayor Hylan attacked the Mitchel administration and said that after the election last November some $40,490 remaining from $100,000 which had been appropriated to buy overcoats for the Home Defense League had been used for other purposes.

The Home Defense League, organized during the Mitchel administration, was renamed the Police Reserves after Mayor Hylan took office. The Mayor also charged that District Majors and higher officials and staffs of the Home Defense League had "deserted without being relieved" because he [Hylan] had been elected.

The Mayor complimented the organization upon its work in connection with the draft registration, the State military census, registration of enemy aliens, policing big meetings, keeping lines at parades, &c., and went on:

"As members of the Home Defense League you did good work. The rank and file that I see here before me did not let partisanship or social cares interfere with their allegiance to the city or in the performance of duty when the results of the election last November became known."

The Mayor said that politics and "social caste" would not count with him in promotion in the organization, and then accused some of the former members of desertion.

"I am informed District Majors and higher officers and staffs of the Home Defense League deserted without being relieved," he said, "because the electors of this great city chose for the office of Mayor a man who differed from them in political belief.

"Under the previous administration $100,000 were appropriated to buy you overcoats; $59,510 was expended for the purpose for which the money was appropriated. After election, when it seemed that you could be of no more service to the private and personal interests of the members of that administration, the $40,490 remaining of the sum appropriated for your overcoats I understand was used for other purposes."

After the meeting Mayor Hylan refused to give any explanation of his remarks about overcoats, or to say definitely whether he meant to accuse any one of dishonesty.

"The Mayor's statement is an absolute falsehood," said James C. Auchincloss last night when informed of the charges of the Mayor that District Majors and higher officials of the Home Defense League "deserted" when the Mayor was elected.

"Every one of the District Majors, including myself, placed his resignation in the hands of Police Commissioner Bugher on the 31st of December with the understanding that we would serve until he appointed our successors and relieved us of our posts," said Mr. Auchincloss. "Commissioner Bugher refused to accept our resignations and we all remained with the exception of one man, who refused to stay. Mr. Bugher appointed me a special deputy in charge of the Home Defense League and I was in the process of reorganizing it when the Police Commissioner resigned and then I also handed in my resignation.

"I know nothing of the matter of the overcoats, but I am sure that whatever remained over after the coats had been bought was turned back to the proper authorities."

HOLDS CITY ZONING AN "INCUMBRANCE"

Appellate Division Decides That Restriction Prevents Giving 'Free and Clear' Deed.

By a vote of three to two the Appellate Division decided yesterday that the present division of the city into building zones constitutes an incumbrance on property affected by the restrictions prohibiting the erection of business buildings in certain parts of the city, and that a person contracting to sell property "free and clear of all incumbrances," is unable to give such a deed on account of the zoning law. Presiding Justice Clarke, who wrote the minority opinion, with Justice Dowling concurring, ruled that the zoning law is not an incumbrance within the meaning of a contract for the sale of property, but is a police regulation as much as the tenement house law, building code, or other regulations, which have never been held to be incumbrances.

The Lincoln Trust Company, as trustee, sued the Williams Building Corporation to enforce a contract for the purchase of property by the defendant, consisting of a block fronting on St. Nicholas and Edgecombe Avenues.

Justice Smith, who wrote the majority opinion, with Justices Laughlin and Shearn concurring, stated that the defendant had no actual knowledge that the premises in question were in a restricted zone, and says there is no doubt that the restrictions affect the value of the property. The Court says that to hold that the defendant should have had constructive knowledge that the property was restricted "would place on him an unreasonable burden." The Court dismissed the suit to compel the defendant to take the property, and directs the return of the deposit made on signing the contract and the cost of examining the title.

Under the Court ruling all other contracts for the purchase of property in restricted zones will be held valid in the suit of any purchaser if the latter is able to prove lack of knowledge of the restriction.

REVIEW THE NEW SEVENTH.

Gen. Appleton Tells of Achievements in This War of Regiment's Veterans.

Major Gen. Daniel Appleton, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, and officers of the New York Guard last night reviewed the new 7th Regiment in its armory at Sixty-sixth Street and Park Avenue in honor of the veterans of the regiment. In a talk to the officers after the review General Appleton reminded them that veterans of the regiment were already in the trenches with the 165th Infantry, the old 69th, and that the names of some of them had been sent in on the casualty lists already. He said that many of the men were also in France as officers with other regiments, "upholding the traditions of this famous command."

Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls presented the Kemp trophy to Company C for excellence in marksmanship for the year and received for the regiment the gift of a fully equipped ambulance for field service. It was announced that these First Lieutenants had been promoted to Captains: Jesse A. B. Smith, Henry H. Pelton, and Robert H. McConnell. The Rev. Dr. Joseph P. McComas has been commissioned Captain and appointed Chaplain.

Cheney Named for P. S. Commission.

ALBANY, April 12.—The nomination of Jerome L. Cheney of Syracuse as a member of the up-State Public Service Commission was sent to the Senate today by Governor Whitman. Upon motion of Senator Walters it was confirmed immediately. Mr. Cheney was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of William Temple Emmet.

LEGISLATURE BACKS LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Resolution, Adopted on Taft's Plea, for Peace Safeguard After the War.

FIRST TASK IS TO WIN WAR

Ex-President Advocates Sending an Army of 5,000,000 Americans to France.

ALBANY, April 12.—The New York Legislature, after listening to a stirring war speech by ex-President Taft, today unanimously and enthusiastically adopted a resolution declaring that the State "favors the entrance of the United States, after the war, into a league of nations to safeguard the peace that must be won by the joint military forces of the allied nations."

The resolution in full follows:

Whereas, The most important task before the United States is to win the war; and

Whereas, The war will not be won until the peaceful development of all free peoples is guaranteed by the strength of their own will; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of New York, both houses concurring, that the State of New York pledges all its resources to the vigorous prosecution of the war until Prussian autocracy has been defeated; and be it further

Resolved, That the State of New York favors the entrance of the United States after the war into a league of nations to safeguard the peace that must be won by the joint military forces of the allied nations; and be it further

Resolved, That certified copies of these resolutions be sent by the Secretary of State to the President and to the presiding officers of both branches of Congress and each of the Senators and Representatives from New York.

Mr. Taft spoke before a joint session of the Legislature, which was attended by Governor Whitman and by a crowd that filled the Assembly Chamber. He advocated that the United States as soon as possible put into the western battlefront an army of from 5,000,000 to 7,000,000 men. This probably would take two years or more, he said.

"When we get our army of 5,000,000 men abroad," he declared, "the victory is won. We'll occupy the centre of that terrible battle front, and we'll bear the brunt of the struggle as we should after our allies have been fighting our battles for the last three years.

"I have traveled about this country a great deal recently, and this one fact is uppermost in my mind as a result of my observations: The one big thing for which the hearts of our people are yearning, the one factor for which they are willing to sacrifice all, is that when this war ends in victory for our cause and the cause of the Allies, a repetition of this dastardly effort on the part of William Hohenzollern and the Potsdam gang will be impossible in the lifetime of this generation or of many generations to come."

Mr. Taft then asked the Legislature for some concrete expression of approval of a plan for a league of nations, which would see to it that a second world war was an impossibility. The adoption of the resolution offered by Chairman Sage of the Senate Finance Committee was the result.

Mr. Taft spoke at two other meetings today and tonight.

ACCUSED AS A SPENDTHRIFT

New Proceeding Against Robinson, Who Inherited $500,000.

Ten years after a jury in the Supreme Court had decided that George Hyatt Robinson was incompetent to care for his property because he was an inveterate drunkard and spendthrift, which ruling was set aside later and Robinson restored to control of his property, he must again appear in similar proceedings, as the result of an order signed yesterday by Justice Hotchkiss directing that his present mental condition be determined.

The petitioner now is Robinson's Secretary, Walter R. Byrne, aided by the alleged incompetent's present wife, Mrs. Mary Marlor Robinson. The latter quoted from an affidavit made in the first proceeding by Mrs. Marion Hall Robinson, then the alleged spendthrift's wife, asserting that he was "an idler and absolutely irresponsible." The present Mrs. Robinson says she finds no change in her husband's condition.

Robinson inherited more than $500,000 from his mother and an aunt, but because of his habits the property is tied up in such a manner that his Secretary says "he has pawned his clothing, is almost compelled to beg daily for a dollar or two, and will do almost anything to get a dollar." Robinson is now 31 years old.

GREEKS ENTER A PROTEST.

Says Bulgarians and Turks Seek to Shut Them Out.

The Central Committee of Unredeemed Greeks, at Athens, has forwarded to all allied and neutral Governments a protest against the methods employed by Bulgarians and Turks to eliminate the Greek population in Macedonia, Thrace and Asia Minor, so that at the peace conference after the war Bulgaria and Turkey may claim these territories on racial grounds. John Stephanides, a lawyer, of 27 William Street, has received by a cable a copy of the protest, signed by M. Kyriakidis, President of the committee.

5,851 Treated at Throat Hospital.

The forty-fifth annual report of the Metropolitan Throat Hospital, whose building is at 351 West Thirty-fourth Street, shows that 5,851 treatments were given at the hospital last year. Dr. G. B. Hope, the Medical Superintendent, reported that the hospital was ready to contribute its resources to the Government for the treatment of soldiers and sailors, and that various official requests had been made in behalf of the Government regarding the question of using the hospital.

Sun Alumni Association to Dine.

The fourteenth annual dinner of The Sun Alumni Association will be served this evening at the Salmagundi Club, 47 Fifth Avenue. The addresses will consist of an intimate talk by Will Irwin, the war correspondent, a former member of The Sun staff, and informal talks by other former Sun men. George Barry Mallon, for many years city editor of The Sun, President of the association, will preside.

RULES AGAINST CHAPLIN.

Court Continues Attachment in Suit for $500,000.

Supreme Court Justice Guy denied yesterday an application by counsel for Charlie Chaplin, movie star, to vacate the service of papers and to set aside an attachment in a $500,000 breach of contract suit brought by the Essanay Film Manufacturing Company on the ground that Chaplin had agreed to direct and appear in eight pictures for the First Exhibitors' Circuit, for which he is to get $1,075,000, although he is still under contract to the plaintiff.

The papers were served on Chaplin at a Liberty Loan meeting at the Sub-Treasury, and the application to set aside the service of the papers was based on the allegation that he was immune from legal process because he came here from his home in California at Secretary McAdoo's request, solely for the purpose of aiding in the Liberty Loan drive.

Justice Guy refused to vacate the service of the papers, saying that if he did so "every debtor would be touring the country and asking exemption on that ground."

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(c) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, Woolworth Bldg., 12th floor, at 2:30 P. M.
Case on—Gregg<Megargel.
No day calendar.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Garvin, J.—At 10 A. M. in Room 312, Post Office Bldg., Brooklyn.—Criminal calendar.
US<George Hoffman, (bond.)
Same<F Lauretaeo.
Same<M Lactere.
Same<A Lablanco.
Same<A De Gaetano.
Same<F Bavaro.
Same<M Bavaro.
Same<N Gaetano.
Same<V Miecioupo.
Same<J Trokas.
Same<T A Mallon.
Same<P Riggs.
Same<A Gelb.
Same<S De Angelo.
Same<O Nelson.
DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.
US<Heinrich Olsen, (sentence.)
Same<P Curtin.
Same<T Roch.
Same<M O'Toole.
Same<C Hopkins.
Same<J Carpinone.
Same<S Swensen.
Same<F Moss.
Same<B Wintringham.
Same<B A Greene.
Same<J Guldice.
Same<O Hufcut.
Same<W A Walter.
Same<J Felnstein, (sentence.)
Same<Lena Siedler and Mary Carey.
Same<Robert Illing, (sentence.)

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION — FIRST DEPARTMENT—DECISIONS.
George D. Laumont, respt., v. Fred J. Mowry, aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements to aplt., and motion granted to the extent of confining the examination to the issue as to whether defendant was employed to act as a broker for plaintiff and has transacted business concerning which plaintiff is entitled to an account. Date for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
Isaac Veron, aplt., v. Sabbatia Chat, impld., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.
Charles Young, who, respt., v. Lehigh Valley Coal Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted upon defendant's filing a stipulation to waive the Statute of Limitations in the event of an action being brought in the State of Pennsylvania, within 120 days from service of the order to be entered hereon with notice of entry thereof and of the filing of such stipulation. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
James R. Kingsley, as exr., respt., v. U. S. Casualty Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.
John P. Judd, aplt., v. Abraham L. Erlanger, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Date for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. (Smith, J., dissenting.) Settle order on notice.
Anna F. Young, aplt., v. Mabel M. Cornling, respt.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Opinion per curiam. Order filed. Motion denied. Order filed.
George O. Glendening, aplt., v. Western Union Telegraph Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. (Laughlin and Shearn, JJ., dissenting.) Order filed.
Matter of Mervyn Wolff, aplt., v. Fred S. Bennett, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, with $10 costs. Date for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
Antonette Stewart, respt., v. Home Life Ins. Co., aplt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion granted, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Morris Udansky, aplt., v. Robert E. Lane and another aplts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.
Walter Rosenberg, aplt., v. American Burlesque Assn., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.
Adolphus F. Perot and another, aplts., v. Annie S. Perot et al, respts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and the attachment reinstated, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.
E. A. Berger's Metal Ceiling and Fireproofing Co., plff., v. James Everard's Breweries et al., aplts.; Davis Levin, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs. No opinion. Order filed.
Newton L. Schloss, respt., v. Franklin J. Matchette, aplt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Date for examination to proceed to be fixed in order. No opinion. Settle order on notice.
Casper L. Case

IF the free peoples of the earth are not to become toiling millions for the Prussian Junkers and the Prussian Krupps, if they are not to be terror-ridden slaves at the mercy of a German Kaiser's will, Prussianism must be driven back within its own borders and kept there.

That is why the war must be fought on European soil. We are fighting in Europe now that we may not have to fight in America, on the very thresholds of our own homes, later.

We are fighting for the safety and liberty of our children, our homes, our country. No price is too great to pay for Victory.

Americans, you are called upon to back our armies in France, to furnish them the guns and shells and ships and airplanes, the enormous quantities of every sort of supplies that they must have to defeat the Prussian armies and drive them back across the Rhine.

The War Is Being Fought in Europe. But it

Must Be WON Right Here at Home

Invest to-day in Liberty Bonds *ALL* the bonds you can

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
Second Federal Reserve District
120 Broadway, New York City

This is one of several advertisements contributed by

A. H. Bickmore & Company
Henry L. Doherty & Co.
W. C. Langley & Co.
A. E. Ames & Co.
Bigelow & Company
Lee Higginson & Co.
Carl H. Pforzheimer & Co.
Nash & Co.
Didrichsen & Co.
Rudolph Guenther, Inc.
Russell Law

to endorse and recommend the purchase of bonds of the Third Liberty Loan.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover Much of Previous Day's Loss, Despite Further German Progress.

If the financial community had not realized the gravity of the crisis raised by the determent effort of the enemy to bring the war to a close before the strength of America can come to the support of the Allies, and prepared itself for bad news, the further reverses announced in yesterday's statement of the progress of the battle on the northern section of the line might have been reflected by a continuation of the selling which forced prices down in the final hour on Thursday. There is such a thing as being worried without being alarmed, and while measuring the fresh gains which the Germans have made with a costly expenditure of lives, traders have never ceased to believe that the offensive will wear itself down to a point where further material progress is impossible before decisive advantage is gained.

Thus, while there has been no incentive in the news to buy securities, it has not been of a nature to produce widespread liquidation, and where offerings have been absorbed without bringing additional pressure to bear, prices have moved back soon afterward. There was a smaller volume of selling orders in hand yesterday and most isues closed with net gains. With but a little more than 200,000 shares changing hands it was comparatively easy for the group operating in Distillers Securities to make that issue the day's leader, both in point of activity and strength. A sympathetic move carried Industrial Alcohol forward on more moderate dealings, and a number of other industrials gained a point or more without special effort. Steel closed practically at its best price for the day with a net recovery of a point and most of the rails benefited by the disappearance of liquidation.

The cotton market witnessed another interesting session with much the same tendencies that have undermined the recent bull movement at work. The withdrawal of mill buying and heavy selling orders from the South left traders demoralized, and though rallies promised at several times to end the downward movement the declines of the previous day were increased without stimulating buying as might have been expected after the extent of the recent break.

Call money continues easy, with broker's demands running much lighter than usual. Most of yesterday's loans on the Stock Exchange were made at 4½ per cent., with money offered down to 2 per cent., at the close. The Liberty 4s displayed a slightly improved tone, although the market still receded before selling orders of any considerable size. The success which attended the first days of the new campaign for the 4½s has served to divert the attention from the unsatisfactory behavior of the old loans.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL.

Little Disposition to Do Business Over the Week End.

LONDON, April 12.—While there was little disposition to do business over the week-end, the stock market today maintained a cheerful tone. Consols improved and the war loan and other investment stocks were firmly maintained on light buying. Tin mines continued to favor and Spanish bonds were the strongest features on the low exchange rate. Shipping shares were easy, while the other sections were dull.

Money was easy to obtain and discount rates were weak.

Trading Unchanged on Paris Bourse

PARIS, April 12.—Trading on the Bourse today was unchanged.

Names Receiver for Brokerage Firm.

Judge Learned Hand named yesterday Silas W. Howland of the law firm of Root, Clark, Buckner & Howland as receiver in bankruptcy of the stock brokerage firm of Morgan, Truett & Co., which made a voluntary assignment on April 8 for the benefit of all of its creditors. The receiver was named on the application of J. S. Hices Sons, Inc.; R. M. Comfort, and Emanuel Rosen, who filed a petition which said that the firm had a considerable amount of securities pledged for loans, and that the equity would probably amount to $60,000.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Call Loans.

High	4½	Renewals	4½
Low	2	Last	2

Time Loans.

MIXED COLLATERAL		ALL INDUSTRIALS.	
Sixty days	6	Sixty days	6
Ninety days	6	Ninety days	6
Four months	6	Four months	6
Five months	6	Five months	6
Six months	6	Six months	6

Bank Acceptances.

Eligible for rediscount with Reserve Bank, 60 to 90 days ..... 4½@4¾
Non-member and private bankers eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 4¼@4½
Not eligible, 60 to 90 days ..... 5¼@5⅝

Commercial Paper.

Best-Known Names.

30 to 60 days 6
4 to 6 months 6

Other Names.

4 to 6 months 6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

Rates of Change.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Demand	$4.75½	$4.75½	$4.75½	—.005
Cables	4.7645	4.7645	4.7645	—.005
France—				
Demand	5.72¼	5.72¼	5.72¼	..
Cables	5.70¾	5.70¾	5.70¾	..

Closing Exchange.

Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close. Demand or Checks.	Cables.
4.8665 London	$4.75½	$4.7645
5.1826 Paris	5.72¼	5.70¼
China—		
Hongkong	75.20	75.23
Peking	133.00	133.25
Shanghai	106.00	106.25
19.30 Greece	19.40	19.45
40.20 Holland	47.00	47.375
32.44 India—		
Bombay	35.75	36.25
Calcutta	35.75	36.25
5.1826 Italy	8.88½	8.87
49.85 Japan—		
Kobe	51.75	51.875
Yokohama	51.75	51.875
50.00 Philippine Islands—		
Manila	49.875	50.00
51.46 Russia	*12.25	12.75
26.80 Scandinavia—		
Stockholm	33.50	34.00
Copenhagen	30.50	31.00
Christiania	31.50	32.00
19.30 Spain	27.00	27.70
South America—		
34.42 Rio	25.41	25.51
42.04 Buenos Aires	44.48	44.58
5.1826 Switzerland	4.29½	4.24

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers.		Commercial.	
60 Days.	90 Days.	60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.72½	$4.70⅝	$4.71⅞	$4.70¼

*Actual transactions in currency.

Clearing House Exchanges.

Clearing House exchanges, $516,570,423; balance, $62,920,776; United States Treasury debit balance, $1,672,721; Federal Reserve credit balance, $99,533,115.

Domestic Exchanges.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; San Francisco, par; Montreal, $16.5625@$16.875 premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 46½d, unchanged; in New York, 93¾c; Mexican dollars, 75c.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$5,346,615	$131,374,970
Internal revenue:		
Income and excess profits tax	52,440,196	134,681,506
Miscellaneous	42,249,246	582,029,454
Miscellaneous rev.	3,704,770	160,124,081
Total receipts	$83,830,828	$1,008,209,962
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	222,001,926	3,929,184,425
Excess of total receipts over total disbursements	159,195,213	33,770,297
Expenditures	305,882,784	4,937,844,387

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	205,902	500,175	621,142
Year to date	35,257,607	55,557,735	48,833,589

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
29	30	200	Advance Rumely pf	29½	29½	29½	29½	+1
1⅜	1¾	400	Alaska Gold Mines	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
1⅞	2	100	Alaska Juneau	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
81½	85	100	Am. Agricul. Chem	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	—5⅛
72	72½	900	Am. Beet Sugar x d	72	72	72	72	— ¼
41	41½	2,300	Am. Can	40⅝	41⅜	40⅜	41¼	+1⅛
12⅛	12⅜	3,400	Am. Car & Fdry	76⅞	77⅜	76½	77¼	+1¼
56	56⅞	200	Am. H. & Leather	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
31¼	31½	100	Am. H. & L. pf	56⅜	56⅝	56⅜	56⅝	+ ⅛
71⅜	73	100	Am. Linseed	31	31¼	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
61	61½	600	Am. Linseed pf	72	72	72	72	+1
75¼	75⅝	5,900	Am. Locomotive	60⅜	61½	60⅜	61½	+1⅝
104	105	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	74⅜	75⅝	74⅜	75⅝	+ ⅞
62	63	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ¼
101	101⅜	1,300	Am. Steel F'dries	62	62⅞	62	62⅞	+1⅜
94¾	95¼	2,500	Am. Sugar Ref	98⅜	100	98⅜	100	+ ⅞
100⅛	100½	1,500	Am. Sumatra Tob	93⅜	95	93⅜	95	+1⅛
156¼	159⅜	300	Am. Tel. & Tel	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100¼	+ ¼
51	51⅞	900	Am. Tobacco	157½	159⅜	157	159⅜	..
13	14	100	Am. Woolen	50½	51½	50¼	51½	+1
63¾	64¼	3,000	Am. Zinc, L. & S	13⅛	13⅞	13⅛	13⅞	..
82⅝	83	400	Anaconda Cop	63¼	64¼	63¼	64¼	+1¼
80⅝	82	300	Atch., Top. & S. F	82½	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
108¼	108⅜	2,300	Atch., T. & S. F. pf	80½	80½	80¼	80¼	— ¾
74⅜	74¾	4,400	At., Gulf & West I	108	108⅜	107	108⅜	+ ⅛
76⅞	77	4,500	Baldwin Loco	74¼	74⅝	73¾	74½	+1¼
101⅛	102½	900	Beth. Steel, class B	76¾	77	76½	77	+ ⅞
22¾	23	100	Booth Fisheries	102	102¼	101¼	102¼	— ⅛
39¼	40½	200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	39	39	22½	22½	— ½
9	9⅛	300	Butte Cop. & Zinc	9	9	9	9	..
19	19½	200	Butte & Superior	18⅝	19¼	18⅝	19¼	+ ⅝
42¼	42⅝	300	California Packing	41½	42	41½	42	..
17¼	17⅝	1,000	California Petrol	17⅜	17½	17⅛	17¼	..
46¼	47	300	California Pet. pf	46¼	46⅞	46	46⅞	+ ⅞
136⅛	136⅞	700	Canadian Pacific	135½	136½	135½	136½	+1¼
50	53	100	Central Foundry pf	50	50	50	50	—1
63	65	700	Central Leather Co	63½	64½	63	64½	+1½
31⅞	33⅜	100	Cerro de Pasco Cop	31½	31½	31½	31½	+ ½
79	81	100	Chandler Motor	79½	79½	79½	79½	+1
54⅜	54⅞	100	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	54¾	54¾	54¾	+ ⅝
6	6½	100	Chi. Great Western	6	6	6	6	..
38½	39	400	Chi., Mil. & St. P	38	39	38	39	—1
68	68½	600	Chi., M. & St. P. pf	67⅞	68¾	67⅝	68¾	+1¼
90	91	200	Chi. & Northwest'n	90	90	90	90	..
187⅜	191¼	200	Chi., Rock Isl. & P	18⅝	19⅛	18½	19⅛	+ ⅛
65	65½	200	C., R. I.& P.7 p.c.pf	65	65	65	65	— ½
55	55½	1,100	C., R. I.& P.6 p.c.pf	54⅜	55	54⅜	55	..
..	..	100	Chi., St. P., M. & O	70	70	70	70	..
15	15⅜	100	Chile Copper	15	15	15	15	..
40½	41¾	300	Chino Copper	40¼	40⅝	40⅛	40⅝	—⅛
32	33	100	Compng. Tob. Rec	32½	32½	32½	32½	..
36	36⅛	7,500	Corn Products Ref	35½	36⅛	35⅜	36	+ ⅞
96	97½	100	Corn Prod. Ref. pf	96½	96½	96½	96½	+ ½
..	..	1,700	Crucible Steel	61¼	61⅞	61	61⅞	+1¼
27½	28	1,400	Cuba Cane Sugar	28	28	27½	28	+1
78⅞	80	200	Cuba Cane Sugar pf	79	79	79	79	— ⅞
101½	104	200	Delaware & Had	101	102	101	102	+1
45⅞	46	42,000	Distillers' Secur	42⅞	45⅞	42⅝	45⅞	+3⅝
8⅛	8⅝	500	Dome Mines	8½	8½	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
14½	14⅝	200	Erie	14⅜	14½	14⅜	14½	+ ⅛
28	28½	100	Erie 1st pf	28¾	28⅞	28¾	28⅞	+ ⅛
9	9¼	200	Federal Min. & S	9⅛	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
30	31	100	Federal Sugar pf	30½	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅝
137⅜	138	700	General Electric	137⅛	137⅞	137⅛	137⅞	+1
118½	119¾	3,100	General Motors	116	119½	116	119	+2¼
80½	81¾	200	General Motors pf	81	81	81	81	+ ⅛
42¼	44	300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	42½	42¾	42½	42¾	— ⅛
95	100	200	Goodrich pf	99	99	99	99	..
77¾	78½	200	Granby Consol	78	78	77½	77½	..
87⅞	88½	200	Great Northern pf	88	88	87⅞	87⅞	..
26½	27	500	G. N. ctfs. for O. P	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
41¼	42	200	Greene-Cananea	42	42	42	42	+ ⅛
47	47⅛	3,900	Inspiration Cop. x d	46¾	47⅛	46½	47⅛	+1⅛
6⅞	7	100	Interboro Consol	7	7	7	7	..
116	124	400	Int. Harvester, N.J	117½	117½	116	116	..
110⅞	112	100	Int. Harv. N. J. pf	110⅝	110½	110⅛	110½	+1½
92	92¼	9,500	Int. Mer. Marine	24⅞	24⅜	24¼	24½	+ ⅜
27½	27¾	400	Int. Mer. Marine pf	91½	92⅜	91½	92⅜	+1
27½	27⅝	300	Kansas City Southern	27½	27⅞	27⅜	27½	+ ⅛
15½	15½	400	Kennecott Copper	15⅜	15½	15⅛	15½	..
30⅝	30⅞	~100	Kress (S. H.) Co	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
55	56	1,600	Louis. & Nash	55	55	55	55	..
111	112½	100	Maxwell Motors	111	111¼	111	111	..
27	28	300	Max. Motors 1st pf	26½	26½	26½	26½	..
52¼	54	100	May Dept. Stores	53⅜	53⅜	52½	52½	—1
92⅛	92¾	3,700	Mexican Petroleum	53	53	53	53	+1
28⅜	28⅞	1,300	Miami Copper	91½	92⅜	91⅛	92¼	+1⅛
46¾	46½	1,300	Midvale Steel	27½	28⅞	27½	28⅝	+1½
20½	20⅝	4,800	Missouri Pacific	45⅝	46¼	45⅝	46¼	+ ⅝
50	51	200	Missouri Pacific pf	20⅛	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
92	98	100	Nat. Biscuit	51¼	51¾	51	51	..
138⅜	137⅞	200	Nat. Cond. & Cable	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅞	—4½
50¼	50⅜	1,300	Nat. Enam. & Stc	13⅜	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	..
56⅜	58½	100	Nat. Lead	49½	50¼	49½	50¼	+ ¾
18⅝	19	100	Nevada Con. Cop	57	57	57	57	..
67⅞	68¼	400	N. Y. Central x d	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	28	400	N. Y. N. H. & H	67¾	68¼	67⅝	68⅝	+1⅜
103½	104½	1,300	Norfolk & Western	27	27¼	27	27¼	+ ⅛
82⅞	83¾	400	Nor. Pacific x d	103¾	104¼	103¾	103⅞	+ ⅛
36¼	36½	1,900	Ohio Cities Gas	82⅞	83½	82⅞	83½	+ ⅝
9⅝	9½	900	Ontario Mining	35⅜	36⅜	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅛
43⅞	44	1,252	Penn. R. R	8⅞	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅜
41⅛	41¾	400	People's Gas, Chi	44	44	44	44	+ ⅛
21⅜	22	1,100	Philadelphia Co	40½	41	40¼	41	— ½
37	39	50	Pierce-Arrow	21	21¼	21	21⅛	— ⅞
58½	60	800	Pressed Steel Car	38	38	38	38	—1
51	52¼	200	Railway Steel Sp	59	59	58	58	—1
24	24½	200	Ray Con. Copper	51⅛	52	51⅛	52	+1
79⅝	79½	7,000	Reading	24	24	23⅞	23⅞	..
34⅞	37	100	Reading 2d pf	78½	79½	78⅜	78⅜	+1⅝
78⅝	78¾	1,200	Rep. Iron & Steel	37	37	37	37	..
9½	9¾	700	St. Louis-San Fran	77½	78½	77½	78½	+1¼
20	22	100	St. L.-San Fran. pf	10	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
7½	7¾	100	Seaboard Air Line	21	21	21	21	—1
16⅜	17	200	Seab. Air Line pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ⅛
26½	26⅝	3,900	Sinclair Oil Refin	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝	16⅜	— ⅛
50	51	200	Sloss-S. Steel & I	25⅞	26⅞	25½	26⅜	+1⅛
82⅜	83	900	Southern Pacific	51	51	51	51	+1
21⅝	21¾	1,600	Southern Railway	82⅛	82¾	82⅛	82⅜	+ ⅛
57½	58½	400	Southern Ry. pf	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
38⅜	38⅞	3,500	Studebaker Co	57⅞	57⅞	57½	57½	— ½
36	37	500	Superior Steel	39	39	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅞
17¼	17¼	200	Tenn. C. & C	36¼	36¼	36	36	..
142	142½	1,600	Texas Co	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
52¼	52½	500	Tobacco Products	141½	142	140⅝	142	+1½
47⅛	50	100	Twin City R. T	51⅜	52½	51¼	52½	+ ⅛
118⅜	118⅞	1,900	Union Pacific	47	47	47	47	—⅞
70	71⅛	1,300	Union Pacific pf	118¼	118⅜	117½	118⅜	+1
80¼	80½	100	United Cigar Stores	71	71	71	71	..
65	71½	100	United Drug	80¼	80¼	85½	86	— ½
122	124	400	United Fruit	70	70	70	70	— ½
5	5½	300	United Rys. Invest	123	123½	123	123½	+ ½
10	11	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	5½	5½	5½	5½	..
12¾	13	200	United St. L. P. & T	10¼	10¼	10¼	10½	..
123⅜	123½	3,700	U. S. Indus. Alco	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ⅛
52¼	52½	600	U. S. Rubber	121⅜	123⅜	121½	123⅜	+2⅜
37½	39	500	U. S. Sm., R. & M	52	52⅜	52	52⅛	..
42⅝	44	200	U. S. S., R. & M. pf	38	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
89¾	89¾	33,900	U. S. Steel	42½	42¾	42⅜	42⅝	—2¼
109	109¼	400	U. S. Steel pf	80	89⅞	88⅞	89¾	+1
78¼	78½	2,300	Utah Copper	100	100¼	100	100¼	— ¼
12	13	200	Utah Securities	78½	78½	77⅝	78½	+ ⅝
41	42	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	12	12	12	12	— ½
..	..	200	Wabash	41	41	41	41	..
7¾	7¾	500	Wabash pf A	7½	7½	7½	7½	..
39½	40	200	Western Maryland	39½	39½	39½	39½	—¼
13⅝	14	200	Western Union Tel	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
94⅞	95	100	Western Union Tel.	95¼	95½	95¼	95½	+ ⅛
39½	40	200	Westingh. E. & M	39½	39½	39½	39½	..
8⅞	9	100	Wheeling & L. E	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
41½	42½	100	White Motors	42⅜	42⅝	42⅜	42⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	17½	400	Willys-Overland	17⅛	17⅝	17⅛	17⅜	+ ¼
80¼	80¾	100	Willys-Overland pf	80	80	80	80	..
62¼	64½	100	Worth. Pump pf. B	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	—1¼

MARKET AVERAGES.

STOCKS.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
25 railroads	67.92	67.64	67.89	+ .19
25 industrials	75.77	74.83	75.69	+ .75
50 stocks	66.84	66.23	66.79	+ .47

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
April 12	66.84	66.23	66.79	+ .47
April 11	67.04	66.22	66.32	— .85
April 10	67.54	67.07	67.17	— .44
April 9	67.86	67.42	67.61	— .26
April 8	68.29	67.76	67.87	— .34
April 6	68.28	67.87	68.21	+ .59
April 5	67.82	67.41	67.62	— .20

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	High	Low	Last.
*1918.	68.29 Apr. 8	66.22 Apr. 11	66.79
1917..	85.56 Apr. 3	79.57 Apr. 23	81.29
1916..	88.78 Apr. 29	80.91 Apr. 22	85.43
1915..	73.36 Apr. 30	64.54 Apr. 1	72.60
1914..	70.66 Apr. 2	65.24 Apr. 25	67.26
1913..	74.41 Apr. 4	69.53 Apr. 30	69.70
1912..	83.76 Apr. 26	80.92 Apr. 1	82.81
1911..	80.42 Apr. 4	77.20 Apr. 24	78.55

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High	Low	Last.
*1918.	70.95 Feb. 19	64.12 Jan. 15	66.79
†1917.	90.48 Jan. 4	77.24 Feb. 3	82.17

Full Years.

1917..	90.46 Jan. 4	57.48 Dec. 20	65.88
1916..	101.51 Nov. 20	80.91 Apr. 22	88.22
1915..	94.13 Oct. 22	58.99 Feb. 24	91.50
1914..	78.80 Jan. 31	57.41 July 30	60.20
1913..	79.10 Jan. 9	63.09 June 10	68.06
1912..	85.82 Nov. 20	75.24 Feb. 1	78.20
1911..	84.41 June 20	69.57 Sep. 25	77.60

BONDS.

DAILY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

April 12	73.91 +.06	April 4	75.82
April 11	75.81 —.02	April 3	75.82 +.03
April 10	75.83 +.06	Apr. 2	75.79 —.03
April 9	75.77 —.14	Apr. 1	75.82 —.05
April 8	75.91 +.05	Mar. 30	75.87 +.03
April 6	75.86 +.02	Mar. 29	Holiday.
April 5	75.84 +.02	Mar. 28	75.84 —.01

YEARLY RANGE OF FORTY BONDS.

	High.	Low.	Last.
*1918.	77.48 Jan. 21	75.77 Apr. 9	75.91
†1917.	89.48 Jan. 20	85.39 Apr. 12	85.39

Full Years.

1917..	89.48 Jan. 20	74.24 Dec. 20	76.80
1916..	89.18 Nov. 27	86.19 Apr. 23	88.64
1915..	87.62 Mar. 24	81.52 Jan. 2	86.67
1914..	89.42 Feb. 4	81.42 Dec. 2	81.90
1913..	92.81 Jan. 10	83.45 Dec. 18	86.84

*To date. †To corresponding date.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Cotton Decline.

There are two interesting features of the big decline in cotton during the last week. The first is that, so far as cursory inquiry around the cotton ring goes, nobody made any money out of it. At lease none of the most persistent and incurable bears, who have been "feeling for the top" in cotton and have been so often disappointed during the season, would admit to having profited much. They had been caught so often on previous guesses that they could not believe the market at least was going their way, and such as sold short on the early break—and they were comparatively few—very largely covered on a profit of only 40 or 50 points. Some of them immediately replaced their short lines, but not many. Much more of the selling, all the way down, appeared to be "on the nail" than short of the market.

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The Southern Markets.

The second interesting feature of the decline is the fact that, although Southern spot quotations yesterday followed the local market down to some extent, they are still far higher, relatively. Cotton, on the usual differential to cover the cost of transportation North, is still, as it has been all season, far cheaper in New York than anywhere else in the country. Yet local stocks are relatively large. Another feature of yesterday's reports from the South was the course of spot sales. Galveston marked the spot price down 60 points, but sold only 164 bales at this price. New Orleans reported down 50 points, but sales of only 631 bales. Augusta, down 50 points, no cotton sold at all. Memphis, 25 points up, sales 700 bales. Little Rock, quotation unchanged, sales 2,111 bales. Yet normally far more cotton is sold at Galveston and New Orleans than at Memphis or Little Rock.

***

Steel Corporation's War Work.

The plants of the Steel Corporation are heavily engaged on the production of steel for war purposes, and the prospects point toward a much greater concentration of men and facilities on this class of manufacturing as the weeks pass. The annual report recounted briefly that the construction of a gun forging plant had been started at Gary, Ind., while there was also undertaken last year "the enlargement of the works of the National Tube Company for the manufacture of torpedo air flask forgings and the installation of machinery and equipment in the armorplate department for the production of recuperator forgings for heavy guns." It is believed in steel trade circles that the corporation will soon engage with the Government to manufacture great guns in entirety, although the officials are not discussing the matter. Such a program, if undertaken, would aim at results to be secured next year, and the year after.

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Distillers Securities Active.

Distillers' Securities shares dominated yesterday's market, both in activity and the extent of its advance. Gossip of the commission houses indicated that the stock was being taken by traders on the assumption that the management was planning to continue dividends at the rate of $8 a year. Persistent tips of a substantial advance have also helped the price along this week. Yesterday's turnover of 42,000 shares was 800 shares more than in Steel.

***

Operations by Wire.

Brokerage houses with private wire connections to Chicago and other cities said yesterday that the warning of Food Administrator Hoover in respect to speculation in grain was not expected to affect their business. The desire of the Government authorities to restrain harmful speculation, it was said, had been met by the brokers and the wire houses would continue to operate with the Food Administration. It was pointed out that speculative operations had largely curbed themselves; in other words, traders had been doing very little in many of the grain markets for some time.

***

The Coastwise Steamers.

People in closest touch with the affairs of the Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Company, which controls the Clyde and Mallory lines, now commandeered by the Government, were waiting yesterday to find out just what the order meant. This company already has some forty-five steamers of its fleet under requisition by the Shipping Board, on the board's fixed schedule of time-charter rates, which it is operating for Government account at a compensation yet to be fixed, and about a dozen others under requisition by the army and actually in the transport and transatlantic cargo service. Nobody knows how these boats will be affected, or rather the rates the company gets for them, by the new order.

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Another Government Puzzle.

The Merchants and Miners fleet is less affected by this situation, as its boats are smaller, and so far as could be learned yesterday, have generally escaped requisition hitherto. But nobody knows how the Atlantic-Gulf Company will make out. Will it and the Merchants and Miners be taken over on the railroad basis—a fixed income for everything, based on the earnings for the last three years—or on the Shipping Board basis of fixed time-charter rates for each steamer, and nothing for office management and so on? Since they are to be under Mr. McAdoo, they hope, naturally, for the railroad basis, which would be a bonanza, for A. G. W. I. at least, as its last three years were the most prosperous in its history. That arrangement would also be free from the uncertainties of the Shipping Board's plan on the financial side.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1918.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
Day's sales	$3,590,500	$4,955,000	$2,991,500
Year to date	361,391,500	329,098,300	322,395,200

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U S Liberty 3½s
$11000 98.04
54000 98.70
7000 98.76
5000 98.

U.S. STEEL STOCK HAS WIDER DISTRIBUTION

Common Share Owners on March 1, 1918, Numbered 61,044, a New High Record.

FOREIGN HOLDINGS GROW

England and Canada Have More, and France and Germany Less, Than on Dec. 31 Last.

The United States Steel Corporation's common stock was distributed on March 1, the latest available record date, among more holders than ever before since the steel combination was formed. The total was 61,044, giving each shareowner an average amount of slightly more than 83 shares. The previous high record was 56,825 shares on March 1, 1915. From the latter date to Dec. 1, 1916, there was a decline to 37,720 owners, and from this level came a steady expansion of 23,324 names to the March total.

Holders of preferred stock on the corporation's books numbered 80,863 on Feb. 1 last, an aggregate about 5,600 smaller than on the same date in 1915. The decline from the high level of three years ago was gradual, not becoming marked until May, 1916, and in November, 1917, the total was 79,521. The preferred stock ownership fluctuates moderately as compared with the common. The corporation's records show that it has been invariably the case in the past that accumulation of the common stock in investment hands has occurred when prices were low, disproving the theory that the public has stock "handed" to it at the top by the speculative fraternity.

Foreign holdings of Steel common and preferred changed to a small extent only in the quarter ended March 31, the alteration indicating more purchases than sales. The 485,706 shares of common held abroad were 1,016 shares more than on Dec. 31, 1917. Canada owned 1,671 shares more at the end of the quarter than three months before, England had 436 shares more, France had about 800 shares less, Germany 145 shares less, and Holland's stock was not changed at all, either common or preferred. The record of changes in Germany's holdings presumably was disclosed in reports from neutral countries.

The chief foreign holdings are presented in this table, with comparisons:

	March 31,'18.		Dec. 31, '17.	
	Com.	Pfd.	Com.	Pfd.
Canada	43,310	36,420	41,639	35,201
England	173,338	39,424	173,074	39,779
France	29,170	26,048	30,003	25,760
Germany	467	876	612	862
Holland	229,185	25,274	229,185	25,274
Switzer'd	1,587	2,853	1,442	2,848
W. Indies	3,875	1,578	3,690	1,239
Total for holdings	485,706	140,198	484,190	140,077
Per cent. of whole	9.56	3.9	9.53	3.89
Tot. June 30, 1914	1,274,247	312,832		

The figures indicate that liquidation from abroad was hardly a factor in the Steel market during the first quarter of 1918, and only small changes in the foreign ownership figures occurred in the final three months last year.

In respect to domestic holdings, a significant development in the March quarter was the decline in brokerage house ownership in New York. There were about 70,000 shares less of common stock on brokers' books in this State on March 31 than on Dec. 31, 1917, indicating that purchasers had been taking their shares to their strong boxes. Brokers' holdings, both domestic and foreign, amounted to 2,262,580 shares of common on March 31, compared with 2,365,261 shares three months before. Investors held 2,820,445 shares of common at the end of last month, against 2,717,764 shares at the close of 1917. Investment holdings of preferred stock were 3,265,590 shares on March 31, compared with 3,256,286 shares three months before.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The Hecla Coal and Coke Company, capital $5,975,000, has applied for a charter at Greensburg, Penn. The organization is made up of the Hecla Coal and Coke Company, United Connellsville, Hillman Neff and Bessemer Coke Companies. The capital stock is divided into 59,750 shares, with par value $100.

At the annual meeting of Central Foundry Company retiring Directors were re-elected with the exception of Wadill Catchings who has resigned. Frank Haber was elected to take Mr. Catchings's place on the board.

Herbert A. Jackson has been elected President of the Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company in place of W. O. Duntley, resigned.

H. W. Pressprich & Co. have received the award of $350,000 of City of Schenectady six-month revenue notes, due Oct. 12.

Walter J. Hayes, formerly secretary to Theodore Roosevelt, has joined the Stock Exchange firm of Rothschild & Co., 50 Broad Street.

THE COTTON MARKET.

Declines Range from 79 to 92 Points Under Sharp Pressure.

The local cotton market yesterday continued, at an accelerated pace, the decline which apparently set in in earnest on Thursday. The general tendency of the market has been downward all this week, but yesterday was the largest break in a single session, with prices going steadily off all day long, and closing, with the market steady and a few points up from the worst, at net losses for the day ranging from 79 to 92 points.

More significant, in the view of men in the cotton trade, than prices on the local market, was the fact that spot cotton quotations on the big Southern markets, although with a small volume of sales, were generally lower, although they are still lagging well behind the break in prices here, calculating on the usual differential between local and Southern markets. There was a noticeable amount of Southern selling here yesterday and reports of increased offerings in the South were general.

The market opened in rather better tone. The technical position appeared to have been strengthened somewhat by the late break on Thursday, and there was a little more trade buying than in earlier days of the week, while Liverpool interests, which had been selling, bought back a little cotton for replacement at bargain prices. With the help of a little covering by cautious shorts prices worked from 5 to 22 points above Thursday's close, and held up well until early afternoon.

At this point Southern representatives began to sell cotton freely all down the list. Simultaneously came reports of heavy offerings of spot cotton in the South, and a flood of speculative selling from Wall Street and Western sources which carried everything before it. The market recovered a trifle just before the close on profit-taking by still cautious speculative shorts, but showed no other signs of support anywhere.

No new reason appeared for the decline, which appetared due to continued favorable new crop news, the cessation of trade demand, and evidence of uneasiness on the part of Southern holders with the generally topheavy condition of the market. Old crop statistics have been bearish for some time, and their effect appears to have been delayed but cumulative.

Exports yesterday were 26,095 bales, making 44,148 for the week, as compared with 61,259 a year ago. Southern spot markets were generally 25 to 60 points lower, but some were unchanged, and Memphis 25 points higher.

Yesterday's quotations follow:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.
April	...	...	...	31.65@31.80	32.50
May	32.92	32.92	31.75	31.78@31.80	32.70
June	...	...	...	31.38 Bid.	32.23
July	32.25	32.25	31.08	31.18@31.20	32.03
August	31.73	31.73	31.68	30.83 Bid.	31.68
Sept.	30.38	30.38	30.38	29.99 Bid.	30.85
Oct.	30.50	30.53	29.44	29.59@29.60	30.45
Nov.	...	...	...	29.44 Bid.	30.30
Dec.	30.15	30.20	29.17	29.24@29.26	30.10
Jan.	30.04	30.04	29.11	29.14@29.20	29.98
Feb.	...	...	...	29.09 Bid.	29.88
March	...	...	...	28.89 Bid.	29.68

The local market for spot cotton was 55 points lower, at 33.30c for middling upland; sales nil.

Southern spot markets were: Galveston, 33.10c; New Orleans, 34c; Augusta, 34.25c; Memphis, 34.50c; Houston, 33.15c; Little Rock, 34.25c.

Yesterday's cotton statistics were:

	Friday.	Last W'k.	Last Y'r.
Port receipts	18,120	12,317	12,416
Exports	26,095	1,500	3,731
Exports season	3,062,258	3,048,600	4,457,095
N. Y. stocks	146,018	97,170	146,018
Port stocks	1,505,968	1,550,027	1,134,340
Interior receipts	12,728	14,146	12,074
Interior shipm'ts	16,781	15,976	14,610
N. Y. arrivals	5,391	6,040	1,641

The week-end figures of the New York Cotton Exchange follow: Week's intosight, 98,806 bales, against 77,341 last year; for the season, 10,711,368, against 11,567,482 last year. General visible supply, 4,689,929, against 4,636,767 last year; visible American, 3,863,929, against 3,387,767 last year. Decrease in general, 61,065, against an increase last year of 11,938; decrease in American, 104,005, against 81,082 decrease last year. Spinners' takings, American, for the week, 202,811, against 158,463 last year, and for the season, 8,877,255, against 10,413,966 last year.

Liverpool cables: Spot cotton in moderate demand: middling, old contract, 30 points lower, at 24.38d; good middling, new contract, 37 points lower, at 23.72d. Sales, 5,000; American, 3,000. Imports, 11,000, all American. Futures opened quiet but steady, at 22 to 26 points decline; closed quiet, at a net decline of 14 points. April, 24.67d; May, 24.38d; June, 24.13d; July, 23.92d; August, 23.72d. Manchester: Yarns firm; cloths quiet.

BOSTON CURB.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Am Oil	8	9	Iron Blos.	30	35
B S Gas	7	8	Iron Cap.	17½	18
Begole	50	60	La Rose	58	62
Black H'k	1	1¼	Majestic	25	28
Bohemian	85	100	Mex Metals	46	49
Bos Ely	97	98	Moj Tung.	6	8
Bos & Mon	51	52	New Baltic	90	93
Butte & L.	20	22	Nat L & Z	20	25
Bos & Ariz	1	2	New Corn	16¼	19½
Calaveras	1⅞	1⅞	Nev Doug	80	90
Crown Res	20	25	Nixon Nev	1	1⅞
Con Arlz	1⅞	2¼	Oneco	20	30
Cortez	5	15	Onondaga	20	25
Champion	6	7	Ray Here	4	4¼
Chief Cons	2¼	2½	Rida	2½	3
Eag & BB	2	2¼	*S W M	75	100
Earl-Eagle	3	4	†S W M	100	1½
Fortuna	6	7	Un Ver Ex	36	38
Gold Lake	1	6	Vict Min	60	75
Houghton	75	100	Yuk Gold	1	1¼
Hollinger	10	11			

*Par. †Full paid.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

There was no change in the wheat position on Friday; receipts being decidedly small at Western points, where the movement from the farms continues discouragingly small. Wheat and flour are being exported quite steadily, however, and the Food Administration is apparently making strenuous efforts to keep up its schedule. The recent rains over the West were looked upon as highly favorable for the new crop, which is apparently getting an unusually fine start, and, with favorable weather conditions during the remainder of the season, should produce an exceptionally large yield. Reports from foreign countries show fairly favorable crop conditions, but the question of tonnage makes America the most available market, as shipments are of necessity small from the Southern Hemisphere, especially from Australia, where there are still many millions of bushels, representing yields during the last two seasons.

RYE.

The local rye market was still nominal, but a slightly steadier tone developed in the West, where prices were unchanged to 2 cents higher, Minneapolis being quoted at $2.03 for No. 2 Western.

CORN.

Operations in the new contract in corn were of fairly large volume, but the undertone of the market was easier, and at the close the May position was unchanged, while June and July were 2⅝c to 3¼c net lower. It seemed to be the general impression that much of the selling was in the form of hedging against country holdings of cash corn, and an easier tone to the cash position gave evidence of increased pressure, with a less active demand. The local cash market was unsettled, with kiln-dried No. 3 yellow quoted at $1.90½; No. 4 yellow, $1.83½; No. 3 white, $2.20½, cost and freight New York.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	1.27⅜	1.27⅛	1.27⅜	1.27⅝	1.36½
June	1.54¾	1.54⅛	1.54¼	1.57	
July	1.57	1.53½	1.54⅛	1.57¼	1.33⅝

OATS.

The oats market was weak and lower, closing with a partial rally but at net losses of 1 to 1½c. Longs were disposed to liquidate, and the market felt the influence of a less active cash demand and increased offers from the country. Exporters are not buying freely at present, although a report from Omaha said that export sales there had amounted to about 350,000 bushels. The very favorable crop prospects are apparently having considerable influence on sentiment and the trade at large has been disappointed over the action of prices since the opening of the new corn contract. The local cash market was easier; natural quoted at $1.02⅛ to $1.03½, clipped white, $1.04½ to $1.06½, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
April	89½	88⅜	88⅞	90	65¼
May	86¼	85	85⅝	86½	68⅜

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was very inactive, but prices were easier owing to quiet selling prompted by the action of the grain markets and in sympathy with weaker hogs. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 33,000, with 21,000 expected on Saturday.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
Lard—					
May	25.75	25.65	25.67	25.90	20.80
July	26.07	25.97	26.02	26.20	21.02
Ribs—					
May	24.30	24.17	24.20	24.40	19.52
July	24.70	24.65	24.70	24.90	19.80
Pork—					
May	48.00	47.80	47.85	48.15	36.25

COTTONSEED OIL.

The market for cottonseed oil was again dull and featureless, with no interest manifested in contracts, which were entirely nominal as to price. The cash position was inactive, but prices were steady.

COFFEE.

The coffee market showed a decidedly firmer tone yesterday as a result of covering and moderate buying, believed to be for trade account. Offerings were very light and after opening at an advance of 5 to 10 points, the market closed 16 to 20 points net higher. The local spot market was quiet on the basis of 9c for Rio 7s and 11¼c for Santos 4s.

Range of prices:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	...	...	8.48@8.51	8.32
May	8.50	8.45	8.48@8.51	8.32
June	...	...	8.53@8.55	8.35
July	8.63	8.63	8.58@8.60	8.38
August	...	...	8.60@8.61	8.41
September	8.65	8.55	8.62@8.63	8.44
October	...	...	8.65@8.66	8.47
November	...	...	8.69@8.70	8.50
December	8.74	8.64	8.72@8.74	8.54
January	...	...	8.77@8.78	8.60
February	...	...	8.83@8.84	8.66
March	8.92	8.92	8.88@8.90	8.72

SUGAR.

In the local market there appears to be sufficient sugar for present needs, but there still exists complaint from certain sections in the Middle West where the scarcity is still acute. Some of the refiners in this territory are unable to operate to full capacity, owing to delays in arrivals of their raw supplies, but conditions are generally improving, and it is believed that the International Committee will be able to furnish the full 300,000 tons of raw sugar exprolised during April and may exceed this amount. The International Committee reported purchases of 110,000 bags of Cubas, April shipment, at 4.985c, cost and freight.

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,772 packages, including 1,000 packages in transit for export. Demand has been broadening considerably of late, and with some falling off in receipts supplies at the moment are insufficient and values are again higher and firm. The improvement extends to all qualities. Creamery, higher than extras, a lb., 44@44¼c; extras, (92 score,) 43@43½c; firsts, (88 to 91 score,) 40½@42¾c; seconds, (83 to 87 score,) 38½@40c; thirds, 37@38c; creamery, unsalted, higher than extras, 45@45¼c; extras, 44@44½c; firsts, 42@43½c; seconds, 39@41c; creamery, held, as to quality, 35@41½c; State dairy, tubs, finest, 43c; good to prime, 39½@42½c; common to fair, 35@38c; renovated, extras, 39½@40c; firsts, 38@39c; lower grades, 34@37c; imitation creamery, firsts, 35½@36½c; ladies, current make, firsts, 34@35c; seconds, 33@33½c; lower grades, 31@32½c; packing stock, current make, No. 1, 33@33½c; No. 2, 32½c; lower grades, 28@32c.

EGGS.—40,315 cases. The market maintains a firm tone on prime to choice qualities. Most of the Northern packers are putting their stock up for storage, and many of these shipments are still going into storage for shippers' or contractors' account. General offerings of current packed Western are selling chiefly at 34½@35c, but some fine Northern lots are reaching 35¾c, and occasionally sales are made up to 36c of exceptionally fine goods whtich might not get a certificate as extra firsts. Southern regular packings selling mainly at 33@34c, with exceptional qualities higher. Storage packings have sold mainly at 36@37c as to section and quality, but we hear of bids up to 37½c on very fancy Northern marks. Nearby whites quiet and unchanged. Fresh gathered extras, a dozen, 38c; storage packed firsts, 36@37½c; regular packed extra firsts, 36@36½c; regular packed firsts, 34@35½c; seconds and poorer, 32@33½c; fresh gathered dirties, No. 1, 32@32½c; No. 2 and poorer, 30@31½c; fresh-gathered checks, good to choice, dry, 30@31½c; under grades, 25@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby Western hennery whites, fine to fancy, 38@40c; ordinary to prime, 37@38c; gathered whites, ordinary to fine, 36@38c; Western and Southern, gathered whites, 36@38c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby hennery browns, 37@38c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 34@36½c; duck eggs, 38@55c.

COAL MEN SEE PERIL IN RAILWAY FAVORS

Condemn Plan for Giving Car Preference to Mines That Sell Under Price to Roads.

FEAR SHORTAGE IN WINTER

President Expected to Prevent McAdoo from Overruling Rates Set by Garfield.

The Wholesale Coal Trade Association of 1 Broadway, through Charles S. Allen, its Secretary, sent out a warning yesterday that if the present practice of the Railroad Administration of making coal contracts with individual operators at a less price than that fixed by the Fuel Administration is persisted in there will be a coal famine in this country next Winter that will be much more serious than that faced last Winter. The action of the Railroad Administration, it is charged, in holding out the promise of a full coal car supply to the mines signing contracts, is disturbing equitable distribution and causing labor unrest.

"The practical coal man is convinced that certain proposals with respect to the distribution of coal cars will result in serious curtailment of the output of coal, and the effect will be that next Winter the country will be faced with a coal famine compared to which that of last year will fade into insignificance," said Mr. Allen. "The Railroad Administration is attempting to make contracts with coal operators for coal for railroad purposes at a price less than that fixed by the Fuel Administration, offering as an inducement 100 per cent. car supply.

"Car supply is a governing factor in the quantity of coal produced, and the cost of production, as the overhead charges, when distributed over a production reduced to 20 or 25 per cent. of normal, are tremendous, as compared with 100 per cent. production. Another phase of the matter is that such discrimination in the car supply has had its direct effect upon the labor situation, causing unrest and dissatisfaction among the miners at operations so discriminated against.

Foresees Increased Cost.

"In addition to the discouragement of operators who do not enter into contracts with the Railroad Administration under the proposed plan and the possibility of their being forced to discontinue operation, the Fuel Administrator has stated a number of times that when an operator can demonstrate that the cost of production is in excess of the price fixed a correction of that situation will be made. The putting into effect of the proposal will therefore result in an increased cost to the consumers of coal other than the railroads.

"The Director General of Railroads, in the effort to reduce the operating expenses of the roads, is pressing this proposition, but we call attention to the fact that its result will be unfair to the coal man and to consumers other than the railroads because it will have the effect of placing an undue burden upon a restricted portion of the public to make up or prevent a deficit in the operation of the railroads. If there is such a deficit, instead of attempting to saddle it upon a restricted class, it should be taken care of by a blanket increase in freight and passenger rates so that the burden will be evenly distributed upon those who make use of the carriers.

Increased Rates Accepted.

"Incidentally it will be remembered that at no time has there been general opposition on the part of the public to the several blanket increases in rates which have been granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Another evil which is being complained of is that some railroads, even at the present time, are obtaining a supply of coal in excess of their requirements and are disposing of it to certain favored industries located on their lines. Altogether we think the proposal of the Railroad Administration is improper and should receive the condemnation of every one."

Coal Age will point out editorially today that John Skelton Williams, in charge of fuel purchases for the railroads, has refused to buy coal at the price fixed. It adds that Fuel Administrator Garfield is determined that the railroads shall not be exempted from the operation of fuel regulations.

"It is wholly unlikely that the President will sanction a plan that is sure to stir up serious labor unrest through its inequitable operation," the article adds. "He cannot indorse action that permits one Government department deliberately to violate the rulings of another Government administration. He cannot fail to see that if nearly one-third of the total bituminous production is exempted from Government restrictions, outlined by the Fuel Administrator, the remaining tonnage cannot be distributed in an efficient and satisfactory manner."

NEW INCORPORATIONS

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 12.—Twenty-eight new corporations, with an aggregate capital stock of $681,000, were chartered today. They include:

Ruff & Burd, Bronx, auto business, $5,000; E. L. Brisach, J. K. Burd, Jr.; A. C. Ruff, 3,731 Willett Av.

Sanitary Rag Cleaning Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Stimel, L. Farkas, J. Horowitz, 907 East 173d St.

Colaizzi Restaurant Co., Manhattan, $15,000; P. Eugene, M. A. and A. J. Colaizzi, 37 West 24th St.

Mountain States Manufacturing Corp., Brooklyn, deal in all kinds of merchandise, $50,000; A. D. Stewart, P. Wright, J. L. Reid, 75 Linden St., Brooklyn.

Irogen Chemical Co., Manhattan, $10,000; C. J. Meisel, M. C. Rhoades, J. F. Shea, 20 Nassau St.

National Cloak and Suit Paper Box Co., Manhattan, $10,000; L. Levy, L. Rappaport, S. Weiselberg, 900 Riverside Drive.

Steele-Spielberg, Manhattan, fashion and trade reports, $5,000; A. Timen, W. Spielberg, D. H. Steele, 800 Riverside Drive.

Interstate Films, Manhattan, 100 shares common stock no par value, active capital $5,000; J. J. Fiske, L. Vineberg, M. L. Cohen, 46 West 88d St.

Railway and Power Equipment Corp., Manhattan, $100,000; E. W. Stuart, A. G. Logan, D. E. Hanlon, 30 West 9th St.

David Walsh, Manhattan, trucking and contracting, $15,000; J. and M. and D. Walsh, 1,945 7th Av.

Apex Hat Frame Co., Manhattan, $5,000; J. E. Helfer, N. Wilson, B. Robins, 299 Broadway.

Tertiary Realty Corp., Manhattan, $15,000; A. Semple, F. H. and G. P. Sanborn, 141 Broadway.

Nedlog Realty Co., Manhattan, $10,000; S. L. Golden, S. S. Breslin, B. S. Weisser, 320 Broadway.

Corbett Holding Co., Manhattan, realty and liquor business, $10,000; A. Pfurr, B. Corbett, E. J. Brennan, 91 Bowery.

The Morton Textile Corp., Monticello, dry goods and notions, $30,000; I. Feintuch, G. Goldberg, T. Gutman, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Aaron Meislin Co., Brooklyn, realty, $50,000; M. Kaufman, B. and A. Meislin, 1,548 President Street, Brooklyn.

Border Steamship Corp., Grand Island, Erie County, $70,000; J. and J. and P. Hagan, Buffalo.

St. Lawrence Coal and Freighting Co., Ogdensburg, $50,000; J. R. Brennan, C. W. Loomis, E. J. Burns, Ogdensburg.

Fulton Tire Corp., Manhattan, $200,000; C. A. Weldon, H. H. Jacobson, S. Bernheim, 35 Nassau St.

I. Radin, Manhattan, textiles, $100,000; H. S. Seachter, L. and I. Radin, 570 West 161st St., New York.

Kingston Filing Cabinet Co., Kingston, $11,000; R. W. McCready, C. S. and W. F. Kemble, Hastings-on-Hudson.

CAPITAL INCREASES.

Bloch & Guggenheimer, Manhattan, $25,000 to $75,000.

Hemphill Realty Corp., Manhattan, $1,000 to $50,000.

Jacob Weinschenker & Son, Manhattan, $20,000 to $150,000.

Arrow Grip Manufacturing Co., Warren County, $40,000 to $100,000.

Schemerhorn Restaurant Co., Manhattan, number of shares from 100 to 1,000.

CAPITAL REDUCTION.

The United Injector Co., Manhattan, $500,000 to $500.

CHANGE OF NAME.

Vanderpoel, Pausner & Jefferson Co., Mich., to The V. P. & J. Agency.

Reliable Market, Manhattan, to 186 Manhattan Street Co.

AUTHORIZATIONS.

Brooklyn Dancing Academy, New Jersey, $25,000; representative, A. Harper, 288 Washington St., Brooklyn.

Commercial Cylinder Co., Del., $800,000; representative, M. J. Quinn, 80 Broadway.

Windsor Print Works, Mass., $1,000,000; representative, W. H. Strang, 15 William St.

DISSOLUTIONS.

Occidental Development Co., Manhattan.

The Mott Wheel Works, Utica.

Brustaadt Co., Brooklyn.

Brilling Contracting Co., Manhattan.

Garbov Clothing Co., Manhattan.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, April 12.—Charters filed:

Stone & Orr Transportation Co., Newark, $10,000; Edwin C. Orr, Minnie Orr, Rutherford; Walter J. Stone, Helen R. Stone, Newark.

Reeves Realty Co., Asbury Park, $100,000; Samuel A. Reeves, Theodore W. Brewer, Frederick A. Smith, Asbury Park.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, April 12.—Charters filed:

The Colonial Tire and Rubber Co., $1,500,000; C. M. Haslan, E. Lemon, A. McGonigle of Wilmington.

Hardings Mill Co., $1,000,000; L. B. Phillips, J. B. Bailey of Wilmington.

Capstan Glass Co., $500,000; W. A. Stein of Sharon Hill, Penn.; J. Vernon, Pimm; S. C. Seymour of Camden, N. J.

Bantstown Oil and Mineral Co., $200,000; R. H. Edlen of Bardstown, Ky.; A. F. Young of Kansas City, Mo.; J. E. Young of Lexington, Ky.

Erro Chemical Co., $100,000; E. M. Haslan, E. Lemon, A. McGonigle of Wilmington.

The Geary Dome Oil Co., $100,000; C. L. Rimlinger, M. M. Clancy, F. A. Armstrong of Wilmington.

CHANGE OF NAME.

National Electrical Appliance Co., to Brokaw-Eden Mfg. Co., and increase capital stock from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Loulbard Tractor Co., to Trinity Oil and Refining Corp., New York.

INCREASE IN CAPITAL.

O. & B. Co., Pittsburgh, from $100,000 to $1,000,000.

MANY COAL MINES CLOSING.

Car Shortage Threatens Starvation to Thousands in West Virginia.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Coal mines in many sections are beginning to close because of car shortage, and both reduced production and unemployment have reached such a serious stage that Fuel Administration officials are frankly alarmed. The situation has been placed before the Railroad Administration with an urgent request for drastic steps to keep the mines supplied with cars.

In the Fairmount-Clarksburg bituminous fields in West Virginia the labor problem is giving officials the most concern. Some 1,500 miners are reported in danger of starvation as the result of mines shutting down, in a telegram sent the Fuel Administration by the local of the United Mine Workers of America for District 17, Taylor County, comprising a large number of mines of the Fairmount district.

Approximately 6,500 men have been idle per day in the Fairmount-Clarksburg fields, according to figures in the possession of the National Coal Association. In Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, and practically every other bituminous coal-producing State, a similar condition is said to exist.

While complete figures on car shortage and miners idle for the first two weeks in April are not available, reports show that in one of the Pennsylvania bituminous fields normally getting 962 cars per day, only 428 were received at the mines one day last week, resulting in a loss of 26,700 tons of coal on that day.

In the Fairmount district figures for three days in April are said to be a fair barometer of conditions at all mines. On April 6, of 152 mines reporting 64 were shut down for lack of cars, throwing 5,199 miners out of work. Of 153 mines reporting April 9, 83 were closed for the same reason, with 6,959 men idle and a loss of 47,810 tons of coal. One hundred and fifty-one mines reported April 10. Of these 62 were closed and 5,951 men were out of work.

EARNINGS.

Railroads.

	1918.	1917.	1916.
CUBA RAILROAD—			
Feb. gross	$1,164,564	$395,631	$721,263
Net	451,797	32,932	423,075
Sur. aft. chgs.	348,030	*80,880	334,834
8 mos. gross	6,947,915	4,331,926	3,953,142
Net	2,042,242	1,224,446	1,988,856
Sur. aft. chgs.	1,206,828	504,290	1,311,844
*Deficit.			
TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN—			
Feb. gross	482,383	471,090	449,589
Net aft. tax	37,982	75,123	135,192
Total def.	1,049	*31,255	*88,669
2 mos.' gross	881,816	992,896	908,890
Def. aft. tax	33,910	*190,097	*278,989
Total deficit	110,534	*97,227	*206,469
*Surplus.			

Public Utility.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER, LTD.—Combined earnings of all subsidiaries, in milreis—

	1918.	1917.	Increase.
Feb. gross	$7,315,000	$6,872,000	$443,000
Net earnings	3,565,000	3,885,000	*320,000
*Decrease.			

Miscellaneous.

BARRETT CO. for year ended Dec. 31—

	1918.	1917.	Decrease.
Gross profit	$7,124,281	$7,788,084	$663,803
Total income	9,235,871	9,547,604	311,733
Net income	3,673,244	5,165,286	1,492,042
Net profit	3,729,444	4,256,630	527,186
Profit for minority int'sts.	1,142	8,771	*7,629
Net profit, Barrett Co.	3,728,302	4,247,858	519,556
Pf. divs.	425,268	333,249	**92,019
Com. divs.	1,034,542	2,817,325	1,782,783
Surplus	2,268,494	1,097,283	*1,171,211
*Increase.			

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, April 12.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany for the week ended April 6 shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Gold and bullion increased	639,000
Gold increased	197,000
Treasury notes increased	17,200,000
Notes of other banks increased	2,083,000
Bills discounted decreased	1,831,500,000
Advances decreased	479,000
Investments decreased	821,000
Other securities increased	40,204,000
Notes in circulation decreased	60,761,000
Deposits decreased	1,434,666,000
Other liabilities decreased	311,647

Total gold holdings, 2,407,721,000 marks.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alpha	.03	Jacket	.04
Alta	.03	Justice	.01
Andes	.17	Mexican	.11
Belcher	.02	Ophir	.10
Caledonia	.05	Overman	.01
Challenge Con	.02	Potosi	.05
Chollar	.03	Seg. Belcher	.01
Confidence	.04	Sierra Nevada	.10
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.04
Con. Virginia	.30	Utah	.01
Gould & Curry	.01	Mexican dollars	.74
Hale & Norcross	.02		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	3.00	Goldfield Con.	.30
Cash Boy	.00	Goldfield Merger	.03
Halifax	.10	Great Bend	.05
Jim Butler	.63	Jumbo Extension	.52
McNamara	.10	Kewanas	.03
Midway	.07	Silver Pick	.03
Mizpah	.05	Spearhead	.02
Monarch Pitts	.05	MANHATTAN.	
Montana	.12	Big Four	.03
North Star	.05	Consolidated	.09
Rescue	.07	Morning Glory	.02
Tonopah Divide	1.55	Union Amalg.	.04
Tonopah Extension	1.55	White Caps	.46
West End	.78	OTHER DISTRICTS.	
West Tonopah	.20	Nevada Hills	.03
GOLDFIELD.		Packard	.24
Atlanta	.10	Rochester	.03
Booth	.05	Round Mountain	.30
Florence	.12	United Eastern	4.25

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Cresson	4⅞	4¾	Isabella	5¼	7⅞
Dr. J'pot	3½	3¾	McKinney	5	6½
Elkton	4	5	Portland	92	100
El Paso	12	20	U. Gold M.	14½	17
Golden C.	162	164	Vindicator	28	44
Granite	32	38	Rose Nicol.	11¼	11½

NEW RESERVE BANK RATES.

Federal Board Announces Readjustment of Discount Tariffs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The Federal Reserve Board announced today the following readjustment of discount rates of each of the Federal Reserve Banks as of April 11:

	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 60 Days, Inclusive.	61 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	4	4¾	4¾
New York	4	4¾	4¾
Philadelphia	4	4¾	4¾
Cleveland	4½	4¾	4¾
Richmond	4½	4¾	4¾
Atlanta	4	4¾	4¾
Chicago	4	4¾	5
St. Louis	4	4¾	4¾
Minneapolis	4	4¾	5
Kansas City	4	4¾	4¾
Dallas	4	4¾	5
San Francisco	4	4¾	4¾

The rate of 3 to 4½ per cent. for one-day discounts, in connection with the loan operations of the Government, is approved in the case of the New York district.

Secured by United States certificates of indebtedness of Liberty Loan bonds:

	Agricultural and Livestock Paper, Over 90 Days.	Within 15 Days, Incl. Member-banks' Collateral Notes.	16 to 90 Days, Inclusive.
Boston	5	4	4¼
New York	5	4	4¼
Philadelphia	5	4	4¼
Cleveland	5¼	4	4¼
Richmond	5	4	4¼
Atlanta	5	4	4¼
Chicago	5½	4	4¼
St. Louis	5½	4	4¼
Minneapolis	5½	4	4¼
Kansas City	5	4	4¼
Dallas	5½	4	4¼
San Francisco	5½	4	4¼

Trade acceptances one to sixty days and sixty-one to ninety days at 4½ per cent.

Acceptances purchased in open market, minimum rate, 4 per cent.

Rates for commodity paper have been merged with those for commercial paper of corresponding maturities.

In case the sixty-day trade acceptance rate is higher than the fifteen-day discount rate, trade acceptances maturing within fifteen days will be taken at the lower rate. Whenever application is made by member banks for renewal of fifteen-day paper, the Federal Reserve Banks may charge a rate not exceeding that for ninety days' paper of the same class.

BARRETT CO. EARNINGS.

Sales Reach $34,297,371, with Net Earnings of $3,673,244.

The Barrett Company, which is prominent in the asphalt and chemical industry, sold $34,297,371 worth of goods last year, an increase of $6,497,185 over the total for 1916. Expenses absorbed $27,173,090, this being $7,160,988 more than the year before, and including depreciation and, presumably, Federal war taxes as well. The corporation's income before accounting for administrative costs was $9,235,871, a decline of $311,733, and the net before charges and dividends was $3,673,244, a dec

COMMODITIES PRICES.

Changes Last Week Fewer, with a Lessening of Advances.

Two things stood out in Dun's list of wholesale commodities prices this week—a falling off in the number of changes and lessening in the number of advances shown over declines. While last week's list showed 64 changes in the 325 quotations given, 39 of them being advances, this week's revisions totaled only 45. Of these 26 were upward. Interest again centred in foodstuffs and cotton goods.

The following list gives the minimum wholesale prices quoted on forty-one standard commodities this week at this city, unless otherwise specified. They are corrected to yesterday, and with them are given comparative prices for last week and the corresponding week a year ago:

	This Week.	Last Week.	Year Ago.
Beans,mar.,ch'ce,100 lbs.	$14.50	$15.00	$13.50
Coffee, No. 7 Rio, lb.	.09¼	.09¼	.10
Coffee, Santos No. 4	.11¼	.11¼	.10½
Stand. Brown Sheet'g, yd.	.27	.26½	.12½
Print cloths, 39½-in., 64x60	.19	.17¼	.08¾
Butter, creamery ext., lb.	.42	.41	.46
Cheese, f.c., held,Spec, lb.	.25	.24	.27
Eggs, Western ints, doz.	.33½	.33¾	.38
Apples, evap., choice, lb.	.15½	.15½	.10
Peaches, Cal., dried, lb.	.11½	.11½	.08½
Prunes, 30-40 Cal., lb.	.14½	.14½	.11¾
Raisins, lb.	.10½	.10½	..
Flour, Spring, 196 lbs.	$10.75	$10.75	..
Wheat, No. 2 red, bush.	2.25	2.25	2.47½
Corn, bush.	1.90½	2.02½	1.49½
Oats, No. 3 white, bush.	1.03½	1.05	.78½
Hay, prime tim., 100 lbs.	1.60	1.60	1.15
Hides, Chic.,pack,No.1,lb.	.25½	.24	.30½
Hides, Chic.,cows,nat.,lb.	.22	.22	.29
Leather, hemi'k sole, lb.	.43	.43	..
Leather, union backs,lb.	.50	.50	.40
Iron,pig,F.No.2,Phil., ton.	34.25	34.25	41.00
Steel billets, Pitts., ton.	47.50	47.50	75.00
Copper, Lake, N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23¾	.33¾
Copper, Elec., N. Y., lb.	.23½	.23½	.33
Lead, New York, lb.	.07	.07¼	.10
Tin, New York, lb.	.85	"..	.55
Petrol., ref., gal., in bbl.	.16	.16	.12
Beef, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	10.35	10.10	9.25
Hogs, live, Chic., 100 lbs.	17.45	17.40	15.90
Sheep, live,Chic.,100 lbs.	12.65	12.25	10.70
Lard,pr. st.,Chic.,100 lbs.	26.30	26.20	21.10
Short ribs, loose, 100 lbs.	23.37	23.42	19.52½
Mess pork, Chic., bbl.	51.00	51.00	38.00
Rice, Fancy head, lb.	.09½	.09¾	.05½
Rubber, Up-Riv. Para,lb	.61	.61	.76½
Sugar, fine, gran.,100 lbs.	7.45	7.45	7.50
Tea, Formosa, fair, lb.	.28	.28	.27
Tea, Japan, low, lb.	.24	.24	.18
Potatoes, 100 lbs.	2.25	2.00	5.28
Wool, aver. 100, Phil.,lb	.75.4	.75.4	.37.9

*Nominal. †Government basis.

In the foodstuffs, also, the changes were fewer than usual, with the advances slightly more numerous than the declines. In the major provisions market at Chicago, short ribs supplied the only decline and mess pork the only unchanged quotation. All of the live meats, together with Middle Western lard, went up. Hams and bacon were unchanged here.

Several things happened in the dairy products list. The best butter advanced and the cheaper grades declined. The last-mentioned also went up, but the medium grade did not change. In eggs there was a further decline in nearby fancy stock and no revision in the price asked for the best Westerns. The best butter and cheese are both quoted below the corresponding price figure, but the best eggs are still 3 cents a dozen higher than they were a year ago at this time.

Neither the fresh nor the dried fruits showed a fluctuation either way, but in the vegetable list were recorded advances in potatoes and cabbage and a drop in choice marrow beans. Despite their rise, potatoes continue to be quoted very much under the price that was asked for them at this time last year. The same is true of cabbage, but the beans that declined are still $1 a hundred pounds higher than a year ago.

Both basic grades of Brazilian coffee dropped again in price, but there were no changes in the teas. Sugars also were steady at set prices, and a rise in Zanzibar cloves was the only change in the spices. The only changes in the grains were declines in corn and oats.

While the leather list showed no quotable changes, the tone to the hide market was stronger. Five of the listed grades advanced, including No. 1 native packer, No. 1 Texas, Colorado, branded cows, and No. 1 country steers. The metal changes for the week were confined to declines in spelter and lead.

In the naval stores a rise in turpentine offset a drop in kiln-burned tar. The combined lists for drugs, chemicals, dyestuffs, and oils showed five advances in twelve revisions. There was no special feature. Silks and woolens brought little of interest to the textile field, but higher burlap prices were again recorded as a result of primary market and shipping conditions. Lightweight goods sold best this week.

The cottons continued their upward climb, in spite of the ups and downs of cotton through the week. Most of the advances were again confined to unfinished drills, sheetings, and printcloths, but advances were also shown by the new prices made on standard prints.

BARS GERMAN IN CLUB.

Violation of New Union League Rule Punishable by Expulsion.

The Union League Club announced yesterday that it had adopted a rule forbidding conversations in the German language in the clubhouse for the period of the war and that a violation of the rule should be considered an offense meriting expulsion. The presence of enemy aliens in the club was also forbidden and any member introducing an enemy alien is made liable to expulsion.

It was also announced that the Union League Club had leased the old Princeton Club building in Gramercy Park and fitted it as lodgings for officers of the army and navy stationed temporarily in this city. It will be known as "The Union League Club Unit" and will be under the management of the New York Camp Community Service. A special fund was raised by subscriptions from club members for this purpose.

Seeding Has Begun in Canada.

TORONTO, April 12.—Reports from the west received at the offices of the Canadian Northern Railway system here indicate that seeding has been commenced at many points throughout the three Canadian prairie provinces in the territories served by the western lines of that company. The districts reporting include Kipling, Radville, Regina, Bengough, Moose Jaw, Hartney, Carlyle, Gravelbourg, Elrose, Kindersley, Battleford, Hanna, Sibbald, Benton, Calgary, Craigmyle, Drumheller, Rockyford, Battle River, Red Willow, and Alliance.

Heavy Snow in Shenandoah Valley.

ROANOKE, Va., April 12.—Thirty inches of snow today covered the tracks of the Norfolk and Western Railroad at points in the Shenandoah Valley. Traffic was considerably impeded.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Forecasts:

N. C., S. C., Fla. and Ga.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Sat. Fair Sun.

Tenn. and Ky.—Fair and warmer Sat. and Sun.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Sat. Cloudy Sun.

Ind.—Fair Sat. Cloudy Sun.

Mich.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ark.—Fair and warmer Sat. Cloudy and warmer Sun.

Okla. and Tex.—Fair and warmer Sat. Cloudy Sun.

La.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Ill.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Mo.—Fair Saturday becoming unsettled Sunday.

Wis.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Minn., Iowa—Partly cloudy Sat. and probably Sun.

N. Dak., S. Dak., and Neb.—Partly cloudy and unsettled weather Sat. and Sun.

Kan.—Partly cloudy and probably Sun.

Booth, Bregman and Sumberg,
Cotton Gingham and Fancy Voile Dresses,
$3.75 to $9.75.
129-133 WEST 27TH ST.

ADVANCES ON MERCHANDISE
WORMSER & CO.
COMMERCIAL BANKERS,
85 Fifth Ave. 'Phone Stuyv. 3360.

SELLING SURPLUS STOCKS.
A three-line advertisement (cost 50c a line) on the Business Page of The New York Times may dispose of merchants' surplus lines in a few hours. Telephone 1000 Bryant.—Advt.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

BROADCLOTHS Wanted.—F. & H. Botany 315, Juilliards 110 or similar; also sol Venetians, 54-inch. Farragut 9543.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—Open for large quantity navy, red, gray, and brown, all makes. Gramercy 6618.

CHINCHILLA Wanted.—White, quantity; spot cash. Bramson Bros., Farragut 6264.

CLOAKS and Suits Wanted.—Exclusive; jobber buying Fall cloaks and suits. 120 West 18th, 4th floor.

COATS Wanted.—Jobber looking at ladies' Fall cloth coats. 10th floor, 134 West 29th.

COATS, SUITS Wanted.—Spring, good style, for cash. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COTTON SERGE Wanted.—Pacific 300; interested in large quantities, all shades except navy and black. Exporters' Dry Goods Exchange, 21 Pearl St. Phone Broad 1439.

COTTON GOODS Wanted.—Open for quantities bleached, shrunk, interlining, suitable for shirts. Y 337 Times Annex.

DUVET DE LAINE, Broadcloth Wanted.—F. H. or Botany; all colors. Farragut 2616.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Will buy all wool jerseys, $1 a yard, cash. Y 348 Times Annex.

JERSEYS Wanted.—Wool jerseys, at a price, for cash. Farragut 2840.

KNEE PANTS Wanted.—We are open for full lined and unlined knickerbocker knee pants; they must be full cut and well made. Stuyvesant 4064.

MACKINAWS Wanted.—At once, men's mackinaws; small or large quantities. Spring 8589.

MATELAMB Wanted.—Hind and Harrison; quantity; spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

PIECE GOODS Wanted.—Staples; will pay cash. I. D. Cohn & Co., 30 East 21st.

PLUSH Wanted.—Peco, also American lightweight velours and black and navy poplins; quantities at prices. Chelsea 8018.

PLUSH PECO Wanted.—Any quantity; will buy for spot cash. Harry Kitzinger & Co., Greeley 2030.

PLUSHES Wanted.—Any quantity; Peco, Peerless, H. & H.; also velours. Merit. Farragut 9811.

POM POM, Kersey Velour Wanted.—American 90610, 10020, 544. Farragut 2616.

POM POMS Wanted.—Open to buy all colors for cash. Farragut 2648.

POPLINS, Serges Wanted.—American 90610, U. S. 235, black, navy. Farragut 2616.

SERGES and Poplins Wanted. — American 0936 and 6234, navy and black poplin, all makes. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES Wanted.—U. S. navy 235 and Oxford suitings, Garfield or F. & H. tricotines, navy. Orchard 4278.

SERGES Wanted.—French Juilliard's 4408, or any other make in narrow width. Madison Square 4412.

SERGES Wanted.—Will pay cash for 104, 94, 11433, 0936, 90610 navy. Madison Square 1540.

SERGES Wanted.—American 0936, Gilbert 8200. Madison Square 1160.

SERGES Wanted.—S. B. G. L., 87 V. S. L. 1464, 54289. Chelsea 5376.

SERGES Wanted.—Submit quality and price. Madison Square 2195.

SERGES Wanted.—7002, 0002, 4002, 6120, navy. Call South 1632.

SERGES Wanted.—6234 and 809. Madison Square 7425.

SILVERTONE VELOURS Wanted.—Quantity Holden Leonard, Spring shades. Telephone 2137 Greeley.

VELOURS Wanted.—American 544 and 11050, all colors; also other heavy weights. Farragut 2591.

VELOURS Wanted.—High shades, any color or quantity; pay cash. Merit. Farragut 9811.

Offerings to Buyers

50 Cents per agate line each insertion.

CELLULOID sheet materials of all kinds. D. B. L. Products Corp., Woolworth Building, New York City. Phone Barclay 1007.

COATS, 1,250 in stock; must be sold this week at greatly reduced prices; newest assortment of materials, shade, sizes. J. Korostoff & Son, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—1,000 Spring coats, latest material and styles, to be sold at sacrifice prices; must have space for Fall line. F. Gelfond, 141 West 28th.

COATS, 1,000, at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

COATS for Canada and export trade, caricul, thibet, metalani, uraland, mohair, velours, mixtures, plush, cheap. Hutner, 48 West 25th.

COATS.—Pile fabrics, for jobbing trade. N. Hurwitz & Son, 109 West 26th.

DRESSES.—200 beautiful foulard, taffetas, 500 snappy gingham and linen sport dresses at big sacrifice. Emanuel, 43 West 27th.

DRESSES.—Desirable jobs, including road samples, at reduced prices. King & Applebaum, 39 West 32d St.

GINGHAMS.—Plaids, checks, stripes. U. S. Textile Co., 200 5th Av. Gramercy 4356.

PANAMA.—25 pieces, navy, Whitman's 1305, 36 inches, Catalogue Dress Co., 203 Greene St. Spring 9431.

PIECE GOODS.—50 pieces tussah, 75 pieces linene in tan, rose, and Copenhagen; also 30 pieces white pique. Catalogue Dress Co., 203 Greene St. Spring 9431.

PIECE GOODS.—Navy and black thibet; also other overcoatings. Syrkin, Stuyvesant 4000.

SATIN.—Black and white stripes; very cheap. Farragut 4656.

SERGES.—American 0936, fifty pieces navy; Pacific C. S. G., 200 pieces. Mad. Sq. 4413.

SERGES.—Botany 780, 50 pieces navy, $2.10 net, 30 days. Madison Square 1872.

SHANTUNG.—3,000 pieces silk Shantung and Nianghias; various weights. Franklin 2637.

SNAP FASTENERS.—Finest quality, O size; $2.00 per great gross. O 28 Times.

SUITS of the better grade on the racks; all the newest models for immediate delivery at reduced prices. Gittelson & Steinhaus, 19 West 34th St.

SUITS (1,000) at reduced prices; large variety, newest styles, cloths and silks. Louis Ginsberg Co., 28 West 27th St.

TUSSAH PRINTS for sale cheap; lining and dress pattern. O 61 Times.

VELOURS.—For sale, 11050 and K 544. Farragut 9337.

WOOLENS.—Ten thousand yards, ¾, cheap suitings, assorted colors. Call at the Lester Co., 216 Greene St.

WOOL.—Jersey, Bahnsen's 1961, Colors 99, 64, 108, 55, 99. Monheimer & Cohen, Madison Square 1627.

WOOL JERSEYS.—Eight pieces black, best quality, $2.25 net. Farragut 3190.

YARN.—Gray wool yarn for knitting toques, caps, sweaters; tens, two ply; 3,000 pounds; bargain. Becker, Madison Square 9380.

Help Wanted.

Salesman with an established trade among haberdashers and department stores to carry a side line of popular-priced men's neckwear for New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois on commission. O 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—Popular priced lingants' and children's headwear; all territories; only those with experience and following apply; unusual splendid opportunity. Headwear, 265 Times Downtown.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday 6 p. c. for the best names
Thursday 6 " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

Linen to the Front.

With the season for washable dresses and suits and skirts well under way, linen in one form or another is reported to be gradually forging to the front. It has become particularly popular in plain tailored suits and in separate skirts of various designs. In the latter, pleats are used a great deal. Linen suits, made with the coat cut along semi-fitted lines and in a riding habit effect with a cibse waist, are finding favor with those who apparently to be very much in vogue everywhere. It is said that in the majority of cases the light colors are preferred.

Jersey Cloth Almost a Staple.

In some quarters it is said that wool jersey has become almost as much a staple fabric for dresses and skirts as serge has always been. "Particularly in these abnormal times," said one dress manufacturer yesterday, "when women are looking for durability and lasting qualities as a matter of economy as well as smartness, is jersey cloth one of the most desirable and best selling fabrics on the market. It not only will outlast most other fabrics, but will withstand constant wear and hard usage, and will maintain its graceful beauty even without being pressed or done over."

Eton Suits Struck a Snag.

Although many buyers picked the Eton suit as a popular favorite for Spring, the pre-Easter demand proved positively disappointing to them, according to the bulletin of the National Garment Retailers' Association. The bulletin goes on: "'Pony coats and Eton effects fell flat,' said a buyer for a Fifth Avenue store, 'and in a few days the public will see some spectacular price cutting in them.' Another large department store buyer said he had stocked but sparingly of Eton suits and he was not surprised that they did not have such a big demand. 'On Easter Sunday,' he said, 'I saw very few people wearing Eton jackets, and, of course, those who did were young girls.' Another buyer, discussing Etons, thought that they might be good sellers when the weather grows warmer."

Combines Two Style Features.

One of the late Spring style developments which is said to be attracting considerable attention in the trade is the sleeveless coat suit made with a detachable military cape of the same material as the rest of the garment. Both sleeveless coat and cape suits have been popular all season, and the combination of the two, it is thought, will prove to be a great hit. The new combination is worked out in various ways by different manufacturers, and among the most used materials for the purpose are serge, tweed, and broadcloth.

Motor Coat Market Active.

There is said to be a very good demand for novelty raincoats and motor coats. Manufacturers in this city report that there have been a great many buyers in town since Easter seeking additional supplies, and there seems to have been considerable business of this sort placed. Solid colors are said to be very popular in this trade, and the bright shades are usually preferred, though there are some dark hues selling. Fairly large collars are usually sought, and the cape collar of last Winter seems still to be very much in vogue. Straight lines are the order of the day, and many of these coats are being made with leather belts to draw them in at the waistline.

Canes and Swagger Sticks Sell.

The recent demand for walking canes, swagger sticks and riding crops seems to have been extremely large. It is said that more goods of this sort have been sold during the last Winter than in any similar period on record. For swagger sticks, which are now being carried by women as well as by men in uniform, gold or silver handles in the shape of cartridges are particularly popular, and usually there is space left on the handles for engraving the insignia of whatever branch of the service the purchaser may desire. More straight handled canes are being carried now, it is said, though the hook handle is still very much in demand.

Gray Goods Sales Increase.

A nice business was done in a quiet way in the local gray goods market yesterday, some of it at prices which showed advances over Thursday's figures. Good-sized quantities of 38½-inch 60-48s were sold for April-June shipment at 16¾ cents, while 64-60s in that width brought 19 cents, and April-May 64-56s sold at 18¼ cents. April-May deliveries of 39-inch 56-44s were sold at 15½ cents, and 13¼ cents was paid for narrow 64-60s for shipment in May and June. Most mills are asking 13½ cents now for this construction. In the coarse goods, the most interesting thing was the selling of 40-inch 2.85-yard sheetings at 31 cents for May-June delivery. Converters for the clothing trade bought actively of sateens and twills at advancing prices, the deliveries running to October. These were the closing printcloth prices:

39-inch, 80-80s	24½c	38½-inch, 64-64s	19½c
39-inch, 72-76s	23c	38½-inch, 64-56s	18¼c
38½-inch, 64-60s	19c	38½-inch, 60-54s	16½c
39-inch, 68-72s	20c	38½-inch, 60-48s	16¾c
39-inch, 56-44s	15½c	27-inch, 64-60s	*13¼c

*Asked.

Sweaters for the Fall.

Though just at present there is said to be very little doing in Spring and Summer sweater lines, it is reported that Fall merchandise is fairly active. The comparative quiet in the more seasonable lines is thought to be due to the fact that most retailers are fairly well supplied with these garments, while the early buying for Fall is attributed to a widespread feeling that sweater production will be limited later on and that prices will be higher. Most merchants have been in the market in fewer numbers. The market on domestic cotton goods is strong. Collections continue good.

HOTELS TO ABOLISH BARS.

Association Forecasts Action in Favor of Beer and Wines Only.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Abolition of the bars in all hotels in the United States and Canada was forecast in an announcement today by the Executive Council of the American Hotel Association. Declaring that the interests of the hotel business were paramount to those of the saloon, the council strongly advocated that the sale of liquor be confined to light wines and beer.

This would mean the closing of all bar rooms run in connection with hotels and a ban on the sale of whisky, gin and other strong drinks, according to J. K. Blatchford of Chicago, a member of the council.

"The hotel men of the country stand solidly behind any movement that has for its object nation-wide moderation in the use of alcoholic beverages," the announcement reads. "The council is of the opinion that the sale of beer and light wines in hotels can be modified to that beer and light wines may be permitted to be served under such regulations and limitations as will best meet the moderate wishes and demands of patrons."

HEAVIER DRY GOODS BUYING.

Wholesale Distribution and Road Sales Exceed Those of Last Year.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, April 12.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Current wholesale distribution of dry goods is ahead of the heavy shipments for the same period a year ago. The total volume of road sales for both immediate and future deliveries shows a good increase over the large volume of corresponding week of 1917. Merchants have been in the market in fewer numbers. The market on domestic cotton goods is strong. Collections continue good."

High Shoes Liked for Spring.

While a nice business is being done in men's Oxfords for the current season, high shoes for Spring are by no means being neglected. Several well-liked models are offered, including the so-called English walking and Blücher lasts. Some of the high shoes seen are unlined, but this is not the general rule. The popular leathers are about the same as those seen in the best-selling Oxfords. Both cap and plain toes are seen in this season's models, while the heels tend strongly toward the medium and military types. Several models show the use of one-piece outside back stays and counter covers, and some are made with combination leather and fibre soles. As to the lace fastenings, both invisible and visible eyelets are used, with some shoes showing half eyelets and half hooks.

Underwear Market Quiet.

The market for knit underwear in this city is reported to be very quiet. There is no lack of demand, but supplies are not available. The civilian output of the mills has been greatly restricted, it is said, due to Government purchases, and sellers are not inclined to take on further business until the present buying movement of the Government has ended. In order to avoid possible delays in transportation later on, the mills are shipping goods out as soon as they are made up, instead of storing them in factory warehouses. Though there are a great many inquiries for merchandise for the Spring of 1918, it is said that as yet the mills have done nothing on these lines, and probably will not do anything for some little time to come.

BUSINESS RECORDS

In Town.

JONATHAN TAMRAZ of Yonkers, employed in a munition factory at Edgewater, filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $3,639 and no assets.

LOUIS GLICKSMAN, restaurant manager of 976 Kelly Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy with liabilities of $7,576 and no assets. Among the creditors are Westin & Steinhart, $3,000, and Koehler Brewing Company $2,500.

MAX KLINGON, furniture dealer at 1,251 Third Avenue, has made an assignment to Abraham S. Meadoff. A petition in bankruptcy was also filed against him by these creditors: Louis Horowitz, $1,140; Apollo Table Company, $30, and Robert Nathanson, $474.

F. BERENSTEIN & CO., dealers in women's apparel at 1,011 East 163d Street, have filed schedules showing liabilities of $2,809 and assets of $1,500, consisting of stock $1,000 and fixtures $500.

O'BEIRNE BROS., INC., dealers in china and glassware at 819 West Forty-second Street.—At a meeting of creditors held at the office of William H. Willis, referee in bankruptcy, John L. Lyttle was elected trustee.

MAY MANTON PATTERN COMPANY, INC., of 100 West Thirty-second Street.—Judge Hand has appointed William C. Ridgway of 41 Park Row and Edgar H. McGlynn of Newark ancillary receivers in a bankruptcy proceeding begun at Newark, where the same persons were appointed receivers. It is a Massachusetts corporation with a factory in Newark, offices and salesroom at 100 West Thirty-second Street, and machinery and fixtures at the Bush Terminal, Brooklyn. The Sheriff is in possession of the assets at 100 West Thirty-second Street, valued at $5,000.

MORGAN TRUETT & CO., stock brokers at 40 Wall Street.—Judge Hand has appointed Silas W. Howland receiver, bond $15,000. They have considerable assets pledged to the banks for loans in which the equity is estimated at $60,000.

LOUIS H. ROSE, an insurance agent of 37 Amboy Street, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,832, and assets of $250.

JOHN C. FIEDEMANN of 238 Kings Highway, Brooklyn, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $2,781, and assets of $250.

AARON YALKUT.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Aaron Yalkut, 210 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, by the following creditors: Merritt Elliot & Co., $800; A. S. Kreider Shoe Co., $375; Bernard D. Meyer, $382.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 179 business failures in the United States during the week, against 167 for the previous week and 251, 297, 379, and 258 for the corresponding weeks of 1917 to 1914. The Middle States had 54, New England 24, Southern 31, Central Western 41, Northwestern, 12, and Far Western, 14. Canada had 20, against 12 for the preceding week. About 87 per cent. of the failures had capital of less than $5,000 and 10 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

THE TIMES on April 6 published the fact that schedules in bankruptcy had been filed by Rose Windsor, manufacturer of gowns at 7 West Thirtieth Street. The schedule actually was filed by Rose Windsor, Inc.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 12.—Louis W. Bush, a hardware dealer in New Haven, filed a petition in bankruptcy today in the United States District Court, showing liabilities of $5,722 and assets of $3,553.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor: Amounts of $100 and over.

In New York County.

Aufrichtig, Fritz, and Bernard Werner—
Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. $112.80
Automatic Motion Picture Machine Corp.
Press of Joseph D. McGuire 281.75
American Pastry and Mfg. Co.—F. Dunleavy 2,146.98
Booth, James—T. McGrane 209.37
Burdge, Henry C.—R. F. Ward 114.16
Beebe, Geo. M.—City of N. Y. 286.89
Buss, Louis C., and William Wanner—
F. S. Bonfield 3,568.62
Berkowitz, Joseph—M. Neuman 3,204.01
Brocton Furniture Co.—E. V. Harman. 125.53
Curran, John—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs. 108.05
Curran, Margaret—N. Y. Rys. Co., costs. 115.45
Cook, Ida B.—City Real Estate Co. 1,534.05
Chrystie Realty Co., Gussie Gertner, and Jagert Realty Co.—Lawyers Mortgage Co. 4,555.63
City of N. Y.—J. McLaughlin 2,132.95
Duncan, Henry—White Enamel Refrigerator Co. 104.70
Dalrymple, Arthur G.—A. A. Watts. 341.70
Eisner-Mendelson Co.—American Newspaper Pub. Assn. 233.65
Flornan, Nils—780 Madison Av. Co. 132.40
Trumkin, Abram and David—J. Pomerantz 141.25
Foster, William—City of N. Y. 116.18
Footprints Producing Corp.—R. Garrick. 110.00
Gellman, Irving, and Albert R. Rossdale—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 114.80
Golub, Joseph—M. Wels 114.37
Gray, James A.—H. M. Frost, Jr. 2,310.11
Hoadley, Joseph H.—Otis Elevator Co. 102.70
Haegele, Charles—Pratz, Kime & Pratz. 206.50
Hirschfield, Harry—J. Lewis 372.01
Hecht, Dan, et al.—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 113.80
Hirsch, John F.; Henry A. Borghard, and Anna S. Hirsch—Mfrs. Trust Co. 1,617.90
Hall, Samuel, and Joseph Monnix—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 162.80
Kirschner, Sam, et al.—Same 112.80
Keon, May T.—F. Gorradetti 1,871.77
Krolikowski, Tony, and John Tea—Bowker Fertilizer Co. 168.80
Love, Montagu—W. N. Compton 279.32
Max Siegel—Mark Aron 268.20
Moriarty, Louis, et al. — Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 116.10
McDonough, Joseph, et al.—Same 115.10
Mahoney, John J., et al.—Same 163.90
Mayer, Alfred—Same 113.70
Mackay, Anna C., et al.—Same 113.40
Nicolino, Savino—H. A. Mitthacht 224.23
Paterson & Dula—George Ferguson Co. 100.35
Pathfinder Automobile Co. of N. Y.—Wyckoff, Seamans, and Benedict 121.60
Pattison, William T.—City of N. Y. 141.93
Parkside Operating Co.—John E. Seeley Co. 382.88
Robertson, John—M. C. Burns 484.02
Rosenfeld, William—J. Geller 741.05
Roberts, George—O. Burnet Co. 435.20
Regenbogen, Betsy—E. Neuman et al. 1,855.50
Saur, Samuel—E. De Lasaurien. costs. 107.95
Schindler, Paulo A., executor—Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co. 687.53
Siegel, Samuel G., and Michael Goodman—M. Rubin 6,552.87
Stevens, Frank C.—Compton 154.50
Stamberger, George E. and William A. G. McNamara—Morris Plan Co. of N. Y. 215.20
Spero, Irving W., et al.—Same 115.00
Schneider, Max, and Samuel Zimmer, (Schneider & Zimmer)—H. Garfinkel, Teandler, Martin—N. Kelly 337.99
Terrano Realty Corp—Burns Bros. 248.20
Tobacco Corp. of America—F. Gleichman 1,889.78
Smith, Margaret, and National Surety Co.—People, &c. 300.00
Smith, Mary, and National Surety Co. —Same 300.00
Simpson, Iliff M.—Martin & Martin. 153.21
Swed, Louis—A. Silberberg 126.20
Swed, Louis—A. Silberberg & Co. 131.20
Todd, William—H. S. Hunter 1,893.00
Vorwerk, Friedrich, Adolph Vorwerk, Oscar Vorwerk, Edgar Vorwerk, Walter Vorwerk, Carl Vorwerk, John C. Fischer, and Max J. Griser—National Park Bank of N. Y. 1,268.17
Wersba, Charles—B. Weiner 524.40
Winslow, Norman—E. Nolan 305.70
Washer Mfg. Co.—A. G. Shaal 141.65
Weinstein, Morris—Hencken & Wellenbrock Co. 241.63
Zarembowsky, Abraham—M. Schlachtman 403.07

In Bronx County.

Aurora Operating Co.—M. Rothenberg $123.72
Academy Const. Co.—M. F. Byrns 956.32
Bolognese, Ralph—S. Glater 123.41
Baum, Samuel D.—S. Halperin 57.72
Costar, George—J. H. Eisner 167.85
Elg, Abe—Star Industrial Com. 120.00
Greenberg, Samuel E.—D. Halpern 227.15
Gottlieb, Nathan B.—State Industrial Com. 134.54
Holleritb, Joseph—Von Twistern & Volk. 43.90
Katz, Morris—A. Trachtenberg 70.16
Leipert, John M.—D. J. Early et al. 328.70
Lamura, Federico—State Industrial Com. 90.00
Meehan, James F.—Burns Bros. 97.80
Rosendorf, Hyman, Samuel Rosendorf, Jennie Myers, Florence Altman, and Lillie Bischoff—City Real Estate Co. 1,196.09
Same—Same 1,345.10
Same—same 1,732.72
Same—W. P. Willis, as exr. 1,736.81
Weil, Herman—L. Frankel, et al. 59.72
Backer, Isaac—L. Schacht 98.95
Day, Anna—M. F. Keil 98.95
Dunaiff, Harry, gdn.—S. R. Mass. 108.95
Gloss, Harry L.—H. M. Silverman 98.17
Lilienthal, Jacob—R. Baum 24.22

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date when the judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Eisenberg, Celia—J. Jacobson, April 10, 1912 ..... $2,865.18
Fairchild, Walter—J. R. Westerfield, Oct. 23, 1913 ..... 177.66
Hennessey, Jane A., Richard W. Hennessey, and Josephine Raser—E. Brown, June 19, 1917 ..... 2,146.63
Lieberman, Louis B., and Jacob Dorf—Solomon, March 2, 1918 ..... 1,899.56
Taylor, George—B. Keogh, April 8, 1916 ..... 1,802.60
Same—J. Daw, April 8, 1918 ..... 170.00
Burras, Ruth C.—M. Cowperthwaite, Feb. 1, 1918, released 6,120.20
Rutchik, Ben.—B. J. Goodman, Jan. 24, 1918, vacated 477.68
Same—Same, Jan. 24, 1918, vacated 645.42
Golden, Joseph—F. Kaufman, Dec. 18, 1916, canceled 934.80

In Bronx County.

Cohn, Sarah—P. Pearl, March 28, 1918. $150.00
Gordon, Charles E.—M. A. Burk, Aug. 8, 1916 ..... 95.71
Mutual-McDermott Dairy Corporation—C. Anton, Jan. 30, 1918 ..... 90.16
Same—Same, June 30, 1917 ..... 1,854.58
Singer, Elma K.—T. Frusher, March 13, 1918 ..... 119.70
Singer, Samuel, Jr.—Same, March 13, 1918 ..... 126.84

SALES AT FUR AUCTION.

Muskrat and Lynx Were the Pelts Most Sought Yesterday.

Yesterday was muskrat day at the fur auction here, and it resulted in new record price levels being established on both brown and black skins. Browns sold up to $1.44, an unprecedented figure, and blacks duplicated this feat with a mark of $2.18 for the best ones.

Not only did muskrats feature the day's selling, but they took the palm for being the most actively sought furs in the entire sale to date. More than 400,000 brown pelts were put under the hammer, but this collection was comparatively small. The offering of black "rats" ran over 25,000. Muskrat was one of the three items scheduled for the day that showed a smaller offering than at the Spring, 1917, sale. This was due to several causes, not the least of which were the war and the hard Winter just experienced, and the desire of the buyers to get them was shown in the rapid-fire bidding. The attendance, which was about 700 when muskrat was reached, was the largest the sale has seen so far, and the active bidding was due not only to the shortage of these skins, but to the fact that fashion is smiling on them very sweetly for use in coats. They are employed both in the natural and dyed states, the latter being called Hudson seal.

Next to muskrat, lynx was the most sought fur yesterday. It was one of the other two varieties that were in shorter supply than at the sale last Spring, and buyers went after them hard. Canadian buyers were especially active when these skins came up. The only other skins that showed a smaller quantity than last Spring were skunk, which did not do any too well. Nutria could have done better also, according to trade comment, but the difficulty in getting them dressed militated against an active sale of them. These furs, like all furs, have to be plucked before they can be made up, and the scarcity of men to pluck them, probably as a result of the war, was held responsible for the fact that they failed to show an advance over the average prices obtained in January.

In no small degree due to the fact that muskrats brought fine prices, the day's sales total ran up to about $900,000, which brought the grand total for five days to approximately $3,500,000. The total subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan were $2,139,150 at 3 P. M., which was the last official figure given out. The day's big subscribers were C. G. Gunther's Sons, who took $25,000 worth of bonds, and F. W. Adams, who increased his previous subscription of $10,000 to $20,000.

These are the highest prices paid for the various skins sold yesterday, together with the buyers: Nutria, $1.45, Carl Dernburg & Son; skunk, $2.70, Milton Schreiber & Co.; Japanese marten, $3.75, I. Beaber; stone marten, $6.50, Milton Schreiber & Co.; baum marten, $13.50, G. Gaudig & Blum; Japanese mink, $1.15, Joseph Ullman, G. Gaudig & Blum; hair seal, $4.50, Max Wulfsohn; Chinese weasel, 37 cents, H. April & Co.; muskrat, $1.44, Milton Schreiber & Co., and black muskrat, $2.18, A. C. Meely of Philadelphia.

Nutria and Eastern skunk failed to bring higher prices than those obtained at the January sale, but the other principal furs sold yesterday showed these percentage advances over the figures paid for them at the Winter auction: Northern skunk, 10; lynx, 20; muskrat, 30, and black muskrat, 25.

The sale will conclude today, when the following skins will be put under the hammer: Alaska Sealskins, Gordon Noakes: Wild cat, civet cat, ringtail cat, bear, polar bear, raccoon and wolf. The offering of raccoon, running close to 77,000, will be the largest of the day.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning Bryant 1000.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y.—A. Mar

REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deals for Garages on West Broadway and West Seventy-seventh Street.

Buying and leasing of garages and garage sites continue to figure prominently in the business. Lorenzo Cuneo and William Podesta bought yesterday from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, as trustee of theElnathan Thorne estate, the old three and four story buildings at 541 to 549 West Broadway, forming a plot 129 by 100, between West Third and Bleecker Streets. The purchasers plan the erection of a six-story garage. J. Irving Walsh was the broker in the transaction.

On the middle west side, the Welsmore Garage Corporation, William Lee, President, leased from the Jay estate, the five-story garage now in course of construction at 219 to 223 West Seventy-seventh Street, from plans by Frederick Putnam Platt. This property has been taken for a term of forty-two years at a rental aggregating about $547,500. Arnz & Co., the brokers in the deal, report that in spite of the size of the transaction negotiations were completed in six days.

Buy Block in Degnon Terminal.

For industrial purposes, the John Simmons Company, manufacturers of tools, plumbing, and miscellaneous supplies, has purchased the entire block in the Degnon Terminal at Long Island City, bounded by Nott Avenue, Manly Street, Anable Avenue and Orton Street. The various departments of the company are now located in Manhattan, Brooklyn, Newark, and Erie, Penn., and these will be consolidated in a new building to be erected, which will cover the greater portion of the block. The balance of the property will be used as a storeyard. The new plant will be served with a spur from the Degnon Terminal Railroad, and will be a block from the waterfront.

Sale of West Side Dwelling.

H. J. Finlay has sold the four-story dwelling at 330 West Eighty-sixth Street, on a lot 20 by 102.2, between West End Avenue and Riverside Drive. The house is assessed at $33,000. It adjoins the old Somerville house, one of the few remaining frame houses in the middle west side section of the city.

Investors Buying.

Samuel Cowen sold 284 Madison Street, a six-story tenement with stores, on a lot 25 by 100 feet, for J. Williamson to an investor.

William A. White & Sons and Pepe & Brother sold the three-story building at 216 Thompson Street, on a lot 25 by 100, to a client of Emil Andriola, who will alter the property and use it for his business.

Bronx Sales.

Charles S. Rubino bought from C. Weissman the dwelling at 1075 Park Avenue. R. Rasmussen was the broker.

New Bronx Synagogue.

Beth Hamedrash Sabaarey Zion, owner of 811 East 179th Street, has purchased from Edith Joseph the adjoining parcel at 813, a dwelling on a lot 25 by 103. The buyer now controls a 50-foot plot, between Southern Boulevard and Shapes Avenue, which is to be improved with a synagogue. John A. Steinmetz was the broker.

Brooklyn.

In the Bay Ridge section James Watters sold for Anna C. Farrell the detached frame dwelling 222 Eightieth Street, on plot 50 feet by 109 feet 4 inches, to a client for occupancy.

Queens Borough Sales.

Louis Gallucci sold to R. A. C. Hatton the dwelling and plot, 30 by 100 feet, on the south side of Eleventh Street, 200 feet east of Seventh Avenue, Whitestone.

L. T. Grasser sold to L. Kordes the dwelling and plot, 60 by 100 feet, on the southeast corner of Cleveland Avenue and Grant Avenue, Jamaica.

J. Hutton sold to C. R. Mowat the dwelling and plot, 40 by 110 feet, on the south side of Banta Street, 120 feet east of Van Dine Street, Elmhurst.

G. A. Jensen purchased from the Flushing Cemetery Corporation the new dwelling at the corner of Twenty-third Street and Cypress Avenue, Flushing. J. Albert Johntra negotiated the sale.

Deal on for Brokaw Country Place.

Nirvana, the country estate of W. Gould Brokaw, at Great Neck, L. I., where he lived for more than a decade, will soon change hands. Negotiations are now pending whereby the estate, a large part of it, will be conveyed to Mrs. Preston Pope Satterwhite, wife of Dr. Satterwhite and a sister of Mr. Brokaw. Dr. Satterwhite admitted yesterday that negotiations were under way, but that it would probably be several weeks before the title passed.

Nirvana is one of the show places on the north shore of Long Island. It fronts on Little Neck Bay and surrounding the large mansion is a large Italian garden. Mr. Brokaw was a devotee to the turf and built an his country estate a half-mile track. Near the estate are the homes of Dr. Satterwhite, Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Rosewell Eldridge, Mrs. William R. Grace, and Arthur Sinclair.

Long Island.

J. Wilson Dayton sold for L. J. Hunter the property formerly occupied by Captain Houghton, U. S. A., to Dr. William H. McKnight. The property is one of the show places of Bayside, is situated on a plot 100 by 100, and was held at $15,000.

Westchester County.

Mary Sanders Hays sold the Macey property, consisting of three acres, with a large private dwelling and garage, on Tarrytown Road, to Louise Schulze Pomeroy, who will occupy it as her country home after extensive alterations. The property is situated opposite the stone front estate of Jeremiah Millbank, and in the immediate vicinity of the estates of Edgar L. Marston and Robert Mallory. It was held at $60,000, and was sold for cash. Griffen, Prince & Ripley were the brokers.

Connecticut.

Judge Charles D. Lockwood of Stamford, Conn., purchased the property of Frank Green at Noroton Heights, Noroton, Conn. The land comprises sixty-five acres, with large residence and numerous outbuildings. The place was held at $50,000. Arthur W. Bell negotiated the sale.

Commercial Leases.

William A. White & Sons rented the six-story building at 483-485 Greenwich Street to Joseph Tetley & Co., wholesale tea merchants, having their principal offices in London.

Frederick Fox & Co. rented the store and basement at 821-823 Broadway to Gray Brothers; also the store and basement at 822-824 Broadway to Samuel Greenblatt & Co.; store, basement, and sub-basement at 820 Broadway to Hyman I. Josephson; store and basement at 818 Broadway to I. Radin, and the store and basement at 65 Cooper Square to the Cahn-Ament Company.

The Duross Company leased to the Edward Pcppe Company the store and basement at 339 and 341 West Thirteenth Street and 842 West Fourteenth Street.

Bastine & Co. leased the building at 165 West Twenty-sixth Street to Joseph and Samuel Cohen; also stores at 120 East Twenty-ninth Street to Emilio Malfronte, at 23 West Twenty-fourth Street to Novice Brothers, and at 9 East Twenty-second Street to David Rubenfeld.

Recent Buyers.

Harris R. Childs is the buyer of 151 East Seventy-eighth Street. He owns 149 adjoining and now controls a plot 35 by 82.5.

Alfred E. Whitehouse, Treasurer of D. C. Andrews & Co., foreign freight forwarders, has acquired the six-story lofts at 547-549 Broome Street, reported sold last week by Adeline I. Latham.

Summet Colony Corporation is the buyer of the Warrington Hall and Fort View apartment houses, occupying the block front on the south side of 181st Street, from Pinehurst to Northern Avenues.

Realty Notes.

George W. Brettell was associated, as broker, in the sale of 208 to 210 East 127th Street to James H. Cruikshank.

Pease & Elliman negotiated the lease of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street to Mme. Helena Rubenstein.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

By Henry A. Brady.

51st St, 421 East, n s, 202.4 ft e of 1st Av, 16.8x100.5, three-story dwelling; New York Investors Corporation against Julius Friedman et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $4,420.16; taxes, &c., $225; adjourned to April 16.

By James J. Donovan.

Broadway, w s, 240.11 ft n of Dyckman St, 208.6x865 to P St x292.7x909, one-story building and vacant; R. R. Perkins et al. against Dyck Realty Co. et al.; Harold Swain, attorney; due, $101,492.63; taxes, &c., $1,617; the plaintiff for $50,000.

Fairmount Place, s s, 151.5 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x123.1x25.1x124.7, vacant; City of New York against Tremont Av Land Co.; tax lien; W. P. Burr, attorney; due, $2,490.80; taxes, &c., $172.78; to Margaret Ryan for $1,200.

Fairmount Place, s s, 200.10 ft e of Marmion Av, 173x123.1—x110.6, vacant; same against same, tax lien; Action 2; due, $16,273.82; taxes, &c., $814.25; to the plaintiff for $2,000.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

New Building.

Williamsbridge Road, n s, 139.60 ft e of Boston Road, for a 1-story brick bungalow, $1,542; Giovanni Santorlemma, 2218 West 53d St, owner; Lucian Pisciotta, 391 East 149th St, architect; cost, $3,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

6th Av, 170, to a 4-story store and hotel; J. I. Walsh, 73 West 11th St, owner; F. Savegnano, 6,005 14th St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $10,000.

44TH ST, 158 West, to a 4-story and basement dwelling; J. and M. J. O'Connor, owners; B. H. and C. N. Wilmston, 148th St and 3d Av, architects; cost, $15,000.

61st St, 26 and 28 West, to a 4-story dwelling, &c.; estate Abram Baudouin, 45 Wall St, owner; A. C. Nast, 546 6th Av, architect; cost, $50,000.

104th St, 212 and 214 West, to a 5-story tenement; S. J. Jacobs, 80 Broadway, owner; Gronenberg & Leuchtag, 303 5th Av, architects; cost, $7,500.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, APRIL 12.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 49.11 ft s of 154th St, 99.11x100; Irregular; American Mortgage Co. to State Investing Co. of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, b. and s., Feb. 4; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St.

GRAND ST, 557, s s, 168 ft e of Jackson St, 27.10x85.3 to Madison St, 401, x24.10x79.1, foreclosure March 26, 1918; Abr. Oberstein, referee, to Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Co., 176 Remsen St, Brooklyn, April 11; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $16,000

LEXINGTON AV, 672, w s, 18.5 ft s of 56th St, 20x60.6; Louis Burnstine to Maurice Shandelbaum, 12 West 87th St, all liens, March 28; attorney, Philip D. Shapero, 119 Nassau St $1

LEXINGTON AV, 671, e s, 50.5 ft e of 51st St, 100x50x irregular, with chattels, &c.; foreclosure March 21, 1918; Franklin H. Mills, referee, to Manhattan Life Insurance Co., 66 Broadway, March 21; attorney, Hy. W. Kennedy, 49 Broadway $50,000

23D ST, 124 East, s s, 300 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9, and 23d St, 126 East, s s, 325 ft e of 4th Av, 25x98.9; Daniel A. Loring, trustee, to 202 Fifth Avenue Corporation, 507 5th Av, all liens, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

91ST ST, 76 East, s s, 82.2 ft w of Park Av, 19.8x100.8, foreclosure March 14, 1918; William Henkel to Manley Van Wagenen Realty Corporation, 29 West 42d St, April 12; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of 1st Av, 100.11; 101st St, s s, 150 ft e of 1st Av, 50x100.11; James Beaver to Hensle Construction Co., 536 West 207th St, mtg $73,500, all liens, April 10; attorneys, Shearman & New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $25

126TH ST, 316 West, s s, 203.8 ft w of 8th Av, 15x89.10; City Real Estate Co. to Emily L. Mann, 316 West Duval St, Germantown, Penn., and Grace H. Wainwright, Plymouth St, Boston, Mass., all title; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Emily L. Mann and another to John H. Cromwell, Larchmont, N. Y., and Miriam H. Cromwell, 338 Walnut Av, Cranford, N. J., March 27; attorney, same $4,500

128TH ST, 133 East, n s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.11, and 128th St, 131 East, n s, 45 ft w of Lexington Av, 20x99.11; Wilton Holding Corporation to Land Estates, 135 Broadway, mtg $8,000, all liens, April 11; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $1

129TH ST, 19 East, n s, 265 ft w of Park Av, 25x99.11, foreclosure April 4, 1918; James A. Lynch, referee, to Jenny G. Buckley, 500 West End Av, et al., trustees will Charles Guidet, April 11; attorney, Bernard J. Tinney, 277 East 124th St $18,000

133D ST, 8 West, s s, 185 ft w of 6th Av, 25x99.11; John Ludy to Frank H. Sincerbeaux, 110 Kew Gardens, Borough of Queens, and another, trustees, mtg $12,500, Sept. 25, 1917; attorneys, Middlebrook & B., 46 Cedar St $1

138TH ST, 229 West, n s, 329.6 ft w of 7th Av, 17x99.11, foreclosure April 1, 1918; Joseph P. Morrissey, referee, to Equitable Life Assurance Society of United States, April 9; attorneys, Alexander & Green, 120 Broadway $7,500

140TH ST, n s, 137.6 ft e of 7th Av, 19.11, and 140th St, n s, 251.6 ft e of 7th Av, 12.6x99.11, foreclosure April 9, 1918; Martin C. Assorge, referee, to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., April 12; attorneys, Belcher, T. & F., Madison Av...$160,000

Bronx.

FAILE ST, e s, 100 ft n of Aldus St, 20.8x100; Rosse Horwitz to Goldie Tenenbaum, 2,469 7th Av, mtg $10,000, April 11; attorney, Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $100

FOREST AV, 1,148, w s, 20x87.6; Louisa H. Knorr to Wilhelmina Flemming, 827 Hudson Boulevard, Weehawken, N. J., mtg $8,000, April 10; attorney, Edward Hollander, 170 Broadway $1

INTERVALE AV, w s, 129.4 ft s of 167th St, runs w 39.6x w 50.4 to e s of Hall Place x s 29.11x e 21.8x e 9.5x e 39.6x e 28; Valhalla Corp. to Bakers' Holding Co., Inc., 1,077 Intervale Av, mtg $14,200, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $2,000

IRVINE ST, 803, w s, 20x50; Edith C. Jobs and another to William H. Anderson and another, Westfield, N. J., mtgs $5,300, March 27; attorney, W. H. Anderson, 2 Elm St, Newark, N. J $1

LOTS 3 and 4, map of Woolf vs. Woolf; Morris Frank, referee, to Mary F. Byrns, 140 East 79th St, April 11; attorney, Henry Hofheimer, 35 Nassau St $1,000

NELSON AV, w s, 100 ft s of 170th St, 25x115; John L. Florence to William Heinecke, 4,211 Oneida Av, Jan. 20, 1917; attorney, Joseph J. Harris, 99 Nassau St.. Omitted

SAME PROPERTY; Walter Florence to same, Jan. 20, 1917; same attorney..Omitted

SAME PROPERTY; Thomas F. Florence to same, Jan. 20, 1917; same attorney..Omitted

SAME PROPERTY; Fleurette B. Gallon to same, Jan. 23, 1917; same attorney..Omitted

SIMPSON ST, e s, 401.10 ft n of Westchester Av, 10x100; Louis Burnstine to Louis Scheideler, 613 East 135th St, Nov. 1, 1917; attorney, A. N. Bachman, 1,053 Southern Boulevard $100

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 126.6 ft n of 188d St, 101.2x223.1x100.2x232.7; Wendover Hall Co. to Benenson Realty Co., 401 East 152d St, mtgs $38,750, April 11; attorneys, Eifers & A., 277 Broadway $100

137TH ST, 413 East, n s, 25x100; Mary M. Fischer to Henry Eggert, 2,081 Ryer Av, mtg $18,000, Feb. 13; attorneys, Hirleiman & V., 391 East 149th St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AVENUE A, 1,617, w s, 34.2 ft s of 81st St, 17x70, April 2; Leopold Einhorn to Stephan Kaldrovics, 1,520 Avenue A, 2 years, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,500; attorney, J. A. Neubauer, 972 Manhattan $1,000

Brooklyn $1,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, w s, 130.8 ft n on curve from centre line of 159th St, if extended, 24.9x59.11x20.5x70.3, P. M., April 12; Minnie Shenk to Cherry-Stone Corporation, 135 Broadway, due Oct. 1, 1919, 6 p. c., prior mtg $7,500; attorneys, Eiseman, L. & L., 135 Broadway $2,500

STONE ST, 6, 8 and 10, 1678, April 12; Catharine, Agnes, and Ella Murphy to Lawyers Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway, 5 years, 5½ p. c., ...$12,000

1ST ST, 1,853, w s, 25.8 ft s of 96th St, 25x80, April 12; Louis A., Richard A., and John F. Zerega, trustees, to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, due interest as per bond $2,500

5TH AV, 716; 56th St, 2 West ½ right, title and interest leasehold, Aug. 3d, 1616; Chas. W. Schumann to Emma Schumann, individually, 29 West 85th St, and Clarence G. Galston, 49 Wall St, trustees, monthly installments; attorneys, Johnston & Galston, 49 Wall St....Notes $33,927.69

117TH AV, e s, 24.9 ft s of 36th St, 24.8x100, March 29; Charles Shortmeisen and another to Mabel R. Bauerdorf, 420 West End Av, due and interest as per bond; attorneys, Deyo & Bauerdorf, 111 Broadway $5,000

23D ST, 124-126 East, s s, 200 ft e of 4th Av, 50x98.9, P. M. April 11; 292 5th Av Corp. to Lincoln Trust Co., 204 5th Av, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $15,000

128TH ST, 131-33 East, n s, 25x45 ft w of Lexington Av, two lots, each 20x99.11, to mtgs., each, April 11; Wilton Holding Corp. to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway, 3 years, 5½ p. c. $10,000

ASSIGNMENTS OF MORTGAGES.

Manhattan.

CLINTON ST, 225-227, mtg $80,000; 146th St, 269 West, mtg $16,000; Wilson M. Powell and ano, exrs. to W. M. Powell and ano, trustees; attorney, Wilson M. Powell, 7 Wall St, 2 assignments .....$4,000 and $96,000

MADISON ST, 274, mtg $6,500, reduced to $3,000; Louis Friedman, exr, to Carlotta M. Crocker, 518 West 111th St; attorney, E. F. Spitz, 30 Broad St $3,000

MADISON ST, 28; Suffolk County Co., trustee, to New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway $18,000

MADISON ST, 28, mtg $26,000; Joseph W. Stimson et al. exrs, &c., to Suffolk County Trust Co. Riverhead, L. I., trustee; attorney, New York Title and Mortgage Co., 135 Broadway .....Court order

SAME PROPERTY; same, mtg $3,000; New York Title and Mortgage Co. to Emma Rosenwald, 674 Madison Av; address, 135 Broadway $15,000

3D AV, 616; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Friederike Koppelmann, 1,410 Crotona Park East, Bronx; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $6,000

6TH AV, 878, mtg $3,000; 145th St, 515 West, mtg $5,500; Blanche L. Kuh to Harold Nelson, 341 East 19th St, Brooklyn; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row, 2 assignments, $1,000 and $2,500

58TH ST, 248 East, mtg $10,000; Rudolph P. Domschke and another to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $5,000

Bronx.

AVENUE A, s s, Lot 22, map of New Village of Jerome, 25x100; Henrietta Domroe to Saul Domroe; attorney, Adolph Chanchell, 192 Bowery $6,400

MACLAY AV, 2,427; Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Andrew Nebel, 311 East 85th St; attorney, W. T. Matthies, 508 East 175th St $2,000

MORRIS AV, s w corner of 164th St, 97.10x 110x108.11x110.7; Grant Av, s e corner of 164th St, 110.9x108.11x100; Grant Av, s w corner of 164th St, 126x95x135.11x95.6; Morris Av, n e corner of 163d St, 25x100; James S. Moran to Cath. Rathemacher, 214 West 138th St, and another, executors and attorneys, Van Vorst, M. & S., 25 Broad St., assignment of 4 mtgs $30,660

WILKINS AV, 1,137; Henry Morgenthau Co. to Abel Hirsh, 148 East 85th St, and another; attorney, Abel King, 31 Union Square $100

186TH ST, 291 East; Middleboro Realty Co. to Max Slowman, 940 Faile St.; attorney, D. I. Goldstein, 320 Broadway $1,500

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

2D AV, 1,571, store and basement; Susanna Hoffmann, executrix, to Morris Brennwasser, 249 Canal St, 3 years from April 1, 1918; attorney, G. Sauer, 1,511 3d Av $1,020

23D ST, 361 West, all, with contract to sell by May 1, 1919; Fidelity Trust Co., trustee, to Temple Supply Co., 308 West 48th St, 1 year; attorney, York Allen, 55 Liberty St .....$158,332 per month

125TH ST, 301 West, all; Michael J. Adrian Corp. to Guardian Storage and Transfer Co., 301 West 125th St, 3 years from May 1, 1918 .....$4,200

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Manhattan.

East 52d St., 224 and 226.—Private dwelling houses; (224,) 14 rooms, $75 per month; (226,) 8 rooms, $60 per month. Phone Barclay 6510 for further particulars and inspection permit. Good rooming houses.

54 EAST 87TH ST.
78 EAST 92D ST.
Rent $1,650; whitewood; electric light. Caretaker.

50TH ST., 413 EAST.—Private dwelling house, 12 rooms; refined, quiet neighborhood, (Beekman Place;) $1,000 a year; will redecorate. Phone Plaza 8520.

Bronx.

Large Colonial residence, 12 rooms, 2 baths, all modern improvements, electricity, hot water heating; large porches; must be seen to be appreciated; three minutes to Jerome Av. subway station. 116 Hawkstone St., between Walton Av. and Grand Concourse, Inquire Schonleben.

Brooklyn.

Will sell house at sacrifice; all modern improvements; 11 rooms, 2 baths; garage for 2 cars; furnished or unfurnished; plot 50x100. Apply on premises, 240 Westminster Road, Flatbush, Brooklyn, near Beverly Road. Tel. 1094 Flatbush.

Westchester.

AT PELHAM.
NEW COLONIAL RESIDENCE,
9 rooms, 3 baths, 2 porches; steam heat; every improvement; garage; large plot; corner Storer Av. and 8th St.; near station; price $13,000. Open today and Sunday for inspection.

ALEX MEFFERT.
Phone Mamaroneck 685W.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
Attractive house and grounds suitable for good garden; excellent residential neighborhood; near the Sound and Hudson Park; about five minutes from station; eight rooms; all improvements, except electricity; rent very reasonable to suitable tenant. Apply to Franklin M. Clark, 27 Cedar St., New York City.

Eight-room house, directly on Hudson; hundred-foot elevation; piazza in rear, 36 feet; twenty miles from Grand Central; five minutes to station; will sell at sacrifice; owner going State. Robinson, Livingston Av., Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.

BUY NOW.
Wonderful bargain in NEW ROCHELLE and PELHAM. Phone New Rochelle 1404, or write J. T. Lamprey, The Circle, Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, N. Y.

For Rent—Eight large room house and garage; all modern improvements. Scott, 414 6th Av., North Pelham, N. Y.

Rochelle Park, New Rochelle, attractive ten-room house; large lot and fine trees; accessible to stations, $15,000. "Owner," W 5 Times.

AM COMPELLED TO SACRIFICE modern 10-room house on corner plot in the heart of White Plains. Address Widow, P. O. Box 176, White Plains, N. Y.

Scarsdale, N. Y.—Fine house can be bought right; might exchange. Wolfson, 405 Lexington Av., (42d St.) Murray Hill 83.

WESTCHESTER—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE
Owner Forced to Sacrifice
Beautiful English Home for immediate occupancy; wooded plot, one acre; five master's bedrooms, three baths, three servants' rooms; combination stable and garage; near public and private school; excellent surroundings; complete with screens, fixtures, &c.; price greatly reduced; might lease to possible buyer; quick action essential.
Griffen, Prince & Ripley.
18 East 41st St., N. Y. City.

SPECIALISTS IN
WESTCHESTER AND
NEARBY CONNECTICUT
PROPERTIES.
INSURANCE.
Fish & Margin 527 5th Av.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE ESTATE
of George F. Johnson Offers for Sale
9 Acres
of Waterfront
Property at College Point.
Full Particulars at Office
30 East 42d St.

AT FREEPORT L.I.
HOUSES & BUNGALOWS
FOR SALE
5 to 16 Rooms. $2,500 to $12,000.
Easy Terms. Send for List.
JOHN J. RANDALL CO.,
47 W. 34th St., N. Y. Phone Greeley 3325.

WATERFRONT BUNGALOWS
5 rooms, bath, all improvements, boating, bathing and fishing; all year home; 4,000 square feet of excellent soil; only $200 cash needed. Address Estate, 243 West 34th St. Open evenings until 7.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

First Buy
Liberty Bonds
and then
inquire
what we have in
Apartments to Let
From October 1st, 1918
A FEW desirable apartments in our high-class fireproof buildings.
151 & 161 West 86th St.
10 Rooms and 3 Baths.
Doctor's Apartment
5 Rooms, 2 Baths.
140 West 71st STREET
8 Rooms and 3 Baths, Duplex.
119 West 71st. St.
5-6 Rooms, 1 and 2 Baths.
For prices and particulars apply on premises or to
A. L. MORDECAI & SON
30 East 42nd St.

HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APTS.
528 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
Opposite Claremont Inn.
4 Rooms to Sublet—$52.50.
47 FORT WASHINGTON AVE.
Corner 161st St.
5 Rooms—$60.
851 WEST 181st ST.
Corner Northern Ave.
7 & 8 Rooms, 2 Baths—$70 to $91.67
45 PINEHURST AVE.
Corner 179th St.
5-6-7 Rooms, 2 Baths—$50-$80.
Apply Supt., or Louis Schlechter, Agt., 140 St. Nicholas Ave. Morn 2427.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Doctor's Office to let, three rooms, with gas and electric light; with the privilege of hotel physician. HOTEL LEONORI, Madison Av. and 63d St.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Queens.

North Side Jamaica; sacrifice fine detached house, 13 rooms, modern improvements; plot 50x150; near main station and trolleys to Manhattan; price $12,000; terms reasonable. STEARNS, Branford St., Jamaica.

Richmond.

To Let.—$90 Richmond Turnpike, opposite Silver Lake Park; 10-room house; all modern improvements; hot-water heat; garage accommodations; ground 100x150. Inquire Rohne & Schmidt, Tompkinsville, S. I.

Long Island.

Just completed, ideal, new 7-room house, on plot 40x100; very high ground; beautiful view; several trees on premises; North Shore, Long Island, 23 minutes from Pennsylvania Station, 4 minutes' walk from station; Hytex brick fireplace, parquet floors, hardwood finish, beamed ceilings, paneled walls, extra breakfast room, with built-in Dutch table and benches; exceptional kitchen facilities; steam heat; tiled bath; large clothes presses and linen closet; open attic; small cash payment down and $45 a month. Telephone, call, or write at once, Bayside Homes Co., Inc., 47 West 34th St., New York City. Telephone Greeley 9896.

Stucco house for sale, 7 rooms and bath, large plot, close to station; 27 min. to Penn. Sta., New York, and Flatbush Sta., Brooklyn, in a highly restricted country neighborhood; golf and tennis. Write to R. W. McDougall, St. Albans, L. I., or phone Jamaica 2581.

AN OPPORTUNITY.
Woodmere, L. I.; splendid little house; nine rooms, two baths; two minutes from station, at a bargain. Address S. H. Spear, 449 West 42d St.

FOREST HILLS, L. I.
Attractive brick house, exceptionally fine corner, 100x165. Spanish tile roof, eight rooms, two baths; hot-water heat. 107 Colonial Av.

Strictly modern 11-room house, 2 baths, hot water heat; garage; corner lot. Inquire at 14 Ash St., Flushing, L. I. Telephone 927J.

For sale or rent, modern 11-room house, 2 baths; garage. Inquire at 14 Ash St., Flushing, L. I. Telephone 927J.

New York State.

Price $8,000. Mtge. $5,000.
A very great bargain in restricted section Mount Vernon. 9-room, stucco and shingle house, 2 baths, steam heat, electric lights, large living room with fireplace.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

At Mount Vernon, N. Y.,
We have a good list of houses to rent.
$60, $70, $80 to $250.
Some with 3, 4, 5 baths.
Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

New Jersey.

TELEPHONE ME NOW.—If sold immediately, beautiful new suburban home goes for $300 and small monthly payments less than rent; 30 minutes from New York, 7 1-3c. commutation fare; 6 rooms, tiled bath, parquet floors, beamed ceiling, brick fireplace, built-in bookcases, bedrooms in white enamel; steam heat, water, gas, electricity, handsome fixtures; near schools and station; 70 trains daily. John A. Baldwin, 80 Maiden Lane. PHONE ME NOW John 5047.

For Sale. — Several conveniently arranged houses in East Rutherford, N. J., and vicinity; 5 & 6 rooms; improvements, &c.; houses about 6 years old; also one 2-family house 3 years old; all within good commuting distance of the city; owner goes in the service. This month and sacrifice. Henry A. Koch, Owner, 327 Union St., Carlstadt, N. J.

Completed modern residence, Mountain Lakes, N. J., fourteen rooms, four baths, sun parlor; all improvements; garage; owner must sacrifice at once for year; applying rental to purchase price if sold. W. L. Sawyer, 15 Park Row, New York.

For Sale—100 acres, 12-room house; gardener's cottage, other buildings; fine view; high elevation, on Lackawanna R. R.; $30,000; part mortgage. Y 324 Times Annex.

Morristown, N. J.—9-room house, 3 baths, steam heat, light, gas; garage; near station, $60 per month. J. C. Neal, 14 Perry St., Morristown, N. J.

Newark.—2-family house, 13 rooms, near 3 trolley lines; $5,200; terms. Henry Goldman, 485 West 135th St.

Houses for sale and rent. Van Winkle Co., opposite station, Rutherford, N. J.

Miscellaneous.

For Sale—Attractive residence, 2½-story, 10 rooms, fireplaces, orchard, hennery, garden, several acres. Owner B., Kent, Conn.

Houses Wanted.

FLOOR OR SMALL HOUSE, six rooms; near station; half hour via New York Central. 1,270 2d Av.

HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

Manhattan.

For rent, furnished, attractive studio home, East 19th St., near Gramercy Park; cool, quiet, unusual; nothing like it in New York; May 1 to Sept. 15. Telephone 3103 Gramercy.

95TH, 56 WEST. — Handsomely furnished house; from May 1.

Long Island.

Delightful home, attractively furnished; lawn, trees, garden; occupant leaving city; unusual opportunity to desirable tenant. Phone Bayside, L. I., 8295-W.

Sheepshead Bay.—12-room furnished house, for three months; rent $700, including garage. Telephone Coney Island 738.

New Jersey.

To rent, furnished, for Summer, house, at Montclair, N. J., convenient to station; six family bedrooms, four bathrooms, sleeping porch. Inclosed veranda; lawns, trees, small garden, planted; gardener; terms $200 per month; references exchanged. X 871 Times Annex.

Maine.

MAINE.
For Sale.—Splendid property on waterfront; finely furnished 9-room house; hardwood floors, open fireplaces, artesian well, piazza screened, house awninged; also completely furnished 3-room bungalow, accommodating 6 people; beautifully situated and a bargain for price. Dr. Walter E. Bongartz, West Point, Me.

Miscellaneous.

SAKONNET POINT, R. I.
To Let—By Month or season—
Furnished Cottages,
Various Sizes and Prices.
Apply Joseph S. Norris,
Watch House, Little Compton, R. I.

SUMMER HOMES—Furnished.

Westchester County.

For Rent—Furnished, at Mamaroneck, N. Y., from May 1 to Sept. 1 or Oct. 1, 1918, house, 9 or 10 rooms; all improvements; $800 season. T. F. J. Carroll, 88 Barry Av.

Miscellaneous.

For Rent—Elegantly furnished suburban home, six bedrooms, sleeping porch and solarium, 2 baths; fine shade trees; near station and trolley; available May 1; only quite careful people need apply. Phone Montclair 1646J.

Furnished house to rent for Summer at Plainfield, N. J.; exclusive location; attractive, modern eleven rooms and baths; pleasant grounds, fruit, and gardens; $110 per month. Room 1612, 120 Broadway, New York.

Elegantly furnished suburban apartment; electric; lavatory in bedrooms; screened porch; garage. Kerby, 102 Anderson Av., Palisade, N. J.

At Belle Harbor, (Ocean Front.)—12-room furnished stucco house; modern; $1,250. Klappert's, 8 East 13th St., Manhattan.

REAL ESTATE.

Manhattan.

209TH ST. PLOT AT SACRIFICE.
50x99.11, between 9th and 10th Avs. Less than assessed valuation. Ruckert, 45 Willoughby St., Brooklyn.

Ideal estates, $5,000 to $50,000, which cost $7,000 to $100,000; terms or trade; limousine service. Donnell-Holmes, 43 Cedar. Tel. John 5928.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

ATTENTION! Hudson River 32-acre estate, $25,000, Westchester County estate, 128 acres, $55,000; both big bargains. Particulars of Ernest Tribelhorn, 308 West 97th.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

FACTORY FOR SALE OUT OF TOWN.
Irvington, N. J.—One acre land with large building 68x82; one building 30x35, two stories; 7,000 square feet in both; 40 horse power boiler, artesian well, steam pump; eight-room house, all improvements; no agents wahted. Y 278 Times Annex.

Large tract of land, consisting of some 400 acres, especially attractive for farming and stock raising, or subdivision, partly on macadam roads and convenient to railroad; price low and terms easy. Write J. W. Lent, Bernardsville, New Jersey.

Your monthly rent will pay for my six-room modern dwelling, all improvements, half-hour out, Erie; restricted, near station and trolley. W. Brady, 21 Park Row.

Bargain.—Five rooms, bath, all improvements, large plot, near station and trolley, half-hour out, on Erie; $2,900; terms like rent. W. Butscher, 21 Park Row.

5 P. M. Today.

Want advertisements, to insure publication in tomorrow's (Sunday) Times, must be in The Times Building before 5 P. M. today.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate for Exchange.

NORTH NEW JERSEY.
Beautiful stucco corner house, 9 and bath; 5 minutes to station; high-class restricted section; will exchange for Brooklyn; less than 20 miles out; price $10,000. - RUSTIN & ROBBINS, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Real Estate Wanted.

Five-story garage or owner who will build same; 21 years' lease; responsible tenant. Knobloch, 55 Liberty St.

FARMS.

New York State—For Sale or to Let.

A very desirable country farm residence for sale; high elevation, pure air, fine view of the Ramapo Mountains; over 70 acres, stock, crops, and implements; fine buildings; 18-room dwelling; all improvements; two bathrooms; furnished if desired; lawn well shaded; plenty of fruit of all kinds; farmer's cottage on the place; accessible to three railroad stations; within auto distance of New York. For further particulars address Owner, Post Office Box 540, Monsey, Rockland County, N. Y.

For sale, on account of death, one of the best dairy farms in Orange County; new two-story house, large barns, good orchard, well watered; 1½ miles from large village, high school, &c.; on State road; price $4,000; easy terms. R. T. Brown, Pine Bush, N. Y.

Wanted.

Want to rent small farm, 1 to 10 acres, with farmhouse, in good condition; must be within 90 minutes traveling of Grand Central Terminal; give location, rental, and when property may be seen. O 85 Times.

Poultry Farm, within commuting distance; only full detailed offers considered. D 263 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE LOANS.

Wanted, loan $20,000 for five years; will pay back monthly installment until paid; will secure by assignment of rent bond and mortgage. C., Apartment 4, 272 Manhattan Av. Cathedral 8380.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

TO SUBLET IN HIGH-CLASS OFFICE BUILDING ON BROADWAY, IN WALL ST. DISTRICT, ABOUT 1,000 SQUARE FEET, SUITABLE FOR LAWYER, HIGH-CLASS COMPANY OR BROKER. ADDRESS P. O. BOX 1544, NEW YORK CITY.

For a long term, elegant Bronx business corner, 2-story and basement, each containing 4,500

5 P. M. Today.

Want advertisements, to insure publication in tomorrow's (Sunday) Times, must be in The Times Building before 5 P. M. today.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

East Side.

618T, 217 EAST.—Desirable front room, private house; reference.

IRVING PL., 14.—Front rooms; box-spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Attractive suite, private bath; also small room; all conveniences.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large room and private bath; all conveniences.

LEXINGTON AV., 515, (48th.)—Beautiful corner room, 3 windows, elevator apartment; private family; telephone; references; $6. Paraga.

Light, airy room, private family, East 73d, near Lexington. E 164 Times.

MADISON AV., 174, (33d.)—Furnished, unfurnished rooms; studio; references; particulars at this office.

PARK AV., 70, (38th.)—Large room, bath; $12; elevator; small room, $3.50.

West Side.

9TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive, large room, southern exposure, private bath, steam, electricity; references.

11TH, 237 WEST, (Greenwich Village.)—Dainty, sunny, small room, airy apartment, kitchen privileges, homelike, refined, moderate. Henry.

23D, 258 WEST.—Large room, private bath, $7; single, $3.50; gentlemen.

37TH, 28 WEST.—One and two rooms, bath, toilet, kitchenette, electricity, and gas.

46TH ST., 148 WEST.—Newly furnished, large, small rooms; $4, $12; electric; conveniences.

47TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large room, with private bath; modern conveniences; seen any time.

49TH, 26 WEST.—Large, sunny room, bath adjacent; all conveniences.

51ST, 63 WEST.—Square, well-kept, quiet, third floor, room; bath adjoining; $5.

52D ST., 236 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large bright room, private bath; homelike; reasonable.

52D ST., 43 WEST.

Single room in exclusive apartment house.

55TH, 45 WEST.—Large room, private bath; southern exposure, steam heat, electricity, instantaneous hot water supply, telephone; references required.

58TH ST., 128 WEST.—Two comfortable rooms for gentlemen; refined home; conveniences; references.

61ST, 30 WEST.—Elegant large room; couple; gentlemen, bath; near park; telephone; reference.

67TH ST., 39 WEST.—Furnished studio, bedroom and bath to let.

68TH, 11 WEST.—Attractive suite of two rooms and private bath, electricity, telephone; private house; gentlemen; subway handy; references. Telephone Columbus 1137.

68TH, 61 WEST.—Neatly furnished front room, running water, convenient to bath; telephone.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Room, with hot and cold running water. Columbus 8326.

69TH, 68 WEST.—Attractive, clean, large, small rooms, electricity, shower, switchboard; refined residence.

69TH, 22 WEST.—Large and small sunny rooms; newly decorated; near park; investigate.

70TH, 219 WEST.—Large front room for 2 or 3 music students; privilege of cooking; convenient to bus and subway; telephone service.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Rooms for gentlemen; every convenience; dining rooms. Apartment 20.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Nicely furnished front room; kitchen privileges; elevator; telephone. Apartment 14.

70TH, 215 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, with or without private bath, private home.

70TH, 145 WEST, (Broadway.)—Delightful room; hot water; private bath; electricity; gentleman; reference.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Artistically furnished front rooms; elevator apartment; meals optional. Apartment 19.

70TH, 278 WEST.—Large rooms, baths connecting, $6 up; suite; gentlemen, business couple.

70TH, 200 WEST.—Beautiful large rooms, kitchen privileges; modern apartment. Apartment 12.

71ST, 33 WEST.—Elegantly appointed, finely decorated, all modern conveniences, with ultra-cleanliness and service the rigid standard; private residence; ladies and gentlemen of refinement, bachelors desiring room and comfort will see what they desire by calling; rooms limited in number, exceptional in value; terms reasonable; references exchanged.

71ST, 303 WEST.—Double front rooms in exclusive house, adjoining bath; breakfast; references.

71ST, 251 WEST.—Large, beautifully furnished, sunny room; bath; also small room; references.

71ST ST., 130 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms, with or without running water; reasonable.

71ST, 130 WEST.—Desirable, spacious parlor floor; attractively furnished, two rooms and bath.

71ST, 346 WEST.—Large room, bath adjoining; private apartment. Bailey. Columbus 1265.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Single or double room in magnificently furnished, exclusive bachelor home.

71ST, 124 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished double room; private bath.

71ST, 29 WEST.—Newly furnished residence, large rooms, electricity, telephone; $8, $9.

72D ST., CENTRAL PARK WEST.

Three rooms, bath, kitchenette, first floor, private house; couple or gentlemen preferred; reasonable. 1242 Columbus.

72D, 242 WEST.—Attractive rooms, private bath, steam, electricity, breakfast; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Attractive rooms; electricity, shower, elevator; reasonable. De Bernyz, Columbus 3568.

73D, 158 WEST.—Exceptionally nice, newly furnished room; near subway, elevated express; references.

73D, 136 WEST.—Large south room; private bath, electricity, telephone. Columbus 4135.

74TH, 113 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; smaller rooms; gentlemen preferred; references.

74TH, 161 WEST.—Attractively furnished large bachelor room, adjoining bath; steam, electricity; references.

74TH, 57 WEST.—Newly furnished house, attractive; 4ds; private bath; electricity; $4.50-$12.

75TH, 46 WEST.—Comfortable, sunny room, running water, bathroom floor, select residence, $8.

75TH, 138 WEST.—Desirable rooms; electricity; parquetry; very exclusive residence; $4, $10, $12.

75TH, 158 WEST.—Splendid, large room with bath; reasonable for permanent person; references.

75TH, 159 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, also room with bath; electricity.

75TH, 134 WEST.—Opening newly furnished house, large and small rooms.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Beautiful room for two, private bath; also medium room.

75TH, 125 WEST.—Large front room, electricity, telephone; exclusive.

75TH, 144 WEST.—Large, sunny room, adjoining bath; small front room, $4.

76TH, 133 WEST.—Immaculately clean room, private bath, electricity, small room, references, telephone.

76TH, 148 WEST.—A large, comfortable front room; telephone; also single room; references.

76TH, 244 WEST, (Broadway.)—Large room, with, without kitchenette, running water. Columbus 6140.

77TH, 314 WEST.—Large and small rooms, electricity, exclusive house, near subway; reference.

77TH, 150 WEST.—Attractive suites, private bath, electricity, single, medium rooms, bath adjoining.

78TH ST., 163 WEST.—Attractive, front rooms, connecting dressing room, all conveniences; subway, "L."

78TH, 151 WEST.—Lady owning house will rent two desirable rooms; references exchanged.

78TH, 214 WEST.—Two large rooms, private bath, singly or together; electricity, telephone.

78TH, 303 WEST.—Attractive, large room, $8; single room, $3.50; private house; references.

78TH, 107 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water; reasonable.

78TH, 132 WEST.—Nicely furnished single rooms, parquet floor, continuous hot water.

78TH, 122 WEST.—Beautiful, large room, kitchenette; small room; electricity; showers; telephone.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Large room, twin beds; bath, hot water, steam, electricity; gentlemen.

78TH, 108 WEST.—New annex to Norece Hall, kitchenette privilege if desired; references.

79TH, 216 WEST.—Large front, back rooms, adjoining bath; electricity; single room, bath.

79TH, 212 WEST.—Double room, running hot, cold water, adjoining bath; gentleman preferred.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

West Side.

80TH, 147 WEST.—Large, beautiful, newly furnished rooms; private baths; reasonable; reference.

80TH, 225 WEST, (Apt. 6 South.)—Two outside rooms; adjoining bath; elevator apartment; private.

80TH and Broadway, 225 West.—Front room; one small; private bath; exceptional for Summer. 5 South.

81ST, 27 WEST.—Beautiful, facing Park; private bath, twin beds, porch, mirrored alcove, dressing room, maid service; $75. Schuyler 1826.

82D, 134 WEST.—Desirable room, private bath, southern exposure; reasonable rates; references.

82D ST., 54 WEST.—One and two room suites, bath, kitchenette; furnished, unfurnished.

82D, 308 WEST.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette apartment, neatly furnished. Seen at 11 A. M., Dares.

84TH, 17 WEST.—Single and double room; conveniences; one flight; private. Baldwin.

85TH, 106 WEST.—Master bedroom, well heated, running water, telephone, kitchenette, $10; immense front parlor suitable for two-three gentlemen; skylight, 12; close transportation.

85TH, 120 WEST.—Single and double rooms, running water; telephone 3460 Schuyler.

85TH, 159 WEST.—Back parlor, private bath, lavatory; telephone; $12.

86TH, 204 WEST.—Large, light room; one or two gentlemen; elevator, electric light; with private family; references. Fiato.

86TH, 59 WEST.—Large, small rooms; every convenience; refined house; board optional.

86TH, 23 WEST.—Medium-sized room; also small room; breakfast; high-class house.

87TH, 106 WEST.—Three unfurnished rooms, with private bathroom, for rent, including gas, electric light, heat, phone and every convenience; rent $50 inclusive.

87TH, 340 WEST.—Attractive suite, parlor, dining, bedroom, kitchenette; private house; references. $100.

87TH, 153 WEST.—Newly furnished, absolutely clean, medium-sized room, running water; reasonable.

88TH, 162 WEST. — Two large, pleasant rooms, well heated, attractively furnished; conveniences.

88TH, 307 WEST.—Elegant suite, with bath; private family; all conveniences; references.

88TH, 335 WEST, (Droccam Hall.)—Exclusive bachelor dwellings; near Riverside; rooms, $5-$15; references.

89TH, 138 WEST.—Large and small rooms; $4-$10; refined house; homelike; references.

90TH, 245 WEST.—Beautiful large front room, adjoining bath; conveniences; one flight; phone.

93D, 146 WEST.—Large, exceptionally furnished room, twin beds; every convenience; owner's house.

93D, 4 WEST.—Airy, well-furnished room, elevator apartment, homelike, conveniences, private. Mumde.

93D, 270 WEST.—Two large parlors; private bath; furnished, unfurnished; will divide.

94TH, 156 WEST.—Newly decorated front room; all conveniences; $6-$8.

95TH, (230 Riverside Drive.)—Large, bright, comfortable room, overlooking Hudson; convenient subway express; $8. Riverside 9480, Apartment 31.

96TH, 251 WEST.—Large single room; all modern conveniences; gentleman. Apt. 4W.

96TH, 231 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Pleasant room; nicely furnished; next bath; conveniences; Apt. 2C.

96TH, 231 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room in modern apartment. Apt. 2C.

98TH, 254 WEST.—Large room, outside exposure; subway express; private family; gentlemen. Simpson.

99TH, 243 WEST.—Two rooms, one facing Broadway, one hot, cold water, rented separately. $8; references. Raye.

103D, 308 WEST.—Large, sunny room; next bathroom; newly furnished; in private home.

104TH, 240 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Prettily furnished, sunny room, adjoining bath; facing Broadway; suitable business woman. Apply hall boy.

105TH, 201 WEST.—Clean, airy, attractively furnished, front rooms; elevator apartment; convenient elevated, subway; $4-$7; references. Rose.

105TH, 229 WEST.—Attractive outside room, adjoining bath; modern elevator apartment. Morton.

107TH, 258 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms in newly furnished private house, with or without kitchenette, $6-$8; gentlemen; references.

107TH, 237 WEST.—Light, pleasant room; elevator, electricity, telephone. Apt. 10.

108TH, 301 WEST.—Desirable suite, two rooms and bath; one block from Riverside; modern furnishings. Apartment 5B. Academy 3238.

111TH, 545 WEST, (Broadway.)—Beautifully furnished large, front room; kitchen privileges; handsome elevator apartment. $25.

113TH, 606 WEST.—Two attractive, sunny, front rooms, between Broadway and Riverside; references. Apartment 6, west.

113TH ST., 536 WEST.—Comfortable furnished room, adjoining bath; Apt. 21.

118TH, 414 WEST.—Desirable rooms, all improvements, near Columbia, $4; board optional. Apt. 1st.

118TH, 423 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, adjoining bath; small room; immaculate; elevator. Reynolds.

119TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room; private house; electric light, telephone; references.

121ST, 527 WEST.—Large, light, attractive room; modern elevator apartment; $6. McCaque.

125TH, 604 WEST.—One, two, or three bright sunshiny rooms; kitchen privileges.

139TH, 603 WEST.—Extra large front room; smaller, $3.50; twin beds, Apartment 2B.

152D, 584 WEST.—Business woman; attractive room, private apartment. Davis.

150TH, 556 WEST, near Broadway.—Private house, furnished rooms, some with twin beds, running water, bath.

ATTRACTIVE home offered, modern, artistic apartment, location unexcelled; references. Schuyler 6437. White.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (86th.)—Delightful room, lavatory; excellent transportation. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

CHARLES ST., 20.—One or two rooms; parquet floors; electricty; hot and cold water; telephone; private house.

COMFORTABLE room, en suite; accommodations par excellence; exclusive, visitors in city. Columbus 6776.

GENTLEMEN can secure superb accommodations, "modern elevator apt.," near 79th St. Subway if permanent; references. Phone Schuyler 1670.

Immaculately clean room; conveniences, private, block Dyckman subway. Schjerbeck, 17 Post Av.

Lady offers outside room of her elevator apt. to lady; kitchen. 239 West 105th, next Broadway. Apt. 6d.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 50.—Room overlooking Morningside Park; business woman. Morningside 5020. Apartment 63.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can find superior accommodations with refined private family; references. Cathedral 9088, 110th St. subway.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, (341 West 77th St.)—Suite of 3 small rooms and bath, $100; 1 room and bath, $75 per month; can be leased to Oct. 1, including maid service, light and heat; perfect home.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 125, (near 85th.)—Housekeeping apartment, private bath; suite; Hudson view; home for refined people. 3 south.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 120, (Corner 84th.)—Attractive rooms; new furnishings; gentlemen. Schuyler 1647. Cleveland.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 202.—LARGE ROOM, RUNNING WATER, $10; SINGLE ROOM, $7. STANHOPE.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 224, (94th-95th.)—Attractive parlor and bedroom, facing Drive; modern apartment.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 78, (Corner 80th.)—Magnificent suite, two rooms and bath; elegant house.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 102, (at 82d.)—Elegant studio suite; service; private residence.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222.—Small room; private bath; $8.50; other desirable rooms. Hale.

UNIVERSITY AV., 2,291.—Nicely furnished, large, light room, adjoining bath; telephone; $5. Flack.

WEST END AV., 664. — Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, adjoining bath.

WEST END AV., 806, (103d.)—Large front room and alcove, four windows; $12; residence.

Brooklyn.

PACIFIC ST., 1,407.—Large, sunny room; all closets; conveniences; bath; private. Bedford 2697-W.

LINDEN AV., 143.—Nice large room; refined location; reasonable. Flatbush 1817.

Queens.

JAMAICA.—Furnished rooms for gentlemen; best location; near park, boulevard, and main station; references; private. 55 Branford St.

Long Island.

LARGE, sunny front room; private family; all conveniences; 15 minutes from Grand Central Station by subway; gentleman only; references. Phone Astoria 420 for appointment.

ROOMS WANTED.

Furnished.

GENTLEMAN desires a nicely furnished room and private bath with a refined family in Westchester County or the upper Concourse; convenient transportation. O 84 Times.

BOARDERS WANTED.

East Side.

36TH, 14 EAST.—Suite of two rooms with private bath; first floor; references.

HOTEL RUTLEDGE., 163 Lexington Av., (30th St.)—For refined women. Why not live at a hotel if you can do so at lower cost than boarding or keeping house? Beautiful atmosphere; outside rooms; telephone; elevator; complete service; homelike; including meals, $13 weekly up. Tel. Madison Sq. 6160.

MADISON AV., 213, (36th St.)—Attractive rooms; excellent table; references.

West Side.

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large, small rooms, excellent board, electricity, running water, phone.

16TH, 20-22 WEST.—Large, small rooms, well furnished; unexcelled board; teephone.

22D, 327 WEST, (Telephone Chelsea 2554.)—Suite with private shower, also single room; southern cooking; private tables; table guests, also single meals.

49TH ST., 16 WEST.

Rooms with board; table board; references.

53D, 64 WEST.

Rooms, with board; references.

55TH, 16 WEST.

Rooms with bath; table board; references.

58TH, 37 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; private baths; parlor dining; convenient location.

58th St., 41, 43, 45, West, elevator.

MADISON ARMS.

68TH, 56 WEST. — Suit particular people; handsomely furnished room; private bath; electric lights; Southern cooking; also, smaller rooms.

70TH, 23 WEST.—Large double room, southern exposure; newly furnished; bath adjoining; refined Jewish surroundings; excellent cuisine; table guests; reasonable rates; references. Mrs. Newburg.

70TH, 200 WEST, (Opposite Sherman Square.)—72d subway express; large front room; attractive, homelike; running water; suitable couple; elevator house; board. Hubbell.

72D, 212 WEST.—DOUBLE FRONT ROOM, PRIVATE BATH; ELECTRICITY; TABLE BOARD. COLUMBUS 6896.

72D, 228 WEST.—Steam heat, electricity, elevator; large room; subway express; table guests.

73D ST., 112 WEST.

Desirable room; meals optional; references.

72D, 253 WEST.—Rooms, with board, with and without private bath; table guests.

72D, 269 WEST.—Choice suite, private bath; business people; single room; excellent table.

72D, 147 WEST.—Attractive room, with private bath, also single room; table guests.

73D, 302 WEST.—Large double room, private bath, two-room suite. Riverside.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Rooms, with private baths, electricity; private phone; table guests accommodated.

75TH ST., 56 WEST.—Attractive room, with bath, electricity; references; table guests.

76TH ST., (344 WEST END AV.)

Select accommodations, third floor rooms, bath; best home cooking; electricity; table guests.

76TH, 289 WEST.—Room, with, without bath; single room; fine location; excellent table.

79TH, 114-132 WEST, (Wide, Parked Street.)—Unusual and attractive; large parlors; tearoom and lounge; steam heat; booklet.

79TH, 218 WEST.—Attractive room; southern exposure; adjoining bath; home cooking; table guests.

80TH, 124-128 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; good home cooking.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Attractive, modern; steam heat; references; table guests; booklet.

82D, 128-130 WEST.—Very desirable rooms; hot and cold water, with private bath.

83D, 25 WEST.—Attractive, large, second-floor rooms, en suite, single; private bath, dressing room; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

87TH, 130 WEST.—Large, small rooms; all conveniences; excellent board; table guests accommodated.

86TH ST., 139 WEST.

Southern family offer few attractive rooms, private baths, electricity; excellent table; references.

86TH, 164 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms, bath; excellent meals; agreeable surroundings; references exchanged.

86TH ST., 17 WEST.

Large, front, sunny room; superior table; parlor dining; also skylight room; references.

86TH, (549 West End Av.)—Attractive single room, private, electricity; also one very large room, adjoining shower bath.

87TH, 138 WEST.—Attractive room, southern exposure; private bath; other rooms; excellent table.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms, adjoining bath; refined Jewish boarding house.

92D, 7 WEST, (Apt. 65.) — Table guests; breakfast, dinner, $6; dinner, $4.

93D, 265 WEST.—Attractive, large room, with private bath, electricity; liberal, good table.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; excellent meals; refined Jewish house; references.

102D, 305 WEST, (Riverside-West End.)—Two large connecting rooms, private baths, eight southern windows; private Christian American family; references.

107TH, 322 WEST.—(RIVERSIDE-BROADWAY;) LUXURIOUS, PRIVATE RESIDENCE, OVERLOOKING THE HUDSON; TWO, THREE, SPACIOUS ROOMS; PRIVATE BATH; EXCEPTIONAL TABLE; MODERATE RATES.

122D, 150 WEST.—Desirable large room, adjoining bath; southern exposure; telephone; references.

124TH, 162 WEST.—Single suite, with bath; fine; private; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST, (near Broadway subway.)—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon"; beautiful, bright single rooms; en suite; good board; every comfort; write for pamphlet. Audubon 2757.

THE ELLWYN LODGE,

Charming Family House of Highest Standard. 20 Minutes Downtown N. Y. Fare 5c. Fifty Lovely Rooms. Exquisitely Furnished. Excellent Chef and Service. Small Tables. Abundance Sunlight. Good Air. Quietness. Social Parlors, Smoking Rooms, Comforts. Weekly, $11-$18 per adult, with meals. No Enemy Aliens Admitted. 71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 549, (127th.)—Large, sunny, double room; running water; adjoining bath; transients; $12-$15; two, $19-$22. Payne.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 222, (94th.)—Unusual opportunity for particular people; beautiful large, sunny room; congenial family; excellent cuisine. Apartment 24.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 855, (The Woodbury.)—Two blocks north 157th subway; wonderful grounds.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th St.)—Beautiful rooms; house thoroughly appointed; excellent table; references.

WEST END AV., 301, (74th.)—Large rooms, private baths; meals; also singles. Columbus 1747.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Attractive rooms, excellent table; convenient New York. Phone 1159W Main.

COUNTRY BOARD.

Long Island.

THE PINES, HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—Beautifully situated, near Garden City; splendid accommodations; excellent table and service; convenient for commuters; booklet. Telephone Hempstead 455.

New Jersey.

MONTCLAIR MANOR, Montclair, N. J.—In beautiful residential section of Montclair; exceptionally attractive accommodations; all conveniences; unexcelled cuisine; 35 minutes New York. 27 Hillside Av. Montclair 2977.

Miscellaneous.

Nervous patients, incurables, and elderly persons cared for in our fine country home. A. Theodor Saunders, 117 Park St., New Canaan, Conn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female

BOOKKEEPER.—THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED CONTROLLING ACCOUNTS; REliABLE. K 138 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced typewriter, controlling accounts, trial balance. T. C., 343 Times Downtown.

NURSE, young Canadian, refined, seeks position, care of invalid during day; will also go as visiting companion or take children to-park; references. V 199 Times.

OFFICE ASSISTANT, typist, accurate; $9. Ethel Baed, 202 West 116th. Morningside 1480.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, now employed, desires change; conscientious, accurate, dependable, Christian; eight years' experience; $18. Y 174 Times, 2 Rector St.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER, executive ability, seeks responsible position; references. Miss Philip, telephone 2730 Bryant or address 210 West 147th St.

SKETCHER.—Refined young lady, expert sketcher, now with reputable fashion publication for designers, desires to change position. O 66 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-TYPIST, beginner; rapid, accurate, and painstaking. Box L, M., 101 Times Annex.

YOUNG lady reared in private schools of California, with best references, desires position as companion to elderly lady; will travel if required. M 166 Times.

Instruction.

PRIVATE SECRETARIAL TRAINING. PRATT'S SCHOOL, 64 WEST 45TH ST. INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ACCOUNTANT. — Income tax reports, trial balances, $5 monthly, upward; books opened, closed, audited. Friedlander, Tribune Building. Beekman 998.

ACCOUNTANT connected with large accounting firm desires to do accounting work evenings. V 198 Times.

AGENT.—Real estate, young man, 29, married, desires connection with owner or estate office as agent; knows value; all repairs, especially painting; references. P 582 Times Harlem.

AMERICAN, 31, 7 years' experience as purchasing agent for wholesale grocer, 2 years as clothing buyer; can take full charge of camp commissaries; open for good proposition. P 558 Times Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, 28, fourth class draft; knowledge of stenography and typewriting; nine years' experience; double entry, trial balance; $25. W. B., 1 Pitkins Court, Woodhaven, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, full set of books or assistant in corporation; over 10 years' office experience; accurate and conscientious; $20 to start. D 229 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER and cashier, American, exempt; active, practical, thorough; references. E 183 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, office manager, correspondent; five years last position; exempt; $30. E 199 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, American, 34, married, good appearance and education, unexcelled record and references for past 14 years, wants first-class, permanent position with any one desiring a high-class man; Pierce-Arrow preferred. M 195 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, married, wishes position in country year around; do own repair work; 9 years, 6 years with first employer; now employed in city; best reference. Address Chauffeur, 210 West 69th St., care of Williams.

CHAUFFEUR, mechanic, 33 years, single, wishes position private family; good experience; drives any car; six years' reference; wages, $30. M 134 Times.

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC wants private position; good references, character and ability. V 160 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, colored, commercial or private; 8 years' references. Watson, 367 West 126th.

CHAUFFEUR; married; sober; good mechanic; careful driver; references. E. M., 1,087 Lexington Av.

COLLECTOR and SALESMAN, Italian, having own office in one of Brooklyn, N. Y., best buildings and plenty of time, wants to represent some reliable firm or manufacturing company and use office if necessary; can furnish any security. Y 322 Times Annex.

COLLECTOR.—Take care of your houses like mine, or other collecting or managing real estate; reference. P 563 Times Harlem.

FORMER ARMY OFFICER OF NEUTRAL NATION, LONG EXPERIENCE ORDNANCE MANUFACTURE, LANGUAGES, OPEN FOR POSITION PAYING $5,000. Y 521 TIMES ANNEX.

JOBBING GARDENING by the hour or day; city or country; by expert gardener. Address Gunter, 340 West 28d St.

LACE AND EMBROIDERY SALESMAN OPEN FOR CONNECTION WITH LIVE HOUSE. M 176 TIMES.

REPRESENTATIVE.—Italian, having own office and plenty spare time, wishes to represent some good, reliable concern for collecting and selling. Y 220 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, inside, young man, (20,) 5 years' experience in cotton and woolen goods, wants position in same line; good references. B. W., 104 East 14th.

SALESMAN-MANAGER, American, 33, married, 12 years' experience, wishes position where good income can be earned by producer. C O Times Bronx.

SALESMAN, (31,) 10 years' experience selling dry goods, department stores, desires connection reliable concern; salary and commission. J 217 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN. — Experienced selling paints, varnishes, &c., desires connection with wholesale paint house; will consider another line. F 561 Times Harlem.

SALESMAN, experienced Middle Western territory, open for new connection. M 191 Times.

SALESMAN, (28,) of good appearance, hustler, wants position with reputable house. L. W. Levy, 867 West 181st St.

SALESMAN.—Sold in wholesale grocery line. M 183 Times.

SECRETARY, STENOGRAPHER, BOOKKEEPER; EXPERIENCED, EDUCATED, 20. K 302 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY, 26, N. Y. U. accounting graduate, desires responsible position. D 276 Times Downtown.

TRAFFIC MAN, 33; correspondence, claim experience; ability for executive position. E 434 Times Annex.

TRANSLATOR.—Brazilian wants translation work evenings, English to Portuguese, and Portuguese to English. Phone Pinto, Schuyler 4388.

WORKING FOREMAN, married, who understands care of lawns, hedges, gardening, or light farming, horses, cows, &c., would like to correspond with party in need; A1 references. Address X, Box 38, Westbrook, Conn.

YOUNG MAN, above draft age, desires night work; employed during the day in a responsible position with downtown banking house. D 255 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN (23) desires clerical position or otherwise; A1 reference. Address P. O. Box 67, Station D, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 20, 4 years' experience in export traffic, desires position with responsible concern. K 333 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 19, capable figurer, desires position with advancement; $15. D 269 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, experienced, wishes office position; salary, $15. M. Z., 104 East 14th.

Instruction.

Back in New York, I will be pleased to give again French lessons to my ex-pupils. Gislais, E 107 Times.

HELP WANTED—Female.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER, experienced; reply in own handwriting, stating age, religion; salary $18 to start; chance for advancement. L. Tweel & Co., Inc., 78-80 Greenwich St.

ASSISTANT to working manager, young lady in cafeteria, good on meats and vegetables; domestic science graduate preferred; no Sundays. O 78 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST.—A capable business girl or woman; must be smart and intelligent; accuracy and speed essential; salary to start $20. Call at once. 246 West 65th St.

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAPHER; must be competent to take full charge double entry, trial balance, controlling accounts; state salary. K 328 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANTS. — Large manufacturing house; good opportunity if accurate at figures; state age and salary expected. L. R. S., 116 Times.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer with experience on trial balances; state age, education, experience, and salary expected. Y 339 Times Annex.

BOOKKEEPER with knowledge of stenography for large retail business; must be thoroughly capable; state age, experience, references, and salary. O 77 Times.

CARETAKER.—Excellent opportunity for a widow or soldier's wife; no objection to child; room and bath furnished. Apply, with references, Y 308 Times Annex.

CLERK.—GIRL FOR OFFICE WORK; CONGENIAL POSITION, WITH EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES FOR BRIGHT GIRL; STATE AGE, REFERENCES, AND SALARY. C 80 TIMES.

CROCHETERS AND EMBROIDERERS for home work on infants' knit goods. S. Horowitz & Son, 97 5th Av.

DEMONSTRATOR.

Competent young woman as saleslady and demonstrator in large department store. Apply

NULIFE CO.,
122 57TH AV., 7TH FLOOR.

DESIGNER.

FIRST-CLASS DESIGNER ON SILK DRESSES DESIRED BY A PROMINENT BOSTON MANUFACTURER; MUST BE ABLE TO CREATE SNAPPY AND UP-TO-THE-MINUTE STYLES; EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE RIGHT PARTY; SALARY NO OBJECT; SEND REFERENCES. APPLY TO MR. ROBINSON, HOTEL LATHAM, CITY, NOT LATER THAN THURSDAY, 3 P. M.; OTHERWISE, ADDRESS Y 276 TIMES ANNEX.

DICTAPHONE OPERATORS $15-$20 weekly, immediately. Miss Kelly, 309 Broadway, Room 200.

FILE CLERK, experienced on geographical filing; must be quick and accurate worker; $10 to start. Call at 239 West 39th St., 10th floor, and ask for Miss Brandt.

GIRLS

to work on scientific apparatus; high school graduates preferred; no experience necessary; 48 hours; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
57 BETHUNE STREET,
near West Street, 6 blocks south of 14th.

GIRLS FOR ASSEMBLY WORK on small electrical and wireless apparatus for U. S. Government; permanent work. Apply or write The Mount Vernon Co., 320 Washington St., Mount Vernon, N. Y., opposite Columbus Av. Station.

HELP WANTED—Female.

GIRLS, stock room in wholesale hosiery house. 303 5th Av., Room 509.

GOVERNESS.—Nursery governess and mother's helper in a Roman Catholic family; must be competent and efficient, tactful, and fond of children; good seamstress; capable of taking charge of home in mother's absence; understand about cooking; children's ages, 3 years, 15 months, and new-born babe; good reference; good salary. Telephone Rutherford 844.

HOUSEKEEPER for Summer hotel; charge of cuisine and linens. Apply personally, Carpenter and Wright, 117 Wadsworth Av.

LEDGER CLERK.

A1, for ammunition plant; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply in writing to Brown Advertising Agency, 110 West 40th.

LEDGER CLERKS.—Large manufacturing concern; $12 start; opportunity advancement; state age and experience. S. L. G., 137 Times.

MAID.—Experienced, for general housework, apartment, two in family and child with nurse; full particulars. O 345 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Refined girl or woman, between the age of 23 and 40, to assist with care of two children; must have pleasant disposition and be fond of children; uniforms furnished; good wages; references for character required. O 69 Times.

NURSE.—Practical; wanted for six-year-old boy; liberal wages; excellent home. Call Mrs. G. K. Worms, 120 West 70th, Apt. 7B.

NURSE GIRL.—Experienced, take charge of infant. Full particulars Box O 346 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, education, and salary expected. O 319 Times Downtown.

OFFICE ASSISTANT to do important detail work in fine, light office, pleasant surroundings; only refined American girls who want permanent work with opportunity to advance need apply; state age, salary, experience, &c. O 309 Times Downtown.

SALESLADY.—Refined girl or woman; high-class personality; exceptional opportunity; experience unnecessary; $35-$50 week salary, commission; permanent; excellent future. Suite 2388, 15 Park Row.

SECRETARY AND STENOGRAPHER.—A woman wanted by executive of manufacturing concern; must be competent and thorough and have initiative, courage, and ability to grasp the opportunities presented to make her more valuable; must also be discreet and understand the importance of guarding the confidential matter concerning the business disclosed in the performance of her duties. Manufacturer's Secretary, Y 350 Times Annex.

STATIONERY.—Girls, learn stationery; $8 start; chance advancement and bonus. Charles E. Weyand & Co., 22 Howard St.

STENOGRAPHER.—A prominent real estate concern requires the services of a thoroughly experienced stenographer; one who is accustomed to detail and secretarial work, together with the routine of a busy office. Write, stating creed, experience, and salary desired, D. M. A., O 41 Times.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.—Lawyer requires services of efficient stenographer and secretary; legal experience not essential; must be accurate, have executive ability, and able to assume responsibility; exceptional position; wages $25; advancement; state age, qualifications, experience. K 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY.

Experienced stenographer for secretarial position. President large corporation; must be able to speak and take dictation correctly in French and English; excellent opportunity; permanent position. M 167 Times.

STENOGRAPHER wanted by Christian firm; $15 start; good chance for promotion; have at least 2 years' experience and good speller; hardware and machinery house; hours, 9-5:30, Saturday 8 o'clock. Apply Patterson, Gottfried & Hunter, 211 Centre St., city.

STENOGRAPHER wanted; must have some knowledge of and liking for cookery. Apply by letetr, stating past experience, age and references. Mary Elizabeth, 392 5th Av.

STENOGRAPHER or typist work, near Borough Hall, Brooklyn; salary $8 per week to start; state age and experience. O 377 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced; reply in own handwriting, stating age, religion; salary $15 to start. L. Tweel & Co., Inc., 78-80 Greenwich St.

STENOGRAPHER and typewriter; one having knowledge of bookkeeping preferred. Arthur W. Ware & Co., 12 East 18th.

STENOGRAPHER, capable, experienced, export experience preferred but not essential. O 372 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, large manufacturing concern in Bronx, wants capable operator for telephone switchboard. Write S. O., Box 44, 163 East 125th St.

TEACHER.—WANTED, AN AI TEACHER OF ISAAC PITMAN STENOGRAPHY; ADDRESS, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION. J 546 TIMES HARLEM.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, HOTEL EXPERIENCE NECESSARY; STEADY POSITION, GOOD SALARY. IF INTERESTED CALL MAIN 8100.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR, experienced; one accustomed to large, busy switchboard; state age, salary, and religion. O 379 Times Downtown.

TYPIST.

You can greatly increase your earning capacity by learning to operate the dictaphone; large company will pay competent typist $12 weekly while learning, with promotion as soon as dictaphone is thoroughly mastered; give all necessary details in letter of application. O 57 Times.

TYPIST.—In large institution; permanent position; good opportunity for advancement; must be quick and accurate to type invoices and statements; reply, stating full particulars, age, when available, telephone number; salary to start, $14. Y 311 Times Annex.

TYPIST

with purchasing experience preferred; also stenographer, first class. Apply employment department, American Can Co., Kenilworth, New Jersey.

TYPIST, rapid and accurate, to do form letters in fine, light office; pleasant surroundings; state age, nationality, and sal

5 P. M. Today.

Want advertisements, to insure publication in tomorrow's (Sunday) Times, must be in The Times Building before 5 P. M. today.

HELP WANTED—Male.

SALESMEN wanted for the commercial automobile field in New York; men who have had experience selling cash registers, typewriters or specialties; automobile salesmen need not apply; commission and drawing account basis. Write Box J. B. O., 444 Times Annex.

SALESMAN with established trade among haberdashers and department stores, to carry a side line of popular price men's neckwear, for New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois; on commission. O 81 Times.

SALESMAN.—Wanted services of a man of experience in the hosiery commission business to the jobbing trade; a good position to the right man; answer by letter, stating experience and salary desired. D. J. Harder, 346 Broadway.

SALESMEN experienced in selling cash registers, typewriters, or specialties to start as a junior city salesman on straight salary basis with large Broadway automobile concern. B 5 Times.

SALESMAN.—Popular-priced infants' and children's headwear; all territories; only those with experience and following apply; commission; splendid opportunity. Headwear, 265 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN to call on retail drug trade, dispensing physician with pharmaceutical; only experienced hustler need apply; salary and commission. Apply Crystal Chemical Co., 775 Jackson Av., Bronx.

SALESMAN wanted, men's neckwear, with an established trade, for Atlantic and Middle Western States; commission. Nat Potar & Co., 894 Broadway.

SALESMAN to sell automobile tires as a side line; liberal commission to right man; call or write. W. M. Sharpe, 529 Pearl St., New York.

SALESMAN.—Standard Register Co. wants live wire salesman if you have ability. Phone Barclay 8180 for appointment; commission. D 243 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—A1 man, side line, high-class $3.75 georgette waists; commission basis. De Luxe Silk Waist Co., 148 West 23d.

SHEET IRON WORKERS; day work, 70c. an hour. 400 West St.

SHEET IRON WORKERS.—Night work, 70c. an hour. 400 West St.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Wideawake, accurate, draft exempt young man wanted by a large import and export company; knowledge of cocoa and coffee preferred. K 235 Times Downtown.

SHIPPING CLERK.—Experienced, energetic; must have executive and routing ability and be able to obtain results. Address with references R. B. 216 Times Downtown.

SILK SALESMAN wanted by large specialty house for all territories on commission basis. O 70 Times.

STOCK BOYS wanted, (2,) in our drapery department to learn business; hours 8:30 to 5:15; salary $12. Call at once. Elliott Co., 379 Broadway.

STOCK BOYS on stationery stock; $8 start; chance for advancement; steady employment. Charles E. Weyand, 22 Howard St.

STOCK CLERK.—Young man in dry goods department of undertaker's supplies house; must be accurate at figures, with opportunity to advance. 10 East 22d St.

STOREKEEPER with mechanical experience; splendid opportunity for advancement. Apply Employment Dept., American Can Co., Kenilworth, N. J.

SUPERINTENDENT for candy factory; man capable of taking charge of a large candy factory employing 1,500 people; must have had first-class experience, able to give A1 references; permanent position. O 357 Times Downtown.

TEACHER.—WANTED, AN A1 TEACHER OF ISAAC PITMAN STENOGRAPHY. ADDRESS, GIVING EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION, J 545 TIMES HARLEM.

TIMEKEEPER.—Familiar with steamship timekeeping, neat and accurate at figures, state age and experience. D 228 Times Downtown.

TIMEKEEPERS,
CHECKERS,
RECEIVING CLERKS,
BOOKKEEPERS,
ACCOUNTANTS

for Government work at plant 150 miles from New York, $1,100-$1,500; room and board $8 per week. Apply Monday, 9 A. M., to P. W. Fox, Finance Section, Ordnance Division, Albermarle Building, New York City.

TIMEKEEPERS, experienced; $3 a day; hours 8 to 8. Call 400 West St.

TIME CLERK.—Night work; experience in large manufacturing plant essential; state age, experience, and salary expected. Y 340 Times Annex.

TOOL DESIGNERS wanted, experienced in die work, fixtures, and jigs; steady work to right men. Address Box 1027, Rochester, N. Y.

TOOL DRAFTSMEN
on punches and dies, jigs and fixtures, for small interchangeable work; only men with experience need apply; good pay.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
203 Broadway.

TOOL MAKERS.—First-class mechanics, for jigs and fixtures, wanted at once for good, steady positions. Eisemann Magneto Co., 68 33d St., Brooklyn, 4th floor.

USED CAR MAN.
Thoroughly acquainted in above line; must have experience; good opportunity for right party; principal only. R. E., 64 Times.

USEFUL MAN wanted in private family; city and country; good references required. Address P. O. Box 1,193.

UNITED STATES CIVIL-SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

STENOGRAPHERS AND TYPEWRITERS WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN.

The United States Government is in urgent need of thousands of typewriter operators and stenographers and typewriters. All who pass examinations for the departments and offices at Washington, D. C., are assured of certification for appointment. It is the manifest duty of citizens with this special knowledge to use it at this time where it will be of most value to the Government. Women especially are urged to undertake this office work. Those who have not the required training are encouraged to undergo instruction at once.

Examinations for the Departmental Service, for both men and women, are held every Tuesday in 450 of the principal cities of the United States, and applications may be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., at any time.

The entrance salary ranges from $1,000 to $1,200 a year. Advancement of capable employees to higher salaries is reasonably rapid.

Applicants must have reached their eighteenth birthday on the date of the examination.

For full information in regard to the scope and character of the examination, and for application blanks, address the U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the Secretary of the U. S. Civil Service Board of Examiners at Boston, Mass.; New York, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Atlanta, Ga.; Cincinnati, Ohio; Chicago, Ill.; St. Paul, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; New Orleans, La.; Seattle, Wash.; San Francisco, Cal.; Honolulu, Hawaii, or San Juan, Porto Rico.

JOHN A. McILHENNY,
President, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

WATCH ENGINEERS
WANTED.
FIFTY-SIX HOURS PER WEEK;
GOOD WORKING CONDITIONS
AND GOOD PAY.
APPLY TO
POST OFFICE BOX 622,
NEW YORK CITY.

YOUNG MAN. — Opportunity for bright, snappy young man, under draft age or exempt from military duty, with live country bank; modest salary to start; unusual chance to acquire all-around knowledge; previous experience or stenography will be recognized in terms offered; pleasant living conditions. Apply only by letter, in own handwriting, to Cashier, Y 296 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN not subject to draft, best reference, some bookkeeping experience, as assistant to bookkeeper; small office; salary $20 weekly. Apply in person, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Room 920, 52 Broadway.

YOUNG MEN, 17 to 20, for electrical wiring and testing; $10 to $12 per week to start; advancement according to ability; grammar school graduates desired. Apply by mail O 27 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 17-19, to assist in office of manufacturing firm; steady position, opportunity for advancement; references required; state salary and experience. C 393 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN who understands bookkeeping, knowledge stenography, typewriting. Organic Salt and Acid Co., Vernon and Nott Avs., Long Island City.

HELP WANTED—Male.

YOUNG MAN WANTED

TO ACT AS STOCK CLERK, BY A BROOKLYN CORPORATION; GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ADVANCEMENT; STATE AGE, EXPERIENCE, AND SALARY DESIRED. G. G., 416 ARBUCKLE BUILDING, BROOKLYN.

YOUNG MEN,
19 TO 35 YEARS,
WITH HIGH SCHOOL EDUCATION,
TO LEARN
telephone switchboard installation work; good opportunity for rapid advancement; steady work; paid while learning.
APPLY 8 TO 11 A. M.
WESTERN ELECTRIC CO., INC.,
TRAINING SCHOOL FOR INSTALLERS,
121 WEST 17TH ST., N. Y.

YOUNG MAN living in Brooklyn, who wishes to learn trade; good pay to start. D 233 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

COMPLETE secretarial course; also stenography, bookkeeping, penmanship, &c.; individual instruction by specialists, day or night; begin any time; graduates assisted to investigated situations; see catalogue. Wallworth Institute, (founded 1853,) Broadway at 72d St.

SALESMEN.—Experienced or inexperienced, city or traveling; write or call for our free book, "A Knight of the Grip," and list of openings; immediate employment service rendered members. National Salesmen's Training Assn., Suite 1808D, Candler Bldg., N. Y.

ACCOUNTANTS in demand everywhere; men who can audit expenditures, calculate cost-plus prices, prepare tax returns, devise office procedures, systematize, organize, control; Bulletin 25 gives details of instruction. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

EXPERIENCED teacher of Spanish wants pupils; students taught to converse and translate with ease within limited time; rates moderate. Spanish Teacher, D 492 Times Annex.

LEARN TO BE A CHAUFFEUR.—Pleasant and profitable work; day and evening classes. Send for free booklet and visitor's pass. West Side Y. M. C. A., 302 West 57th.

GOOD ENGLISH PAYS.—Free Booklet 73, "Your English," enables you to test your knowledge and suggests method for overcoming defects. Pace & Pace, 30 Church St., N. Y.

DANISH lessons wanted, grammatical as well as conversational. O 363 Times Downtown.

Employment Agencies.

MEN, LET US HELP YOU; big demand at good salaries for bookkeepers, salesmen, stenographers, clerks, draftsmen, shippers, chauffeurs, mechanics. Y. M. C. A. Employment Dept., (Agency.) 215 West 23d St., N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENCIES WANTED.

Woolen merchant with nine years' experience wishes to represent manufacturers and jobbers of any lines suitable for the clothing, cloak, cap, and shirt trades for Canada. Norman Weiner, 94 Prince Arthur St., Montreal, Canada.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

BAKER electric; thoroughly overhauled; new batteries; guaranteed; bargain at $1,000. See R. J. Hudson, 20 Central Park West. Columbus 3725.

BUICK 1917-1916 TOURINGS, roadsters. Flack, 1,700 Broadway, 3d floor.

CADILLAC, 1916, VICTORIA, THREE-PASSENGER.
Very exceptional condition; wire wheels, 35x5; beautifully painted and upholstered; has all appearance of being new; can be inspected and demonstrated day, evening, or Sunday. Brighton Auto Exchange, 1,077 Atlantic Av., corner Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

CADILLAC "8," SEVEN-PASSENGER, OVERHAULED—REFINISHED.
LOOKS LIKE NEW.
PRICE RIGHT.
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC Touring for sale, 1914 model, 5 passenger; at garage, 525 East 150th St. Inquire owner, Joseph Besner, 522 West 148th St., will sacrifice.

CADILLAC, 1916 7-pass. touring; repainted; good tires; bargain. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC 1917 touring, used four months; five new tires; revarnished; must sacrifice. Auto Electric Service, 245 West 55th.

CADILLAC, VICTORIA TOP, FOR "8."
LIKE NEW, $125.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

CADILLAC Runabout, $475; very rare; good as new; any demonstration. 9,236 B'way.

CHALMERS 1915 B-26 touring; perfect condition. Seen at Belmont Garage, 113 E. 84th.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 4-pass. chummy roadster; rebuilt and guaranteed 90 days. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 4-pass. coupe and 7-pass. Sedan; like new; 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CHANDLER.—Model 17, 7-pass. touring; 90-day guarantee; rebuilt and refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

CADILLAC, 1916; newly repaired; 7 passenger; owner's only reason for selling. 249 West 28th St. Call between 8 and 4 P. M.

CADILLAC 1915 seven-passenger bargain. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

CADILLAC, 1918, new, never been run; sell reasonable. Phone Underhill, Schuyler 9807.

CASE, 1917, four-passenger; all brand new tires and slip covers; reasonable. Ecclestone, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CHANDLER limousine, Model 17; rebuilt, refinished 90-day guarantee. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and B'way.

CHANDLER.—Model 18, 7-pass. touring; rebuilt, refinished; guaranteed. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and B'way.

CHANDLER, 1917, five-passenger touring car. Marmon Co., 1,880 Broadway. Col. 1028.

CHANDLER 1917 Touring, with Winter top. Ecclestone, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

CHEVROLET ROADSTER, $200.
Royal mail; self-starter; good tires; serviceable car.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CRANE; Brewster collapsible body.
Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

DETROIT electric; late model; single drive; used little; seen and demonstrated between 9-12 A. M., owner's residence. Mrs. Adams, 41 West 86th St.

DODGE, 1917, SEDAN,
LIKE NEW; MILEAGE 2,000.
OPEN DAY, EVENING, AND SUNDAY.
BRIGHTON AUTO EXCHANGE,
1,077 ATLANTIC AV., BROOKLYN.

FIAT CHASSIS
50 H. P. New.
Built to Government Requirements.
13 of these For Sale.
Inquire E. C. Poultney, Room 1633, 120 Broadway, New York City.

FORD, 1917 taxicab, like new; make offer. New York Motor Car Exchange, 237 West 55th St.

HAYNES 1917, 5-passenger touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

HUDSON Super 6 Brougham Limousine.
Very classy; exceptionally fine.
Cheap for immediate sale.
Wallace, 236 West 59th.

HUPMOBILE 1917 Touring; two tops; fine shoes. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

HUPMOBILE 1918 Touring; brand new; buy quickly. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

KING, Model EE, brand-new, run 18 miles, J. J. Barrett, 141 South Lexington Av., White Plains, N. Y. Telephone White Plains 2483-R.

KNOX 1916 Model, 7-passenger, 6-cylinder; very powerful touring car, in perfect order; run very little, almost new, has all new tires, Westinghouse shock absorbers; cost new, $4,200; willing to sacrifice for any reasonable price; call for demonstration, Audubon 8613. Apt. 4F, between 8 and 10 A. M., 5 and 7 P. M.

LANCIA Roadster, late model; like new; exceptional bargain. Wallace, 236 West 59th.

LEXINGTON Speedster Special, 1917; 3½-inch Continental motor; very classy; new tires; guaranteed. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor.

LEXINGTON Light 6, five-passenger; new paint; guaranteed; quick, $950. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

OVERLANDS.—All models; overhauled, newpainted, and guaranteed; liberal payment proposition; be safe; buy from the manufacturer. Willys-Overland, Inc., Broadway and 50th St.

OVERLAND bargain; latest model 6-cylinder, 5-passenger roadster; very small mileage and in perfect mechanical condition. Phone before 11 A. M. Saturday, Mr. Bell, Beekman 8365.

OVERLAND five-passenger touring, 1917 model, almost new. Aaronson, 205 Powell St., Brooklyn. E. N. C. 6174.

OVERLAND Collapsible Landaulet; Silver Special. Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

OWEN MAGNETIC, latest model touring; condition new. Phone Columbus 8963.

PACKARD '15 "3-38" runabout; wire wheels.

PACKARD 1915 "3-38" 7-pass. touring.

PACKARD 1915 "2-38" 7-pass. touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th St.

PACKARD TRUCK.—For sale, 4-4½ worm drive Packard truck, standard stake body; truck in first-class condition. Pierce-Arrow Agency, 306 Fairfield Av., Bridgeport, Conn.

PACKARD 14-48, phaeton, touring, privately used, well cared for; excellent condition; sacrifice sale, bargain. 115 East 84th. Lenox 10367.

PACKARD Twin Six for sale; 1-25, two bodies; in first class condition, 78 Metropolitan Av. Phone Greenpoint 1403.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INFORMATION OF VALUE TO ALBERT T. Turner, formerly of London, England; reward for knowledge of his whereabouts. ELKUS, VOGEL, GLEASON & PROSKAUER, 111 Broadway, New York City.

NOTICE.—I WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for any debts incurred or contracted by my wife or by any one but myself.
ANDREW R. ROBINSON.

IF COLONEL HAMMOND, WHO STOPPED at Hotel Ansonia last October, will forward present address he will learn something to his advantage. C. L. Young, 6 Wall St., N.Y.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

PAIGE 1915, 7-pass. touring; good mechanical condition; refinished. Brady-Murray Motors Corporation, 62d St. and Broadway.

PEERLESS "8," 1917; used two and half months; run 4,200 miles; is practically new car; can be bought for $1,650. See Mr. Howlson, 20 Central Park West. Columbus 3725.

PEERLESS, 8-cylinder, 7-passenger, 1917 touring; used two and half months, run 4,800 miles; a bargain. Telephone Mr. Howlson, 3725 Columbus; no dealers.

PEERLESS 1918 speedster; practically brand new. Clark & Kendricks, 143 West 51st.

PEUGEOT, handsome coupe; practically new; perfect condition. Owner Merritt. 9281 Murray Hill.

PIERCE-ARROW 1918 "48" touring car for sale. Cook-Macconnell, 1,790 Broadway.

PIERCE-ARROW, 4-passenger, 1913; excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

PIERCE-ARROW, 38 touring; perfect condition; collapsible landaulet. Telephone Murray Hill 1067 or Morningside 6694, Apt. 22; no dealers.

REPUBLIC touring, $850; has six-cylinder Wisconsin motor, delco ignition, lighting, and starting; cost $3,000; run 15,000 miles; in A1 condition; owner going away. William R. Adams, 50 Broad St.

REO 1917 "Four"; slip covers, fine shoes; looks new; extras; reasonable. Lexington, 1,700 Broadway, fourth floor. Circle 1872.

S. G. V. Limousine; excellent condition. Wallace, 236 West 59th St.

SIMPLEX 4 passenger; good as new; complete, starter, &c., $1,100; trade considered. Col. 8763. Ducharme, 1,896 Broadway.

STANDARD 1916 "8" Touring; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHTS.
Unexcelled in quality, efficiency, and economy of operation; ready for immediate delivery; 1917 "Light 4" Cloverleaf, 1917 8-cylinder touring, 1916 "Light 4" touring, and 1916 "Light 4" runabout, which have been overhauled and newly painted, and will be sold with binding mechanical guarantee. Stearns Company, 417 West 55th St. Phone Columbus 7600.

STEARNS KNIGHT 1916 Landaulet "8"; superb body; mechanically perfect; tires excellent; big bargain. Ecclesine, 1,920 Broadway. Columbus 4648.

STEARNS-KNIGHT LANDAULET, 1917, PERFECT CONDITION. Y 284 TIMES ANNEX.

STEVENS-DURYEA, 7-passenger sedan, late model; excellent condition. Stevens-Duryea Co., 16 West 61st St., city.

STUDEBAKER TOURING.
Series 17; a beauty; dependable condition; $475.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STUDEBAKER, 1916, 7-passenger, fully equipped car; excellent condition; run carefully; no reasonable offer refused. Worth $540.

STUTZ 1917 16-valve speedster; perfect condition. Slocum, phone 5910 Schuyler.

STUTZ 1916 4 and 6 Pass. Touring.
Packard Auto Exchange, 10 West 60th.

"WHITE" UNUSUAL BARGAINS.
"White" Town Car.
5 and 7 Passenger Touring Car.
White Co., Park Av. and 57th St.
Used Car Dept. M. R. Greene, Mgr.

WILLYS KNIGHT, C. T. S. silver special motor boat body; entire chassis rebuilt, painted, and reslivered last month; guaranteed; cord tires, excellent condition; owner going to war. Can be seen Hanson's Garage, President St., Rogers Av., Brooklyn, or call Bedford 4258.

WILLYS-KNIGHT.—We have several open models overhauled at attractive prices; guaranteed. Willys-Overland, Broadway and 50th St.

WINTON Six, 48 h. p.; electric lights, self-starter; overhauled, repainted; guaranteed. The Winton Co., Broadway and 70th St. Columbus 3580.

1917 CADILLAC LANDAULET LIMOUSINE, almost new, run less than 6,000 miles.
MORTON W. SMITH CO.,
19 West 44th St., Murray Hill 1138.

Miscellaneous.

BARGAINS IN SELECT USED CARS.
1917 STUTZ touring.
1917 CADILLAC touring; like new.
MERCER SPEEDSTER; condition like a brand new car.
1917 MITCHELL chummy roadster.
1917 MITCHELL touring.
1917 REO touring.
1918 STUDEBAKER, 7-passenger; like new.
1917 CHALMERS town car, little "6;" almost new.
CHALMERS speedster, special C. T. silver body; brand new; big discount.
1916 MERCER touring; elegant condition.
1916 CADILLAC touring.
1917 NATIONAL 4-passenger chummy roadster.
1917 PULLMAN touring.
1916 PACKARD landaulet.
1916 STUTZ runabout.
1917 DODGE touring and roadsters.
1917 FORD landaulet; suitable for taxi.
1917 EMPIRE chummy roadster.
TIME PAYMENTS ARRANGED.
TRADES CONSIDERED.
NEW YORK MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
237 WEST 55TH ST.,
TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.
Open Sundays and Evenings.
Phone 667-668 Circle.

ALEXANDER G. HARRIS,
1,700 Broadway
Compare My Prices with Others.
ROLLS-ROYCE, 1913, 4-pas.....$8,000
ORSON De Luxe Sport Roadster..... 4,000
The most talked of car in N. Y.
SIMPLEX 1915 75 shaft, 4-pas..... 3,000
MERCER 1916, 4-pas., like new..... 1,700
MARMON 1916, Chummy, like new..... 1,550
STUTZ 1916, 4-pas., wire wheels..... 1,600
CADILLAC, 8 cyl., Touring, like new.. 1,200
HUDSON 1916 Touring Car..... 800
MERCER 1914 Roadster..... 800
BUICK 1917 Touring..... 700
OVERLAND 1917, 6 cyl., Touring..... 650
STUDEBAKER Coupe, Series 18..... 650
MAXWELL Racing Car, 1917..... 450
CHEVROLET 1917, "490"..... 400
All of the above cars look like brand new, have been thoroughly overhauled, and are guaranteed for 90 days. You are cordially invited to inspect my Service Station. My overhead is by far the smallest of any high class dealer on Broadway, enabling me to pay more for your car if you wish to sell, or save you money if you wish to buy. An inspection of my salesroom will convince you.
ALEXANDER G. HARRIS, 1,700 Broadway
"Be Sure It's Harris."

EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.
1918 STUDEBAKER Roadster
1917 OLDSMOBILE Touring
1917 BUICK Little 6 Touring.
1917 OVERLAND Roadster.
1917 OVERLAND Touring.
1917 SCRIPPS-BOOTH.
1917 MAXWELL Roadster.
1917 CHEVROLET Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE 8 cyl. Touring.
1916 OLDSMOBILE Sedan.
STUTZ Racer about.
MERCER Touring.
EMPIRE MOTOR CAR EXCHANGE,
1,700 Broadway. One flight up.

Will buy your car for cash or sell it for you quickly on consignment; buyers always waiting; large store; efficient service. 1,891 Broadway. Phone 8690 Col.

FIRESTONE TIRES, 30x3½. FISK TIRES, 33x4.
First quality; guaranteed; big reduction.
JOHN MOORE & CO.,
2,004 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BODIES—7-PASSENGER TOURING,
FIT "8" CYL. CADILLAC.
USED THREE MONTHS.
BRIGHTON, 1,077 ATLANTIC AV., B'KLYN.

Motor Trucks.

TRUCK.—Three-ton capacity truck for sale; will give contract for employment to responsible purchaser. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Two-ton truck for sale, in good running condition. Inquire 42 West 99th.

4, 5-ton trucks for hire; Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston. Phone 6181 John.

Automobiles Wanted.

WANTED, AUTOS FOR SPOT CASH.
Every make, must have 300 immediately.
Bring car, or telephone Circle 2476.
Jandorf Automobile Co., 1,763 Broadway.

PIERCE 38, Marmon, or equal, 4 or 5 passenger sedan or touring; give full particulars mileage, &c.; price must be very low for cash; no dealers. B 368 Times Downtown.

DESIRE PURCHASE 10 automobiles, preferably large cars of good makers; give prices, models, and details. Carr Bros., 65 Broadway, New York.

SELL US YOUR CAR; you get the highest spot cash price. Lobell-Aborn, 239 West 55th St. Notice, three doors west of Broadway.

AUTOMOBILE Wanted.—First-class make, 1918 model; will buy for spot cash. H. R. Schenck, 17 West 42d.

FOUR-PASSENGER Mercer, Stutz or Chandler; will pay $700 cash. K 320 Times Downtown.

A LEXINGTON Thoroughbred, Chummy or Clover Leaf; state price. D 277 Times Downtown.

CADILLAC 1917 CHUMMY ROADSTER WANTED. TELEPHONE BARCLAY 8365.

Highest prices paid for cars. Telephone before you sell. Burns, 788 Fordham.

PACKARD wanted, 1-25 seven passenger touring. J. Clifford, Phone 4563 Plaza.

WILL PAY highest prices any make car. Karp, 1,790 Broadway. Columbus 8922.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Dodd, S. S. | Hammond, R. G.
Graham, G. N.

Following to Camp Dick:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Warrender, L. D. | Huking, H. W.
Hyland, G. N. | Rogers, J. P.
McKimmon, W. S. | Gomez, R.
Duffield, L. B. | Gregory, A. S.
Edwards, C. R. | Forseth, A. J.
Dunn, T. F. | Ray, H. T.
McCoy, J. F. | Carrol, L. J.
Kirkpatrick, J. D., Jr. | Frankenberry, T. H.
Leighninger, R. E. H. | Murray, H. S.
Smith, H. P. | Mess, R. W.
Brown, R. B. | Smoot, W. B.
Campbell, D. M. | Morgan, S. A.
Boothby, W. J. | Ganey, D. F.
Beardman, V. R. | Squiers, B. M.
Clark, McK. F. | Duke, L. B.
Chadbourne, R. J. | Walker, P. A.
Benson, P. | Rothenberger, E. E.
Bertaud, L. W. | Butterworth, B. F., Jr.
Coons, R. H. | Caldwell, J. H.
Murphy, C. W. | Few, L. D.
Rundbaken, F. J. | Tuckerman, R.
McBride, W. J. | Batchelder, W. M.
Joseph, P. H. | Brewer, K. E.
Thomas, W. E. | Cooper, W. W.
Dorrance, G. W. | Carter, P. B.
Pitt, Y. A. | Blanchard, C. O.
Hammond, F. R. | Moore, R. I.
Broderick, J. H. | Metcalfe, M. B., Jr.
Wahle, C. D. | Chirlefelsen, F.
Lewis, R. P. | Hendricks, G. F.
Lavelle, M. J. | Parsons, G. A.
Baildon, J. K. | Furman, E. F.
Rose, G. W. | Davies, W. R.
Welch, P. R. | Bergh, J. R.
Squier, J. F. | Dehart, J.
Pyke, R. W. | Hamilton, A. G.
Squier, C. B. | Dugan, G. C.
Barbee, S. N. | Paulson, C. F.
Diggins, R. C. | Bibb, J. T., Jr.
Kirk, J. B. | Colleton, T. E.
Slade, W. | Gould, R. H.
Sender, F. A. | Camaron, D.
Clark, W. J. | Butterfield, H. H.
Crouch, N. S. | Greenwood, S. A.
Emerson, A. C. | Clark, A.
Harris, A. B. | Penfield, C. C.
May, E. N. | Roche, C. R.
Nourse, R. | Shove, J. D.
Terrell, L. | Albertson, J. R.
Olds, H. R. | Benham, R. F.
Lindemann, A. B. | Bonnevalle, R. W.
Hoyle, P. | Campbell, H. L.
Gardner, J. H. | Easterling, M.
Watson, C. F. | Johnson, C. H.
Cameron, B. S. | Fitch, J. C.
Shaw, G. | Gibson, E. B.
Land, H. L. | Jack, B. C., Jr.
Hart, F. H. | Jewett, G. D.
Cripe, E. S. | Schuler, D.
Dodge, D. E. | Winslow, D. E.
Mathews, J. J. | Clapperton, G. D.
Austin, C. B. | Owen, M. C.
Davis, C. T. | Starring, D. S.
Graham, C., Jr. | McGovern, J. E.
Potts, J. T. | Morris, E. S.

Peterson, 2d Lt. P. C., and Riley, 2d Lt. S. A., previous orders directing them to report to Camp Dick revoked.

Following to Rich Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Schultz, 1st Lt. L. G.
Beresford, P. C. | Arnold, L. P.
Desmond, J. P. | Blackmer, L. M.
Huking, H. W. | Carroll, L. J.
Rogers, J. P. | Morehead, J. H.
Stewart, K. M. | Ray, H. T.
Von Elff, A. A. | Wall, J. E.
Murray, H. S. | Whitesscarver, J. F.
Gregory, A. S. | Hoyt, H. C.

Following to Park Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Kanitz, E. C. | Jaenke, W. D.
Campbell, D. M. | Junkin, J. W.
Zapp, J. E. | Duffield, Le R. B.
Whitman, J. B. | Edwards, C. R.
Wheeler, J. R. | Brown, R. B.
Metcalf, H. H. | Dugas, G. C.
Goss, C. B. | Jordan, J. J.
Jones, K. | Nimocks, R. G.
Kindig, T. P. | Smith, L. R.
De Hart, J.

Following to Kelly Field:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Rosehill, H. R. | Kane, J. M., Jr.
Schintz, W. S. | Kirkendall, F. B.
Blackburn, L. C. | Batchelder, W. W.
Martin, D. J. | Blanchard, C. W.
Kiel, E. C. | Slocum, J. J.
Messenheimer, F. B. | Marincik, J. A., Jr.
Wolsbach, A. H. | Meeker, N. H., Jr.
Few, L. D. | Brewer, K. E.
Perry, P. R. | Duncan, F. R.
Cline, R. E.

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Best private service at taxi rates.
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BEAUTIFUL, splendidly appointed open and closed private automobile for hire at less than taxicab rates. Telephone Columbus 8228.

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PACKARD, 18, landaulette town car, hour, week; will sell. Stanton, Circle 1420.

PACKARD twin sixes, hour, week, or month. Wilmarth, 8030 Columbus.

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BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—STEAM LIGHTER, NEARLY NEW, 500 TONS CARRYING CAPACITY; FULL PARTICULARS UPON APPLICATION. Y 332 TIMES ANNEX.

Automobile body, painting, repair, and storage business, occupying 6-story building, near Broadway and 100th St.; low rent; exceptional bargain owing to draft. Inquire Room 807, 45 Cedar St.

Chauffeurs wanted who can invest few hundred dollars in good paying motor truck contract. Room 902, 1,457 Broadway.

Automobile machine shop with established trade, located in garage in best Yorkville section; no broker. A A 69 Times.

Business Notices.

MOTOR TRUCKING CONTRACTS.
After many years' experience as a retail trucking contractor, we have decided to discontinue our smaller contracts and solicit yearly contracts among responsible concerns and take entire charge of their trucking deliveries; suitable trucks will be supplied to meet your requirements and lettered with contractor's name; bond supplied if necessary for faithful performance of contract; permit us to submit for your consideration our quotations on your requirements. Box E 428 Times Annex.

Deafness.—New Anderfone aids hearing; free trial. Write or call, Anderson Electric Co., 145 West 36th St., 1 H, New York.

FOR SALE.

Thirty tons soft C. R. steel in coils, ranging in thickness from .014 to .062 and from ¾ inch to 7 inches wide, 7c. pound; 2 tons Hops Island red metal from .051 to .032 thick, 2¾ inches to 6 inches wide, 45c. pound; 500 pounds 5 per cent. G. S. soft .020x6 inches by 10 feet, polished one side, 40c. pound; 3,500 pounds 18 per cent. G. S. soft .017x3⅝ inches by 10 feet, 45c.; one 8-head polishing bench, $400; all prices net f. o. b. Providence and subject to prior sale. Metal Products Corporation, Providence, R. I.

Special Sale.—150,000 Emerson phonograph records, latest numbers, large selection of songs and music, at 50c. a dozen. Popular Talk Machine Co., 233 Bowery, N. Y. C.

16-month-old thoroughbred French bulldog, male, with full pedigree. Can be seen at home of owner, R. G. Brown, 261 South Burnet St., East Orange, N. J.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 E. 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

Typewriters.

Typewriters, all makes, bought, repaired, sold; adding machines, multigraph, mimeograph, addressograph, check writers, dictaphones, office furniture. Eagle-Nathan Typewriter Co., 452 Broadway. Canal 8090.

Purchase and Exchange.

Highest cash prices paid for furnishings, pianos, Oriental rugs, Baisley, 115 University Place. Tel. 2298 Gramercy.

Contents houses; pianos, carpets, antiques bought. Miles, 155 E. 125th St. 1299 Harlem.

ARMY ORDERS AND ASSIGNMENTS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The War Department published the following army orders today:

Signal Reserve Corps.

Following to participate in flights:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Dodd, S. S.
Graham, G. N. | Hammond, R. G.

Following to Camp Dick:
SECOND LIEUTENANTS.
Warrender, L. D. | Huking, H. W.
Hyland, G. N. | Rogers, J. P.
McKimmon, W. S. | Gomez, R.
Duffield, L. B. | Gregory, A. S.
Edwards, C. R. | Forseth, A. J.
Dunn, T. F. | Ray, H. T.
McCoy, J. F. | Carrol, L. J.
Kirkpatrick, J. D., Jr. | Frankenberry, T. H.
Leighninger, R. E. H. | Murray, H. S.
Smith, H. P. | Mess, R. W.
Brown, R. B. | Smoot, W. B.
Campbell, D. M. | Morgan, S. A.
Boothby, W. J. | Ganey, D. F.
Beardman, V. R. | Squiers, B. M.
Clark, McK. F. | Duke, L. B.
Chadbourne, R. J. | Walker, P. A.
Benson, P. | Rothenberger, E. E.
Bertaud, L. W. | Butterworth, B. F., Jr.
Coons, R. H. | Caldwell, J. H.
Murphy, C. W. | Few, L. D.
Rundbaken, F. J. | Tuckerman, R.
McBride, W. J. | Batchelder, W. M.
Joseph, P. H. | Brewer, K. E.
Thomas, W. E. | Cooper, W. W.
Dorrance, G. W. | Carter, P. B.
Pitt, Y. A. | Blanchard, C. O.
Hammond, F. R. | Moore, R. I.
Broderick, J. H. | Metcalfe, M. B., Jr.
Wahle, C. D. | Chirlefelsen, F.
Lewis, R. P. |

WOMEN DEMOCRATS FACE INTERNAL WAR

Miss Crosby Beaten for President by Candidate She Had to Coax to Run.

SOUGHT POST HERSELF

But Dove of Peace Took Charge After Mrs. George H. Childs Had Been Declared Victor.

There was a row at the annual meeting and elections of the Women's Democratic Club, the oldest women's Democratic organization in the city, at the Hotel Astor yesterday afternoon which looked for a time as if it would disrupt the entire organization. "It would not be the Democratic Club if they did not have a row," one of the members said, and the fight was conducted with vigor which showed experience.

Excitement hinged around the election of the President. Mrs. Charles D. Hirst was about to retire, and, as the members told the story yesterday, Mrs. John Sherwin Crosby, founder of the club, for many years its President and now retired to the glory of Honorary Chief, decided she would fill the vacancy. She went to Mrs. George H. Childs, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the club, and besought her to take the place. She argued with Mrs. Childs from sundown to midnight, urging her to run for the office, and when the victory was finally won Mrs. Crosby kissed the future President and, breathing a sigh of relief, exclaimed: "I am so glad that I shan't have to run myself!"

The trouble started right after this, when, persuaded that she really ought to have a final term of office as President of a woman's Democratic club that really means something now that women are voting, Mrs. Crosby decided to make a try for it. Mrs. Childs, learning to her great surprise that Mrs. Crosby had put herself in the field against her own candidate, made up her mind that she would not back down, and the club was divided between its liking for Mrs. Childs and its loyalty to its founder. Consequently, it was in an excited frame of mind when the meeting opened yesterday. Moreover, some of the club members were decidedly angry.

"It's dirty politics," said one of them, "and if this thing goes on I shall leave the club."

The Contest Opened.

Mrs. Charles A. Berry opened the fight, nominating Mrs. Crosby for President with a eulogy of the founder and first President of the "finest women's Democratic club in New York City and a stanch Democrat, recognized by President Wilson and Vance McCormick, and on the Woman's Advisory Committee of the National Democratic Committee."

"Mrs. Crosby is ineligible for the office," said Miss Edith Reiffert, who is a lawyer, "for she is Honorary President of the club, and to run for office she should have resigned long ago."

"The chair rules," contributed Mrs. Hirst, "that it is impossible for Mrs. Crosby to run for the office of President while she is Honorary President."

"I take exception to the ruling of the chair," retorted Mrs. Crosby. "I want the club to know that I have consulted the best lawyers in the city about this and they say that as the office of Honorary President is not mentioned in our constitution it practically does not exist, being an empty honor. I can run for office if I like and resign later."

"I have consulted the best women club parliamentarians in the city," insisted Mrs. Hirst, "and they say it is not legal. I will ask this body if the ruling of the chair is to be sustained or not."

There was a rising vote with 19 supporting Mrs. Hirst and 15 opposing her.

"The question has been decided in favor of the chair," said Mrs. Hirst triumphantly. "Now you can vote as you please and the legality can be decided afterward."

Mrs. John F. Curry rose to nominate Mrs. Childs but was interrupted by Mrs. Berry, who, having nominated Mrs. Crosby, was making a vigorous protest.

"Mrs. Curry has the floor," said the chair, rapping vigorously with her gavel, "and if you do not allow her to speak, Mrs. Berry, I shall have to ask you to leave the room."

"And I shall not go," snapped Mrs. Berry.

"I nominate Mrs. George H. Childs," said Mrs. Curry. "She was asked by Mrs. Crosby to run for President a month or more ago, and now Mrs. Crosby herself is running against her."

"I second the nomination," said Mrs. M. B. Stanton. "Mrs. Childs has shown us as Chairman of the Ways and Means how competent she is. She is loyal and has stood by the club when it was low down, and she has been treated very disloyally."

"I want it put on public record that Mrs. Stanton has called this club low down and it never was," said Mrs. Crosby amid applause from her followers.

Mrs. Childs Wins.

The meeting was held in the College Room of the Astor and polling places were improvised in the rear of the room with screens. It was nearly 7 o'clock when the returns showed that Mrs. Childs had 29 and Mrs. Crosby 23 out of the 52 cast.

"She has only lost by six votes," said Mrs. Berry, who had nominated Mrs. Crosby and who is President of a Democratic club of 500 women in the Bronx. "If I had known that I could have had those votes here."

Long waiting had cooled the members before the returns were announced, and Mrs. Berry moved that whoever was elected the entire club should be loyal to the new officers. At this all the members applauded and shouted: "Good! Good!"

Other officers elected were: Vice Presidents, Mrs. James P. Nieman, Mrs. John E. Quinn and Mrs. Edward S. Hackney; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. John Kennedy; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alice Kraft; Treasurer, Mrs. A. Emil Skoog; Auditor, Mrs. James Court, and Historian, Mrs. John R. Miller. After the new officers were introduced, Mrs. Childs said how glad she was they had been elected and Mrs. Hirst shook each by the hand and told those re-elected how much she appreciated their work.

"Be loyal to your new President," she said to the club, "and if you have little criticisms to make don't go back and forth among yourselves with little things, but go straight to her."

The last act of the club was to make Mrs. Hirst Honorary President, but they were not sure this was legal, for they did not know whether they could have two Honorary Presidents and they didn't known whether Mrs. Crosby, after running for office, was still an Honorary or not.

Paul Ruinart & Cie
Producers of KING'S RESERVE CHAMPAGNE
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supplying to King George of England, King Albert of Belgium and King Alphonse of Spain, beg to inform their esteemed clients in the United States that owing to the shortage of labor in France, shortage of bottles and difficulties in production and shipping, they will not be able to fill all anticipated orders.

Nevertheless, they will do the utmost to satisfy their clients with moderate quantities, and trust that at least sufficient quantities may be supplied to celebrate the approaching victory of the Allied Armies.

Further information may be obtained from the Importers:

Equitable Export Co., Inc.
Tel. Broad 1174. 42 Broadway.

SERVICE HEARINGS PUT OFF.

Board Doubts Authority to Permit Increase in Gas Rates.

The application for a rehearing on the order of the Public Service Commission directing the gas companies in the Second and Fourth Wards of Queens to reduce rates from $1 per thousand to 80 cents, which was set down for yesterday, was adjourned until April 24. It is believed that the commission will consent to take further testimony in the matter because of the large increase in the cost of labor and materials since the order was made.

The commisson also postponed the hearing on the application of the Bronx Gas and Electric Company for permission to increase its rate for gas until next Friday, because the Rochester fare decision of the Court of Appeals left in some doubt the power of the commission to authorize an increase in rates.

LOST AND FOUND.

Fifty cents an agate line.

LOST—Friday, April 12, while walking from 39th St., 3d Av., to Park Av., 42d St., 5th Av., or 40th St. to 6th Av., small cluster brooch, pearl and diamonds; adequate reward will be paid. Return Butler, Wyckoff & Campbell, 54 Wall St.

LOST—Thursday evening, on 7th Av., between 42d St. and Pennsylvania Station, lady's small gold open-face watch, with a gold bracelet attached; monogram "E. F. L." and engraved case; reward. E 432 Times Annex.

LOST—Three fifty-dollar Liberty bonds, Nos. 1,857,987-8-9, in Hudson Tube, Erie Station. Reward if returned to Carlton van Wagoner, U. S. S. Amphitrite, Staten Island.

LOST—Masonic gold ring, 32d Degree; lost in vicinity of West 181st St; inscription on inside "W. H. Collinson, April, 1888"; reward Notify Nasmith, 875 West 181st St., Apartment 3-E.

LOST—Tuesday afternoon, in taxicab from Biltmore Hotel to 683 5th Av., package containing field glass, Busch 6 Power Prism Binocular. Return to 117 West 74th St. Liberal reward.

LOST—Probably at Schrafft's, 23d St., or vicinity 9th, Christopher, ring, 2 diamonds, ruby, platinum setting, gold band. Return 125 Riverside Drive. McIntosh; reward.

LOST—Black fitted handbag, containing toilet and other articles, vinicity of Penn. Station, April 10; $10 reward. Chatillon, 89 Cliff St. Phone 3159 Beekman Extension 18.

LOST—Thursday night, on William St., black pocketbook, containing registration card, cash, check, war stamp, &c. Return Room 1614, 27 William St. Reward.

LOST—Thursday, between 34 West 46th St. and Lorraine Hotel, 5th Av. and 45th St., all platinum and diamond brooch; diamond shape. $50 reward at desk of Lorraine Hotel.

LOST—An old-fashioned gold pin, about the size of a quarter, on April 11, between 29th St., through Hudson Tube at 28th St., and Hoboken; reward. Orange 6689W.

LOST—Saturday, in or near 51st St. Theatre, lady's blue enamel wrist watch. Reward for return in good condition to Mrs. G. H. Davis, 308 West 82d St.

LOST—Friday, 10:30 A. M., University and Shakespeare Av., street or car, diamond earring; liberal reward. Curran, 1,835 Harrison Av., Bronx.

LOST—Between 70 West 55th and the Ritz Hotel, on Sunday evening, a sapphire and diamond bowpin. Reward if returned to 70 West 55th.

LOST—Gold wrist watch, vicinity Beekman, Nassau, Fulton, Dey, and John Sts.; valued as a gift; reward. Grace M. Murray, 170 William St., New York City.

LOST—Gold link bracelet, diamonds in links, going from Albemarle Hotel to Giolito Restaurant; liberal reward. Return to 203 West 54th, desk.

LOST. — Broadway-Amsterdam car, between 14th and 48th, 5-stone ladies' bar pin; reward. 853 Broadway, Room 8.

LOST.—String imitation pearls Saturday afternoon, April 6; probably Fifth Av. bus; return cashier Biltmore; suitable reward.

LOST—On Friday, April 5, a gold bar pin, set with about thirteen half pearls. Reward if returned to French, 125 West 11th St.

LOST—In Gimbel's store, lady's handbag, containing money and keys; liberal reward to finder. Return to Hynes, 617 5th Av.

LOST—Amsterdam Av., near 72d St., gold amethyst hat pin. Reward. Foster, 175 West 72d St.

LOST—Neckpiece, gray taupe; Brooklyn via Queensboro Bridge to New York. White, 34 Pine St.

LOST—Diamond signet ring; initials "I. B." Times Square and Post Office, 39th St.; reward. E 176 Times.

LOST—Silk handbag, containing purse, money, keys. Apt. 2, 294 West 92d.

LOST—In Gimbel's, a beaver stole; liberal reward. Sherman, 449 Park Av.

LOST—Gold vanity case, in taxicab; liberal reward to finder. 118 West 72d.

$300 REWARD for return of diamond banquet ring, containing 3 large diamonds set in many small diamonds on platinum lacework setting; probably lost in or about Waldorf-Astoria April 5; ring of sentimental value to owner; no questions asked. Cashier, Waldorf-Astoria.

LIBERAL REWARD, no questions, for return of brown Gladstone bag with contents; marked "W. D. Y." taken from parcel room Pennsylvania Station, Sunday afternoon; return of papers appreciated. Cashier, Vanderbilt Hotel.

$50.00 REWARD.

LOST—Either in Harris Theatre or in taxi, between Jack's or 6th Av., East 58th St., and Hotel Seville, on the night of April 5, a diamond penguin brooch. Return to Lady Chetwyn, 1 East 55th St., New York, or the Harris Theatre.

$75 REWARD

return gold vanity case, monogram, C. D. N., lost March 30, between West 141st St. and West 42d St.; no questions asked. Black, Starr & Frost, 5th Av. and 48th St.

$100 REWARD

for fancy diamond and platinum ring, oval design, with large stone in centre, lost April 11. TIFFANY & CO., 5TH AV. AND 37TH ST.

$25 REWARD for return of small, dark brown lady's hand bag and contents, left on platform of subway, John St. entrance, April 9. J. Condict, 437 Main St., Orange, N. J.

Found.

FOUND — Some money, on elevated; owner can have same by identification and paying for ad. W 4 Times.

Lost and Found—Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Small brown Pekingese dog, belonging to Miss Cornelia Livingston, 38 East 65th. Please return, if found; no questions asked; reward.

LOST—Claremont Av., and 119th St., small brindle bulldog; very old and fat. Liberal reward for return to Miss Ward, 35 Claremont Av.

How to Find a Lost Ring.

The New York Times:

The ring lost by my wife yesterday was returned promptly this morning through my advertisement in The New York Times.

I thank the newspaper through whose agency I recovered a piece of jewelry, the sentimental attachment of which is far greater than its intrinsic worth. We are indeed fortunate to have The New York Times—a newspaper whose wide circulation can be so valuable under extraordinary circumstances.

Arthur L. Dryfoos,
87 Fifth Ave., New York.

If you lose anything, advertise in
The New York Times

CHURCH SERVICES TOMORROW

Baptist

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—West 57th
REV. WILLIAM SPURGEON, D. D.
11 A. M.—"Through Death to Life."
8 P. M.—"Does Religion Pay?"

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. E. Herbert Dutton at 11 and 8.
Sunday School, 9:30. Bible Classes, 9:40.
George N. Sage addresses Men's Class, 9:40. Young men cordially invited.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH,
S. E. corner 92d and Amsterdam Av.
FRANK M. GOODCHILD, D. D., Pastor.
11—"A FAITHFUL MAN."
8—Lantern Lecture—"AMERICA AND ITALY."
Italian National Hymn will be sung by Italian girls.
7:45 Organ Recital of Italian Music.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St.
I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D., Pastor.
REV. HARRY C. LEACH
of the First Baptist Church, Hackensack, will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

JUDSON MEMORIAL CHURCH,
Washington Square, South.
Rev. A. Ray Petty, Pastor, preaches 11 and 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., PASTOR, (In service.)
Rev. DAVID ROSS preaches Sunday.
11 A. M., "Christlike Courage."
8 P. M., "The Runner and the Prize."
10 A. M., Eaton Class for Men, 30 E. 31st St. Women's Bible Class, 9:45. Rev. C. F. Hall, Leader.

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., between 126th and 127th Sts.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL.
11 A. M.—"Struggle and Co-operation."
8 P. M.—"The Strong of Heart."

Washington Heights Baptist Church,
145th St. and Convent Av.
Rev. HAROLD PATTISON, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. John Humpstone.

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A Religious People of the 20th Century looking for Christ's Second Coming and the establishment of the Kingdom of God Upon Earth.

BERGEN LYCEUM,
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Sunday Memorial Services, 10:30 A. M.
Bible Classes and Sunday School, 9:45 A. M.
FREE LECTURE, Sunday, 7:45 P. M.
Subject: "THE AWAKENING OF PALESTINE: THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA FOR THE LAND AND ITS PEOPLE."
Public invited. Seats free. No collection.

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church—Central Park West & 96th St.
Second Church—Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church—125th St. & Madison Av.
Fourth Church—178th St. & Fort Washington Av.
Fifth Church—Aeolian Concert Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Sixth Church—1,935 Anthony Av., Bronx.
Seventh Church—Hotel Marseilles, B'way & 108d St., on Sunday, 11 A. M. only.

Congregational.

MANHATTAN,
Broadway and 76th St.
Rev. Dr. William Thomas McElveen.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
BROADWAY AND 56TH ST.
Rev. CHAS. E. JEFFERSON, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Jefferson preaches 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Disciples of Christ (Christian

CENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH. 142 West 81st. Dr. Finis Idleman, Pastor. will preach at 11 A. M. Fellowship Meeting 8 P. M.

BRONX CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 505 E. 169. Rev. O. L. HULL, Pastor.—Services, 11, 8.

Divine Science.

FIRST CHURCH OF DIVINE SCIENCE. Services 11, Grand Ballroom, The Waldorf. Speaker, Rev. W. JOHN MURRAY, Pastor. Subject, "Is Disease Real?"
Bible Study and Talks on Truth, Wednesday evening, 8:15, the Waldorf.
Sunday School for Children at Same Hour.

Ethical Culture

THE SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE of New York. Founded 1876.
Meeting House Cent. Park West and 64th St.

11 A. M.—Mr. M. J. OLGIN, Speaker. Subject: The Spiritual Power of Russian Literature."

Interdenominational.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH,
8TH AV. AND 44TH ST.
Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. 10:30 A. M., preaching by Dr. W. M. Turnbull and Monthly Communion Service. 8 P. M., Evangelistic Service, Rev. E. B. Fitch.

THE METROPOLITAN TABERNACLE,
N. E. Cor. 124th St. and 7th Av.
Rev. JOSEPH W. KEMP will preach.
11—"Human Witness to Divine Power."
8—"Divine Power for Human Witnessing."
Thursday, 8—Mid-Week Bible Study, "What is meant by the Terms Kingdom of God and Kingdom of Heaven."

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Sts., at 11 o'clock. Preacher, the Rev. FLEMING JAMES, Ph. D., of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Englewood, N. J.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Jewish

BETH-EL TEMPLE,
5TH AV. AT 76TH ST.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN.
SATURDAY MORNING (Sermon,) 10:30.
SUNDAY MORNING AT 11,
"THE WAR AND MORAL EDUCATION."

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Saturday, 10:30 A. M.—Dr. Enelow on "The Future of Religion and Reform Judaism."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Dr. Silverman on "A New Sense of Nationality."
Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

MORNING SERVICES
at the
JEWISH CENTRE,
131 West 86th Street.
Daily, 7 A. M.
Sabbath, 9 A. M.
Sunday, 8 A. M.

FREE SYNAGOGUE,
Carnegie Hall: Sunday at 10:45.
Dr. Wise: "Views and Uses, Right and Wrong, of Love, Marriage, Friendship."
ALL ARE WELCOME.

CENTRAL SYNAGOGUE, Lexington Av. and 55th St.—Dr. KRASS preaches today, 10:30, "Peter Sits and Stands." All welcome.

INSTITUTIONAL SYNAGOGUE,
Mount Morris Theatre, SUNDAY, 10:45,
Rabbi GOLDSTEIN—SCIENCE OF JUDIASM

Lutheran

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT,
Broadway, at 93d St.
Rev. A. STEIMLE, D. D., Pastor.
10 A. M.—Pastor's Adult Bible Class.
11 A. M.—Service and Communion.
8 P. M.—Evening service.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
65th St. and Central Park West.
Rev. William Frese preaches at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

ST. JAMES LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d.—11 A. M., Dr. REMENSNYDER, Pastor.

Methodist Episcopal.

CHELSEA, Ft. Washington Av. and 178th. 11 A. M.—Rev. CHAS. L. GOODELL, D. D. 7:45—Union Service at Wadsworth Avenue Baptist Church. Red Cross Auxiliary 125.

GRACE M. E., West 104th St.
Men's Bible Class. Wm. Topics every Sunday, 9:45 A. M., by DR. REISNER.
All men are invited.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH,
(Mother Church of American Methodism.)
Services at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Methodist Episcopal

MADISON AVE. CHURCH, 60TH ST.
Rev. RALPH W. SOCKMAN, Ph.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—BISHOP WILSON S. LEWIS.
8 P. M.—DR. SOCKMAN.
6-8 P. M.—Social Hour. Soldiers and sailors invited. 10 A.M.—Men's Class—Dr. Thompson.

ST. ANDREW'S, 76th St., near Columbus Av.
11—Rev. Robert MacLaughlin, D. D.
8—Lady Azgapetian, Russian Red Cross, "Turkish Soldiers in Armenia."

ST. JAMES'S METHODIST,
Madison Av. and 126th St.
Rev. C. C. Marshall at 11 A. M.
8 P. M.—"Russia and Rumania in War."
Maj. Orrin S. Wightman—Motion Pictures.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST CHURCH,
West End Av. and 86th St.
11 A. M.—Dr. George Caleb Moor.
3 P. M.—PATRIOTIC MEETING.
DR. S. PARKES CADMAN
will speak on "Religion and the War."
Public Cordially Invited.
No Evening Service.

UNION M. E. CHURCH,
48th Street, West of Broadway.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Preaching by newly appointed pastor, Rev. F. C. Harding.
Soldiers and Sailors are cordially invited.

Moravian.

FIRST CHURCH, Lex. Av. and 30th St.—Rt. Rev. MORRIS W. LEIBERT, D. D., Pastor, 11 A. M. Cordial Welcome to All.

New Church (Swedenborgian)

NEW CHURCH,
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
Rev. Julian K. Smyth, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M.
Church Service, 11 A. M.
The Pastor will preach. Subject: "SOME THINGS WHICH MUST NOT GROW OLD."

New Thought.

CHURCH OF SILENT DEMAND.
THEODORE G. NORTHRUP.
Hotel Majestic, 72d St. Central Park West.
11:15—"HOW TO SUPPLY EVERY 'I WANT.'"
Don't fail to hear Mr. Northrup, 11:15.
SUNDAY EVENING, 8:15,
1,939 Madison Av., Mr. W. T. MEAD.
Subject, "WHY WORRY?"
Thursday evening meeting, Hotel Majestic, 8 o'clock.

LEAGUE FOR THE LARGER LIFE,
222 West 72d Street.
Sunday, 11:15 A. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin.
4:00 P. M.—Mrs. M. C. Stolber.
8:15 P. M.—A. C. Griggs.
Wednesday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Mary Allen. HEALING.
Thursday, 8 P. M.—Mrs. Rosalie M. Beatty.
Friday, 8:15 P. M.—Miss Edith A. Martin.

MISS VILLA FAULKNER PAGE,
Fellowship of the LIFE MORE ABUNDANT, is speaking every Sunday, 11 A. M., Brooklyn Masonic Temple, cor. Clermont and Lafayette Avs., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Subject, April 14, "The Glory of Obedience."
Music. All welcome.

MRS. CHAPIN—THE BILTMORE
SUNDAY, 11:15 A. M.
"TO AGATHON."
Soldiers and sailors invited. Good music. Interviews and Classes, Sat., Mon., and Tues.
FREE PROSPERITY CLASS
Monday evening, 8:15, Room 114.

DR. SEARS SUCCESS LECTURES
cheer people up and make life worth living. Criterion Theatre, Broadway at 44th St., Sunday, 11:15 A. M. F. W. Sears, Orator. Subject: "The Lost Word." A most wonderful lecture by a still more wonderful man.

SOCIETY OF THE INNER LIFE.
Service, 40 West 58th St., 11 A. M.
Speaker, Mr. WALTER NEWELL WESTON.
Subject: "What Is Wisdom?"
Public invited.

M. EDITH RARICK, Park Av. Hotel, 38d St., Wednesdays, 8:15 P. M. We invite you to study advanced spiritual philosophy with our class through the Summer. Cool room. Free-will offering.

UNITY SOCIETY,
28 W. 72d St. Sunday service 11 A. M.
Monday 3 P. M., Healing Service. No speaker.

TALKS ON TRUTH.
Sunday at 3:15, all welcome. Paula Verdu, 40 West 58th.

Presbyterian

BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street.
Minister: WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL.
DR. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4.
Men's Bible Class 10:15.
NOONDAY SERVICE daily at 12:30.

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 114th St.
Rev. WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D., Minister, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at the morning service.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 57th St.
Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D.D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—PREACHER BY THE PASTOR.
4:30 P. M.—REV. HUGH BLACK, D. D.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Rev. JAMES PALMER, Ph.D., Associate Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dr. Jowett will preach in the morning and Rev. Chas. Lee Reynolds in the afternoon.
Offering for Evangelistic Tent Work in New York.
Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M.
The mid-week service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Palmer.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE AND ELEVENTH ST.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
47th St. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
Dr. Work preaches 11 and 8.
8 P. M.—Patriotic Musical Service.
Organ, Choir, and Harp.

THE GREENWICH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 13th St., between 6th and 7th Avs.
The pastor, Rev. William H. Matthews, D. D., preaches at 11 A. M., "God Winning His Wandering Child." 8 P. M., "Qualifications of Church Officers."

HARLEM-NEW YORK, 11 and 8.
122d St. and Mount Morris Park West.
Rev. ARTHUR STANLEY BEALE preaches.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
REV. GEORGE H. SMYTH AT 4:30.
ALL SEATS FREE.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
REV. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., PASTOR, preaches 11 A. M.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., corner 141st St. Minister, Rev. ELLIOTT W. BROWN, D. D. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
525 West 155th St.
11 A. M. and 8 P. M.—Dr. Mackay.
Morning—Communion service.
Evening—"Boys in Service."

PARK AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Park Av., at 86th Street.
Rev. TERTIUS VAN DYKE, Pastor, will preach at 11 and 8.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d St.
REV. DANIEL RUSSELL, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Corner 10th St.
Ministers: George Alexander, 11 A. M. Thomas Guthrie Speers, 8 P. M.

WEST END PRESBYTERIAN, AMSTERDAM, COR. 105TH.
—11, Dr. A. Edwin Keigwin preached "The Rainbow on the Clouds." 8, Major John J. Axton, (3 years with Gen. Pershing,) "Starting for Over There."

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D., } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D., }
Dr. ATTERBURY preaches at 11 A. M.
Dr. EVANS preaches at 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Avenue and 111th Street.
8 and 10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher Bishop Tuttle.
4 P. M.—Preacher Bishop Partridge.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M.; 5 P. M., (choral except Saturday.)
Soldiers and sailors especially invited to cathedral services.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH,
West End Av. and 81st St.
Rev. S. De Lancey Townsend, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer and Sermon (Rev. Charles P. Tinker) ..... 11 A. M.
Evensong, (Rev. W. J. D. Thomas.). 4 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal

ASCENSION, Fifth Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Dr. Percy Stickney Grant, Rector.
11—"Will the War Force Change in Churches?" (Rector.)
4—Music: "Elijah," Mendelssohn. (Rector.)
8—Forum: OWEN R. LOVEJOY, "Safeguarding Children in Time of War."

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE,
80th St., near Madison Av.
REV. HENRY M. BARBOUR, D. D., Rector.
Services at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., (Rector.)
4, 8 P. M., (Rev. R. E. Carr.)
POPULAR VESPERS at 4, including Soprano Solo, "I Know That My Redeemer Liveth," by Handel; Organ Solo, "Pastorale," by Schminke; Instrumental Quartet, "Priere," by Deslandres; VIOLIN 'CELLO, HARP AND ORGAN.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4th Av. and 21st St., Rev. THEODORE SEDGWICK, Rector.
Services 8, 10:15, and 11 A. M., (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Evening Prayer and sermon, (Father Huntington.)

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway at 71st St.—The Rev. John R. Atkinson, B. D., Rector.
Services: 8:30 and 11 A. M. 8 and 9 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY,
Lexington Avenue and 35th Street.
The Rev. Arthur Ketchum, Acting Rector.
EASTER SUNDAY SERVICES: 6:30 A. M., Holy Communion, with Easter Carols; 8 A. M., Holy Communion, plain; 9:30 A. M., Morning Prayer; 11 A. M., Holy Communion and Sermon. (Acting Rector.) 4 P. M., Easter Festival.

GRACE CHURCH,
Broadway and 10th Street,
Rev. Charles Lewis Slattery, D. D., Rector.
Holy Communion ..... 8 A. M.
Service & Sermon (The Rector) ..... 11 A. M.
G. F. S. Service (Rector) ..... 4 P.M.
Evensong (Bishop F. F. Johnson) .... 8 P. M.
Daily Noonday Service and Address, 12:30.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST.
5th Av., above 45th St.
Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11, Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D.
8 P. M.—Cantata, "Victory Divine."

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
20th St. and 6th Av.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rt. Rev. Dr. Funsten.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
8 P. M.—Speaker, Mr. B. Ogden Chisolm.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Madison Av. and 35th St.
SUNDAY SERVICES.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rev. STUART L. TYSON, D. D.
4 P. M.—Military Service of the Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States. Address by Rev. George R. Van De Water.

CHAPEL OF THE INCARNATION,
240 East 31st St.
Rev. E. M. H. KNAPP, Vicar.
Services 8 and 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE INTERCESSION (Trinity Parish,) Broadway and 155th St., Rev. M. H. GATES, D. D., Vicar. Holy Communion, 8 and 8:45; Sunday School and Service, 9:45 and 10:30. 11 A. M., Rev. Latta Griswold, preacher. 4 P. M., Popular Vespers, Dr. Gates, preacher. Soloists, Leo Riggs, Recital Organist; Ada A. Pratt, soprano. 8 P. M., Rev. Mr. McCormick, preacher.

CHAPEL OF THE REDEEMER, Dyckman District, Seaman Av. & Isham St. (W. 208th).
REV. C. A. WOODWARD.
10 A. M.—Sunday School.
11 A. M.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 44th Street.
The Rev. LEIGHTON PARKS, D. D., Rector.
8:30 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher, Rev. Dr. Henry Lubeck.
2:45 P. M.—Sunday School.
4:00 P. M.—Evensong and Address. Preacher, Rev. Percy Gordon.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th Street, East of 3d Avenue.
ALL SEATS FREE.
KARL REMAND, Rector.
SUNDAY SERVICES
8, 11 (Dean Fosbroke) and 8

ST. JAMES'S CHURCH,
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Rev. FRANK WARFIELD CROWDER, Rector
8 A. M.; 11 A. M., (RECTOR;) 8 P. M., (Mr. NEIFERT.)

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH,
Convent Av. and West 141st St.
Rev. WILLIAM T. WALSH, Rector.
11—"How to Overcome Grief."
8—"Patriotic Service." Addresses by Hon. Philip W. Wilson, British Parliament; Sergeant A. T. Coubrough, wounded at Gallipoli.

ST. MARK'S IN-THE-BOUWERIE,
10th St., West of 2d Av.
WILLIAM NORMAN GUTHRIE, Rector.
11 A. M.—Sermon by the Rector.
Subject, "The Soul of the Nation."
4 P. M.—Patriotic Service.
Subject, "Abraham Lincoln."
Symposium of speakers.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN,
139 West 46th St.—Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector. Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45. Evensong and Sermon, (Rev. S. P. Delany, D. D.,) 4.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AV., AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D.D., Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11—Rev. George William Douglas, D. D.
4—Evensong and Address, (Rector.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION,
1 East 29th St.—DR. HOUGHTON, Rector.
COMMUNIONS: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock.
10:30—MARTIN'S MASS—SERMON.
RT. REV. JAMES WISE, D. D.,
4 o'clock—CHORAL EVENSONG.
8 P. M.—CHORAL COMPLINE & SERMON.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH,
Lenox Av. and 122d St.
H. P. Nichols, Rector.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Bishop Laber of Montana.
8:00 P. M.—Evening Service: Rector.

TRINITY CHAPEL,
West 25th St., near Broadway.
Sunday services: 8 A. M., Holy Communion; 11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion, and Sermon; 3:15 P. M., Children's Service; 4 P. M., Evening Prayer; Thursday, 7:30 A. M., Holy Communion and War Intercession.

TRINITY CHURCH,
Sunday Services.
7, 8, and 9 A. M., Holy Communion.
10:30 A. M., Litany.
11 A. M., Morning Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
3:30 P. M., Evensong and Sermon.
8 P. M., Service and Sermon.
Week-Day Services.
7:30, 9 A. M., 3 P. M.
Short service for business people daily except Saturday at 12 M.
CHURCH OPEN ALL DAY.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th St.
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
8, 11, and 8, (Rev. F. Burgess, Jr.)

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. and 54th St. Rev. J. R. DURYEE, D. D., Minister, will officiate. Services 11 & 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent & 149th St., near Amsterdam Av.—11 A. M. and 8 P. M., Rev. JOHN A. DYKSTRA, Minister.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. EDGAR FRANKLIN ROMIG, Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
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